



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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Cerros de Trincheras

Next General Meeting: October 18, 2010
<www.az-arch-and-hist.org>

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



We are in the preliminary stages of planning for a holiday type of evening for our December meeting. While Duval Auditorium is excellent for our normal monthly meetings, it is not conducive for socializing and getting to better know our fellow AAHS members.

Tentative plans are to hold the December 20 meeting at the Arizona State Museum. The evening would begin with speaker T. J. Ferguson's

presentation, "Two Views on Zuni Migration: Traditional History and Archaeology" in the CESL Auditorium, followed by a cash bar, appetizers, and a silent auction at the museum. As this project moves along, some of you may be asked to help make this festive activity a success.

For those of you who have not been to our new website, I urge you to do so: www.az-arch-and-hist.org.

—Don Burgess, President

UPCOMING AAHS FIELD TRIPS

AAHS membership is required to participate in field trips. Prospective members may attend one AAHS field trip prior to joining.

October 16, 2010

Ft. Bowie National Monument: The Apache Wars and Butterfield Trail

Ranger-lead tour of historic Fort Bowie, a nineteenth century U.S. Army outpost located near Apache Pass east of Tucson, and an introduction to the Butterfield Stage route. Three-mile round-trip, moderate hike, with interpretive stops along the way. Wear good hiking shoes; bring lunch and water. Carpool from the northwest corner of Houghton Road at I-10 at 8:00 a.m. Limit 20. To reserve a space, contact Ken Fleshman at 520.648.5473 or <kfleshman@juno.com>.

GLYPHS: Information and articles to be included in *Glyphs* must be received by the 10th of each month for inclusion in the next month's issue. Contact me, Emilee Mead, at <emilee@desert.com> or 520.881.2244 (phone), 520.909.3662 (cell), 520.881.0325 (FAX).

AAHS WEBSITE: *Glyphs* is posted each month and can be found on the AAHS website at: <www.az-arch-and-hist.org>.

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.
- Oct. 18, 2010: Matt Pailles, *Cerros de Trincheras in the Hohokam World: A Case Study of the Cerro Prieto Site*
- Nov. 15, 2010: Henry Wallace, *New Clues, New Research, and New Photos of the Oldest Art in Western North America*
- Dec. 20, 2010: T. J. Ferguson, *Two Views on Zuni Migration: Traditional History and Archaeology*

AAHS LIBRARY BENEFIT BOOK SALE

Saturday, October 30, 2010; 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.

[AAHS members admitted at 8:00 a.m.]

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is pleased to announce its next used book sale. This very popular USED book sale is hosted by the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society to benefit the Arizona State Museum library. Books start at \$1.00; journals as low as \$0.25. Huge selections in anthropology, with emphasis on the southwestern United States and Mexico; non-academic materials, too! [Admission is free; Arizona State Museum lobby]

ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL ANNUAL FALL CONFERENCE

October 29–30, 2010

Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona

Members of Arizona's archaeological community are invited to the 2010 AAC annual conference, with the theme: "Archaeological Science." The conference focuses on the application of scientific techniques and methodologies to archaeological materials and hypotheses.

Cost of the conference is free to current AAC members and \$10 for non-members, and includes registration, program, and continental breakfast both days of the conference.

You may select to attend one of the archaeological field trips offered Saturday afternoon (Tumamoc Hill or University Indian Ruin), for a \$5 fee.

AAHS HAPPENINGS

TOPIC OF THE OCTOBER 18 GENERAL MEETING

***Cerros de Trincheras in the Hohokam World:
A Case Study of the Cerro Prieto Site***

by Matthew Pailes

In the Tucson Basin, the Hohokam early Classic period (circa A.D. 1150) is characterized by large-scale population movements and the appearance of specialized site types, including platform mound settlements and *cerros de trincheras*.

Platform mounds are common throughout the Hohokam region during the Classic period. *Cerros de trincheras* are large villages constructed on low volcanic hills that appear periodically throughout the Greater Southwest from the Late Archaic to the Protohistoric period.

In the Hohokam region, *cerros de trincheras* are present only in the Tucson Basin and the Papageria. This talk will present interpretations resulting from recent survey work at the *cerros de trincheras* site of Cerro Prieto.

Sites such as Cerro Prieto likely represent the importation of a hill-top centered ideology from northern Mexico. Further, sites like these provided an alternative to the predominantly platform mound-centered ideology of the early Classic period.

