



# GLYPHS

The Monthly Newsletter of the  
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society  
An Affiliate of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona  
Founded in 1916



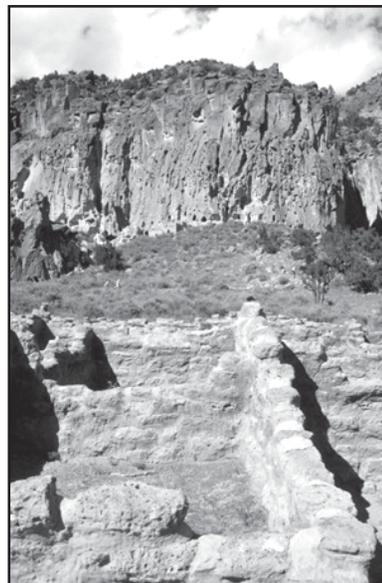
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Tucson, Arizona

May 2007

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*Two kinds of Puebloan architecture found in Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico: masonry walls of Tyuonyi Pueblo in the foreground, with cavates (excavated cave rooms) at the base of the cliffs in the background.*

Next General Meeting: May 21, 2007

<<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml>>

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

### The Railroad to Everywhere . . . and Nowhere

(continued from the April 2007, President's Message)



Plans for construction of the Arizona Narrow Gauge Railroad, created in 1882, were greeted with unrestrained enthusiasm in Tucson. Railroad transportation was seen as a key to the profitable exploitation of Arizona's abundant natural resources, especially those in the Globe area. Most Tucson businessmen supported any chance to make money and to promote Tucson's interests. A major problem with many such nineteenth-century schemes was funding. Usually, there was too little, and the Narrow Gauge was no exception. To remedy this, a bonding plan was established through the efforts of the Territorial Legislature and Pima County, but few investors were interested in Pima County bonds in 1883.

Survey of the route began in August 1883, orders for supplies and equipment were placed, and a work camp was established in July about 6,000 feet north of the Southern Pacific Railroad depot complex. Financing was available for this work, probably from money the company had on hand and possibly from the sale of some of the \$50,000 in bonds from Pima County before construction began. About all that was accomplished in 1883, however, was the survey to within sight of the San Pedro River and a minimal amount of trackage laid, maybe as far as the Rillito River.

The years 1884-1885 saw construction at a standstill because the

bonds could not be sold. The company was barely alive in the spring of 1886, when promoter J. A. Gaylord of New York City arrived in Tucson to negotiate the sale of the bonds. Among other issues, Gaylord required assurances that the bond interest and principal would be paid. With his requests satisfied, he returned to New York and soon telegraphed to report that the bonds had been sold and that the enterprise could continue.

With the bonds sold, the narrow gauge project, reinvigorated by money, arose from the dead, and a construction pace much greater than that of 1883 commenced. In April 1886, 100,000 steel rails were purchased, and by June, 3.5 miles of track had been laid. Also in June, the labor force went on strike and quickly received a 25-cent-a-day raise, to \$1.50.

The locomotive arrived on July 17, 1886; earlier, horses had been used to pull flatcars loaded with supplies and equipment to and from the work site. Also in July, the 368-foot-long Rillito River bridge was erected; it was destroyed by a flood in September 1887. Near the end of July, the locomotive, with seats fixed on two of the company's flatcars, pulled a group of supporters and stockholders to the end of track somewhere near present-day Magee Road. The group went on to the Steam Pump Ranch via buggy and carryall for a party. Finally, in October, a water tank was

erected at the Steam Pump to provide water to the railroad. It is unclear if the tracks ever made it that far.

Having spent \$150,000 of the \$200,000 Pima County bonds by early 1887, progress slowed, and, by April, the Narrow Gauge had ceased all construction activity. The company's holdings were sold at a Sheriff's sale in early 1888, and at least by April, Thomas Wilson owned its assets, most of which were sold to railroads in California and New Mexico.

What brought the Narrow Gauge to an end? Howard Hubbard (*A Chapter in Early Arizona Transportation History*, University of Arizona Social Science Bulletin No. 6, 1934) wrote that out-and-out fraud was the main cause of its demise. However, the promoters of the railroad were all well-to-do men with good reputations in Tucson. Naturally, they were keenly interested in increasing business for themselves and Tucson, but it seems unlikely that their involvement would have centered on fraud that would

have damaged themselves and Pima County. Clearly, a problem was the lack of adequate funding. Costs would have been substantially greater than the rather naive supporters and promoters imagined in 1882.