Architectural patterns at Cerro Prieto suggest a relatively egalitarian social structure. Most differences between Cerro Prieto residents are likely attributable to variable success in

agricultural pursuits. A group of ritual specialists is also inferred from architecture on the summit and from habitation areas. In contrast to both *cerros de trincheras* of northern Mexico and platform mound settlements, this group included a sizable portion of the population. There is no evidence for a singular leader or paramount household at Cerro Prieto. A lack of centralized control and leadership may partly explain why *cerros de trincheras* did not endure in the Hohokam region while platform mound settlements became the standard for large sites of the late Classic period.

Suggested Reading:

- Downum, C. E.
2007 *Cerros de Trincheras in Southern Arizona: Review and Current Status of the Debate*. In *Trincheras Sites in Time, Space and Society*, edited by S. K. Fish, P. R. Fish, and M. E. Villalpando. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- Downum, C. E., J. E. Douglas, and D. B. Craig
1993 *The Cerro Prieto Site*. In *Between Desert and River: Hohokam Settlement and Land Use in the Los Robles Community*, edited by C. E. Downum. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Speaker Matthew Pailes received his Bachelor's degree in anthropology from the University of Oklahoma in 2005, and his Master's degree from the University of Arizona in 2008. Presently, he is pursuing his Ph.D., also at the University of Arizona. Over the last four years, Matthew has worked on contract and other archaeology projects across southern Arizona and northern Mexico. He is currently conducting research that explores the decisions related to Hohokam cultivation techniques and subsistence strategies in the southern Tucson Basin. For his Ph.D. dissertation, Matthew hopes to explore the social organization of prehistoric groups in northeastern Sonora.

***Accomplishments of the Pima County Historic
Preservation Bond Program***

by Roger Anyon and Linda Mayro

Pima County Office of Cultural Resources and Historic Preservation

Pima County is close to completing the historic preservation bond projects authorized at the ballot box by Pima County voters in 1997 and 2004. The combined bond program was a little over \$29 million. To supplement these funds, an additional \$4.8 million in grants and other funding was secured, bringing the total funding to about \$33.8 million. The bond projects fall into three major categories: the rehabilitation and adaptive use of historic structures, the purchase of major archaeological sites for conservation, and the development of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail.

A diversity of historic structures, most of which are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, have been purchased and/or rehabilitated. At Agua Caliente Ranch, the main ranch house and other rehabilitated structures are now used as a visitor center, offices, an Audubon Society bookstore, meeting spaces,

and an art gallery. The rehabilitated Robles Ranch at Three Points is now a community center. Ajo Curley School, in far western Pima County, now houses studio apartments used by local artists, and the rehabilitated Ajo Train Depot will house tourism and non-profit groups.

At Binghampton, along the Rillito River, rehabilitated structures serve as a visitor center, educational facilities, and offices for Native Seed Search. The 1930s Civilian Conservation Corps visitor center at Colossal Cave near Vail is now rehabilitated and structurally sound. The historic Dunbar School will soon be used for community purposes. The San Pedro Chapel, near Fort Lowell, has had structural repairs and a new storage facility has been built. At Canoa Ranch in Green Valley and Empirita Ranch along Cienega Creek, the focus is on providing ac-

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commodations for caretakers and stabilizing structures in danger of collapse, so the public can use them in the future.

Similarly at the Performing Arts Center in downtown Tucson, foundation and other structural repairs have been completed. Preservation of historic structures at Fort Lowell in Tucson and Steam Pump Ranch in Oro Valley is currently limited to stabilization and prevention of their further deterioration. Master plans detailing the long-term adaptive reuse of properties have been prepared for Fort Lowell, Canoa Ranch, and Steam Pump Ranch.

On any property not owned by Pima County, the county retains a Preservation Easement to ensure that the historic character and integrity of the historic buildings remains intact.

Archaeological acquisitions include both prehistoric and historic sites. The first purchase was Mission Gardens associated with the San Agustin chapel and convento on the western bank of the Santa Cruz River at the base of Sentinel Peak, to be included in Tucson Origins Heritage Park. Perhaps the most publically visible purchase was the parcel within the Tumamoc Hill National Historic Landmark, which preserved this acreage from potential residential development.

Los Morteros in Marana, Dakota Wash and Valencia in Tucson, and Honey Bee Village in Oro Valley are all major Hohokam sites that have

been preserved through purchase. In each case, the ballcourt and the core areas of the sites are now protected for conservation purposes. At Honey Bee Village, the 13-acre site core was donated by the landowner, in return for which the county funded archaeological excavations in the non-core portion of the site. This has resulted in preservation of the intact site core and the preservation of a vast amount of scientific data from the non-core portion of the site.