The straw that broke the camel's back, so to speak, had little to do with fraud or financing. On July 30, 1886, the Harrison Act was passed by the U.S. Congress. This act, passed due to growing concerns about territorial debt, forbade any territorial subdivision to use its credit, or to borrow money, for the benefit of any company. This meant that Pima County could no longer issue bonds and that anticipated financial help from Pinal and Gila counties, both of which would have benefited from the railroad, was now impossible.

If the Harrison Act had not passed and Pinal and Gila counties had paid their share of the costs, the Narrow Gauge might have succeeded.

—James E. Ayres (Jim), President

### AAHS LECTURE SERIES

All meetings are held at the University Medical Center, Duval Auditorium  
Third Monday of the month, 7:30-9:00 p.m.

- May 21, 2007: Tineke Van Zandt, *Shaping Stone, Shaping Pueblos: Architecture and Site Layout in Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico, A.D. 1150 to 1600*
- June 18, 2007: John Ware, *Pueblo Social History: Some Old and New Ideas*
- July 16, 2007: Henry Wallace, *Large-scale Excavations at Honey Bee, a Hohokam Town in Oro Valley*
- Sept. 17, 2007: Suzanne Griset, *California Basketry*
- Oct. 15, 2007: TBD
- Nov. 19, 2007: Eric Klucas, *Recent Archaeological Work on the Colonial Period in the Tucson Basin*

**AAHS HAPPENINGS**  
**TOPIC OF THE MAY 21 GENERAL MEETING**

**Shaping Stone, Shaping Pueblos: Architecture and  
 Site Layout in Bandelier National Monument,  
 New Mexico, A.D. 1150 to 1160**

*by Tineke Van Zandt*

Architecture and site layout have long been a focus of study by archaeologists in the American Southwest, with most such studies emphasizing the detailed architectural data collected through excavation. In contrast, regional studies have generally underemphasized collection of information about architecture and site layout, even when architecture is visible on the ground surface.

This talk summarizes my dissertation research, using data from an archaeological survey of Bandelier National Monument in New Mexico conducted by the National Park Service, to demonstrate how the data on architecture and site layout collected during a large-scale archaeological survey can be used to examine broader issues of regional continuity and change in Puebloan communities. During the time span from A.D. 1150 to 1600, occupation in the Bandelier area saw striking changes in population and settlement aggregation. The most significant of these was the influx of immigrants from the Four Corners area to the north in the late A.D. 1200s, which led Puebloans

in the Bandelier area to aggregate into larger and longer-lived pueblos, in which they remained until the area was finally abandoned for permanent habitation.

In response to these changes in population and aggregation, the people of Bandelier made choices about how they would build their structures and organize their communities. The results of some of those choices can be seen in the survey data on building materials, site layout, ritual structures, and regional settlement patterns. Overall, this study takes advantage of the time depth and regional scope of archaeological survey to show how Bandelier's inhabitants found new ways to use building materials, to configure pueblos and ritual spaces, and to arrange pueblos and field houses on the landscape to cope with changes in population and aggregation over the 450-year occupation of the area.

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Bandelier, Adolph F.  
 1971 [1890] *The Delight Makers*. Harvest/  
 HBJ Book, New York.

Kohler, Timothy A. (editor)

2004 *Archaeology of Bandelier National Monument: Village Formation on the Pajarito Plateau, New Mexico*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Powers, Robert P. (editor)

2005 *The Peopling of Bandelier: New Insights from the Archaeology of the Pajarito Plateau*. School of American Research Press, Santa Fe.

*Speaker Tineke Van Zandt has an A.B. in Anthropology from Bryn Mawr College, and an M.A. in Anthropology from the University of Texas at Austin. She received her Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Michigan in 2006. Tineke began teaching at Pima Community College in 1994, and has been full-time Instructional Faculty in Anthropology there since 2000. She has worked on Puebloan, Mogollon, and Hohokam sites in many areas of New Mexico and Arizona, and has also done fieldwork in Turkey, Michigan, Texas, Pennsylvania, and Colorado. Tineke's most recent field project began last summer on an archaeological survey northwest of Prescott, directed by her colleague David Stephen from PCC.*

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### AAHS GRANT RECIPIENTS FOR 2007

Based on proceeds of the 2006 raffle, AAHS awarded \$1,500 in research and travel grants this year. We are pleased to announce the recipients of this year's awards.

#### RESEARCH GRANTS:

**Michael Brescia** (Arizona State Museum): \$350 to travel to Puebla and Hermosillo, Mexico, to study documentary and archival materials related to Spanish and Mexican property law in the Southwest and to secure copies of primary source materials for the Office of Ethnohistorical Research at ASM.