The purchase of the 839-acre Old Hayhook Ranch in the western Altar Valley includes part of the Coyote Mountains Classic Hohokam complex, as well as many other archaeological sites. Purchase of the Adkins Steel parcel at Fort Lowell protects the remaining nineteenth century Officers Quarters. The historic Pantano Townsite in the Cienega Creek Preserve is also now conserved through purchase.

Protective perimeter boundary fencing is being installed at some properties where warranted. At some locations, non-intrusive interpretive signage will be added. The county is conducting mapping projects on the archaeological acquisitions – Coyote Mountains, Dakota Wash, Fort Lowell, Los Morteros, Honey Bee Village, Pantano Townsite, Tumamoc, and the Valencia site – to accurately depict, on GIS layers, all previous archaeological work, as well as the current surface and topographic conditions of each property. A management plan is being prepared. The mapping information and manage-

ment plan will guide long-term monitoring of the conditions of the properties and any corrective actions that may be needed to prevent any further deterioration of the resources.

A master plan has been completed for the Anza Trail through Pima County, an approximately 70-mile section of the trail that follows the western bank of the Santa Cruz River. A newly constructed trailhead accessible off Elephant Head Road at the Santa Cruz River provides access to a five-mile segment of constructed trail through the county's Canoa Ranch property. North of the Canoa Ranch the trail is marked for several more miles to another newly constructed trailhead on Abrego Drive just south of Continental Road in Green Valley. A third new constructed trailhead, commemorating Anza's Tuquison campsite, is located within Columbus Park off Silverbell Road south of Camino del Cerro.

Future trailhead construction is planned in Sahuarita commemorat-

ing Anza's Llano Grande campsite, in Marana near the junction of Coachline and Silverbell roads at Los Morteros commemorating Anza's Puerto del Azotado campsite, and along the Santa Cruz River north of Marana commemorating Anza's Oit Pars campsite.

Interpretive signage is included at the trailheads and along the trail, such as at the base of Sentinel Peak along the Santa Cruz River Park, which serves as the Anza Trail through the City of Tucson. A local auto route has been marked with signage, essentially following Mission and Silverbell roads.

Historic preservation has benefited greatly from the support of Pima County voters, and the historic preservation bond program serves as a successful model to communities around the country. A visual presentation of the projects can be found at: www.pima.gov/cultural/BondProjects/HistoricPres/HistoricPres_sm.pdf.

USED BOOK SALE

Saturday, December 4, 2010; 10:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m.
Center for Desert Archaeology, 300 N. Ash Alley

The Center for Desert Archaeology is pleased to announce a used book sale: selections in archaeology, anthropology, nature, and outdoors.

ARTICLE SUBMISSIONS FOR GLYPHS: If you have research or a field project that would be interesting to *Glyphs* readers, please consider contributing an article. Requirements are a maximum of 1,000 words, or 750 words and one illustration, or 500 words and two illustrations. Please send electronic submissions to <jadams@desert.com>, or by mail to Jenny Adams, Desert Archaeology, Inc., 3975 N. Tucson Blvd., Tucson, Arizona 85716.

THE CORNERSTONE

Arizona State Museum Receives National Reaccreditation

Darlene Lizarraga, Arizona State Museum

—Reprinted by permission, *Lo Que Pasa*, University of Arizona.

Inside the **Arizona State Museum** on the University of Arizona campus, ancient pots, colorful blankets, intricate paintings and other artifacts offer a glimpse into the history and cultures of Arizona, the American Southwest and Northern Mexico.

An affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution and home to the world's largest collection of Southwest Indian pottery, the museum, established in 1893, is also the oldest and largest anthropology museum in the Southwest region.

The museum recently earned renewed recognition of its commitment to excellence and professional standards of operation when it achieved reaccreditation by the **American Association of Museums**. Accreditation is good for 15 years.

Mackenzie Massman, ASM associate director for operations and visitor services, whose assignment it was to shepherd the museum through the process, gives insight into the rigorous performance appraisal.

What is the American Association of Museums?

The American Association of Museums is the only organization representing the entire scope of museums including art, history, science, military and maritime, and youth muse-

ums, as well as aquariums, zoos, botanical gardens, arboretums, historic sites, and science and technology centers.

Why are they in charge of museum accreditation?

AAM accreditation is a widely recognized means of national recognition for museums, regardless of their size or location. As the main organization representing museums, AAM helps the museum profession to self-regulate by reviewing and assessing museums through the accreditation and subsequent review process to ensure the highest standards. It is a peer review system.

Accreditation is a rigorous and challenging, yet rewarding, process. It requires not only an ongoing commitment to change, but a significant investment of time and resources from all departments and levels of the institution's staff and leadership. The nine-member accreditation commission is an independent and autonomous body that is responsible for the ongoing administration of the AAM's accreditation program and for rendering all decisions regarding accredited status.

Why is accreditation important?

Accreditation, and subsequent reviews, strengthens individual museums and the entire museum profes-

sion by promoting ethical and professional practices, recognizing excellence, and serving as the field's primary vehicle for quality assurance and self-regulation. Museums benefit from both the status and the process of accreditation. The process provides:

- ◆ National recognition of a museum's commitment to excellence and the highest professional standards of museum operations.
- ◆ A positive public image and validation.
- ◆ Increased credibility with funding agencies and donors.
- ◆ A clearer sense of purpose and understanding of a museum's strengths, goals, priorities and mission.
- ◆ A valuable tool in lobbying local and state governments.
- ◆ Improved relationships with other museums resulting in more loans and traveling exhibitions.
- ◆ A fostering of sustained organizational development and improvement.
- ◆ Increased level of professionalism.

What happens if you don't get accreditation?

Nothing exactly. However, some museums and funding agencies will only provide object loans or funds to accredited institutions. The accreditation program has an overall success rate of 97 percent. About 2 percent are denied outright and 1 percent are unsuccessful after being tabled.

When and why did nationwide accreditation come about?

The program started in 1971 in response to a need among the profession to recognize museums' commitment to excellence, accountability, high professional standards and continued institutional improvement. Plans for museum accreditation began in earnest in 1967 when President Lyndon B. Johnson asked the U.S. Federal Council on the Arts and Humanities to conduct a study of the status of American museums and recommend ways to support and strengthen them. The council enlisted AAM's assistance and in 1968 the association established a committee to study the idea of an accreditation program. In June 1971, 16 museums became the first institutions to be granted accreditation by AAM. There are 779 accredited museums in the U.S. today.

How long has ASM been accredited?

ASM has been accredited since 1976.

Has ASM ever been denied accreditation?

No.

When did you begin preparing for reaccreditation?

Preparations for the 2010 accreditation review began in 2006. The self-study was submitted in 2009 and the peer review site visit occurred in

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March 2010.

How many people were involved?

The process involved the input and efforts of the entire staff, volunteers and museum members. The self-study included information from every division within ASM and resulted in four full binders of materials submitted to AAM for consideration.

What was the hardest part?

During the period of the accreditation review, ASM experienced several traumatic events including the death of Director Hartman Lomawaima, the suspension of Rio Nuevo, and budget cuts resulting in staff reductions. Institutional traumas make it difficult for any organization to function at its best, but ASM was able to work through these issues to produce a thorough self-study and a successful site visit.

What was your favorite part?

The site visit by the peer reviewers was my favorite part because it was a wonderful opportunity to get an outside perspective on the museum's operations and learn from other museum professionals. As a result of participating in the peer review process, several ASM staff members have been asked to serve as peer reviewers

for other museums working toward accreditation.

What does this mean for the public?

It is similar to the Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval for museums; the public can be sure that an accredited museum will behave in a professional and ethical manner and follow the best possible practices for caring for artifacts held in public trust to be studied and appreciated for generations.

What does this mean to the museum going forward?

We have to continue to maintain the high standard of professionalism that we have already established during our long history. The accreditation commission noted the following areas of commendable practice:

- ♦ Outstanding long-term research on Southwestern archeology and ethnology.
- ♦ Long-term collaboration with Native American tribes.
- ♦ The innovative Pottery Project that improved collections storage and public access.

Are you already planning for the next review?

Definitely. We are always trying to improve our processes and policies to ensure that we are providing the best care of our collections and the best experience for our visitors.

AAHS MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION APPLICATION

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

All members receive discounts on Society workshops and classes. Monthly meetings are held the third Monday of each month except August, and are free and open to the public. Participation in field trips requires membership.

Categories of Membership

- \$50 **Kiva** members receive 4 issues of *Kiva*, 12 issues of *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- \$40 **Glyphs** members receive *Glyphs*
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AAHS does not release membership information to other organizations

MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

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, and 12 issues of the monthly newsletter *Glyphs*.

Membership applications should be sent to:

Donna Yoder, VP Membership
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721-0026 USA
<donnayoder@cox.net>

Libraries and other institutions interested in institutional subscriptions to *Kiva* should contact the publisher, AltaMira Press, at 800.273.2233 or <www.altamirapress.com>.

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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.

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