**Gina Gage** (Northland Research, Inc., on behalf of the San Tan Historical Society, Queen Creek, Arizona): \$150 to map and document the Desert Wells Stage Stop near Queen Creek.

**Marcus Hamilton** (University of New Mexico): \$250 to conduct X-ray fluorescence analysis on obsidian projectile points from the Mockingbird Gap Clovis site near Socorro, New Mexico.

**Douglas Mitchell and Michael Foster** (SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc.): \$250 to continue reconnaissance of prehistoric shell middens in the Puerto Penasco region, Sonora, Mexico.

**Caitlin O'Grady** (Arizona State Museum): \$200 to develop calibration protocols for ceramics analysis using X-ray fluorescence.

#### TRAVEL GRANTS:

**Barbara Bane** (Northern Arizona University): \$200 to travel to the Society for Applied Anthropology meetings in Tampa, Florida, to present a poster.

**Tucker Robinson** (Colorado College): \$100 to travel to the Society for American Archaeology meetings in Austin, Texas, to present a poster.

## Scenes from the Pottery Collection: Laguna Potters, Laguna Pots?

by Diane Dittmore, Arizona State Museum

Researchers who visit the ethnographic pottery collection at the Arizona State Museum (ASM) are always welcomed, as this extremely valuable resource does not receive the greater attention heaped upon the archaeological ceramics. Last spring, author Dwight Lanmon of Santa Fe came to peruse Zuni *ollas* and, casting his eyes and interest to a neighboring shelf, succeeded in supplying an additional chapter to a fascinating research story about two polychrome *ollas* from New Mexico that began over 30 years ago.

In 1975, ASM received a donation of two *ollas*. The donor, Mary Fitzmaurice of Tucson, had acquired the jars from her friend, Jean Cox, who had, in turn, received them around 1940, as a gift from photographer Henry Peabody (1855–1951) of Pasadena, California. Miss Fitzmaurice used them to decorate her Tucson home, purchased in 1961.

Through her research, ASM Curator Holly Chaffee identified the jars as Acoma McCartys Polychrome (1850–1880), based on the comparison of one jar to an illustration by Frank and Harlow in their 1974 publication, *Historic Pottery of the Pueblo Indians, 1600–1800*. Chaffee also dis-

covered two very different historic photographs featuring the vessels. The first (shown here) is a postcard from ASM's Linderman archives, titled "Pueblo Woman with Olla." The postcard copyright date is 1902. The publisher is listed as Detroit Photographic Company, but the photographer is not identified. The second photograph was taken near 1906, and shows the pots resting on shelves in Henry Peabody's photo studio (Andrews 1965:170).

After these discoveries, the two *ollas* were placed on exhibit at ASM. The exhibition text preserved in accession records concludes, "Even though the complete history of the pots was not passed along with them we have been able to learn much of

their story through happy accidents and diligent research" (ASM Accession #75-5).

Fast forward to January 2006, when Dwight Lanmon confirmed that the two water jars appear in the frontispiece of Rick Dillingham's book, *Acoma and Laguna Pottery*. The caption is "Laguna women with traditional Laguna Polychrome ollas at the water hole, Laguna Pueblo, ca. 1900. Photograph by William Henry Jackson." The photograph is credited



Postcard depicting Tzu-Chey (Minnie Size), circa 1906 (courtesy ASM Archives).

to the Jackson Collection at the Colorado Historical Society (CHS).

Subsequent communication from Lanmon identified the Laguna women as Tzu-Chey (Mrs. Minnie Size) and Triz-Ray (Louise Becker), based on documentation from CHS. Lanmon indicated that the name "Size" is sometimes spelled Sice. Clearly, the photographer took the photo on the postcard and Jackson's "Laguna Women" at the same time. The woman on the postcard is identified as Tzu-Chey (Minnie Size).

Henry Peabody worked for photographer William Henry Jackson after the latter had become superintendent of Detroit Publishing Company, and in this capacity, Peabody traveled extensively around the Southwest, capturing images for tourist postcards. Because Peabody was in Jackson's employ, he may have been the photographer, or Jackson may have obtained the pots after he photographed the women, and then gave them to Peabody.

Jackson's biographers provide additional, but not clarifying, background. Aylesa Forsee, in her 1964 biography, records that, in 1902, Jackson toured the Southwest by train, as a lecturer for a traveling exhibit of Detroit Photographic Co. images housed in a private Santa Fe Railway car. This coincides with the copyright date of the postcard. Yet, Douglas Waitley, in his 1999 biography, confirms that Jackson was known to purchase negatives from other photographers. To confuse matters further, Peter Hale, in his 1988 biography, mentions that only one photographer took Southwestern photographs for

Jackson, Pasadena photographer, Adam Clark Vroman. Peabody's name does not appear in any biography of photographer Jackson.

Are the *ollas* from Acoma or Laguna? At first glance, it would seem that they were Laguna pots, photographed with Laguna women, yet one jar closely resembles the McCartys Polychrome with a similar "especially tall neck" identified in the 1974 Frank and Harlow publication. In a recent communication, Lanmon (2006) provides possible explanations.

As regards the two jars that you have, there is of course the possibility that the photographer supplied Acoma pots for both images. However, I know with certainty that Minnie Sice (or Size) was a Laguna potter. I cannot prove that Louise Becker (or Beecher) was a potter, but she was the daughter of one—and I suspect that she made pottery, too. In any case, I would vote to identify your two jars as Laguna Polychrome and I would attribute them tentatively to the two women.

Further, Lanmon's research indicates that the repeating polychrome diamond design, along with an elongated neck, can be well documented to Laguna Pueblo. A forthcoming article by Lanmon in *American Indian Art Magazine* may provide additional documentation about the provenience of the jars.

Regarding the two Laguna models, Minnie Sice might be related to the local Tucson Hopi/Laguna artist Howard Sice. Mr. Sice (personal communication 2006) does not rec-

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## THE CORNERSTONE

### *Daily Life in Sor Juana's Mexico*

Michael M. Brescia, assistant curator of ethnohistory at Arizona State Museum and assistant professor of history at the University of Arizona, is applying his bilingual skills and historical sensibilities to a major translation project for the University of Arizona Press. He is undertaking an English translation of Antonio Rubial García's most recent monograph, *Monjas, cortesanos y plebeyos: La vida cotidiana en la época de Sor Juana*, which Michael plans to translate as *Daily Life in Sor Juana's Mexico*.

As one of Mexico's leading historians of the colonial period, Rubial has crafted a panoramic view of Mexico City in the seventeenth century, a time of intense cultural, religious, and intellectual fervor that fashioned a complex urban milieu, consisting of artisans, merchants, priests, nuns, and the working poor. Festivals and markets, riots and rebellion, solemnity and chaos, elite and traditions, and popular culture all marked an urban landscape that was home to colonial Mexico's most celebrated intellectual, Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz.

Sor Juana and her contemporaries represented the maturation of colonial society in terms of arts and letters, and their contributions helped fashion the Baroque sensibility that permeated Mexico City in the seventeenth century. Sor Juana's writings, in particular, reveal the many different social and political spaces in

which city residents lived, worked, and interacted with each other: from the viceregal court and elite palaces, grand monasteries and convents, to the frenetic marketplaces and barrios of the lower classes. In the best tradition of Mexican historiography, Rubial has crafted a conceptually appealing narrative that provides historical context to understanding the seventeenth century urban world of Sor Juana.

Moreover, Rubial's fluid writing style will facilitate a smooth translation into English. Michael read the book last year during one of his research visits to central Mexico. He was immediately struck by the way in which Rubial renders lyrical the complexity and nuances of the documentary record; the Mexican scholar employs language that conveys the baroque "feel" of seventeenth century Mexico.

Since Rubial eschews jargon and overly complicated sentence structure in favor of a more fluid and engaging writing style, Michael remains confident that the subject matter will appeal to students as well as to a general audience interested in Mexico, religion, literature, urban studies, gender, race, and class, as well as colonialism more broadly. While an exact publication date is yet to be determined, Michael says his translation might appear in print sometime in 2008 or early 2009.

Michael's research interests include Tridentine Catholicism, the

legacies of Spanish and Mexican watter law in the U.S. Southwest, and comparative North America. He has published his research in a variety of scholarly journals, including *The Catholic Historical Review* and the *Colonial Latin American Historical Review*. His translations have appeared in *The Oxford History of Mexico*, *Latin American Perspectives*, publications of The Regina Press, as well as the Dis-

cover Nikkei website of the Japanese-American National Museum.

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## UPCOMING ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM EVENTS

### **Mata Ortiz Learning Expedition**

**May 17-21, 2007**

Meet famed potters and buy ceramics directly from them, enjoy ceramic-making demonstrations, explore cliff dwellings of the Sierra Madres, tour the Museo de las Culturas del Norte, visit early terraced hillside villages, shop local galleries. See <<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/public/tours.shtml>> for complete itinerary. [\$700 ASM members; \$800 non-members]

### **Marking the Solstice: A Multicultural Celebration**

**June 23, 2007; 4:30-8:30 p.m. (stay even later for star gazing!)**

Enjoy hands-on activities, songs, stories, dances, and presentations relating to the sun and moon, stars and rain, planting and harvesting from a variety of cultures. Bring a picnic basket, a blanket, or lawn chairs for a full evening of FREE family fun.

### **Archaeology Summer Camp for Adults**

**July 23-27, 2007**

No bones about it – this summer camp is a unique experience! For the first time, ASM bioarchaeologists Lane Beck and John McClelland team up with ASM zooarchaeologist Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman to offer you a week-long course on human and animal bone identification. Experience first-hand how and what these bone experts learn through hands-on activities, lectures, tours, and more. Human bone of a non-archaeological nature will be used in this classroom setting. [\$270 ASM members; \$300 non-members]

### **Four Corners Learning Expedition**

**September 29-October 6, 2007**

This popular trip fills quickly every year! More information next month; until then, visit <<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/public/tours.shtml>>.

(continued from page 7)

ognize the name, but has promised to check with his New Mexico relatives and see if any of them remember a Minnie Sice.

With the completion of our pottery storage project, it is hoped that many more researchers will take advantage

of the improved collections access, and will work to uncover additional stories that enrich our understanding of the human side of ASM's ceramic collection. Honored now as both an official Arizona Treasure and as one of America's Treasures, the collection deserves all the attention it gets.

### OLD PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY

5100 W. Ina Rd., Tucson, AZ 85743  
520.798.1201, <info@oldpueblo.org>

**"Third Thursdays" Lecture Program**  
**7:30 p.m., Building 8**

**May 17, 2007:** Jay Craváth, *Kokopelli: Mystery of a Flute Player*

**June 21, 2007:** Eric J. Kaldahl, *The Tohono O'odham Nation Cultural Center and Museum*

**July 19, 2007:** Rebecca Waugh, *Archaeological Signatures from the Eighteenth Century Pimería Alta*

### UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA LAB TOURS THE MAY AAHS FIELD TRIP

**May 11, 2007; 10:00 a.m.**

Our May field trip will be to the University of Arizona to tour the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research and the NSF Accelerator Mass Spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon laboratory. These two active labs are among the premier dating facilities in the country. The tour of the tree-ring lab will be led by Rex Adams, and the tour of the AMS laboratory will be led by Greg Hodgins.

We will meet at 10:00 a.m. in front of the Arizona State Museum, north building; parking is available in the garage on Euclid Avenue. We will walk to the labs. The tour will end at approximately 12:15 p.m. back at the museum. An optional lunch at Café Paraiso will follow. Participation in the tours is limited to 20 individuals. For additional information or to register, contact Elizabeth May at <emmay@email.arizona.edu> or 520.260.8429.

### AAHS MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION APPLICATION

(A membership subscription makes a great gift for your loved ones!)

All members receive discounts on Society field trips and classes.  
Monthly meetings are free and open to the public.

#### Categories of Membership

- \$45 **Kiva** members receive 4 issues of *Kiva*, 12 issues of *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- \$35 **Glyphs** members receive *Glyphs*
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- \$15 **Student Glyphs** members receive *Glyphs*
- \$75 **Contributors** receive *Glyphs*, *Kiva*, and all current benefits
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- \$250 **Sponsors** receive *Glyphs*, *Kiva*, and all current benefits
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- Please do NOT release my name on requests for the AAHS mailing list.

#### MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

Visitors are welcome at all of the Society's regular monthly meetings but are encouraged to become members to receive the Society's publications and to participate in its activities at discount rates.

Memberships and subscriptions run for one year beginning on July 1 and ending June 30. Membership provides one volume (four issues) of *Kiva*, the Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History, 12 issues of the monthly newsletter *Glyphs*, and member rates for Society field trips and other activities.

For a brochure, information, or membership/subscription application forms, write to:

Doug Gann, VP Membership  
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society  
Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721 USA

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The objectives of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society are to encourage scholarly pursuits in areas of history and anthropology of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico; to encourage the preservation of archaeological and historical sites; to encourage the scientific and legal gathering of cultural information and materials; to publish the results of archaeological, historical, and ethnographic investigations; to aid in the functions and programs of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona; and to provide educational opportunities through lectures, field trips, and other activities. See inside back cover for information about the Society's programs and membership and subscription requirements.