



GLYPHS

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

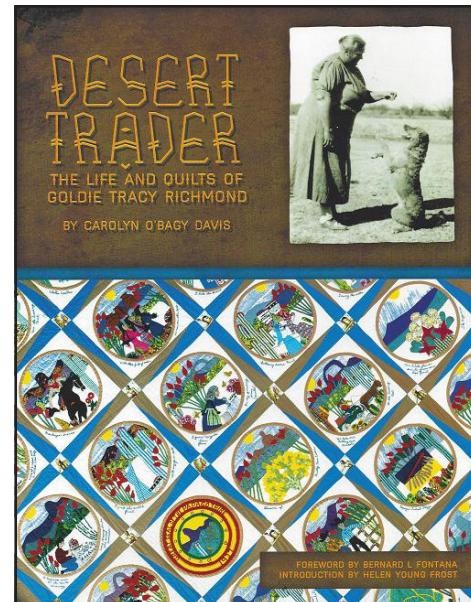
Vol. 63, No. 10

Tucson, Arizona

April 2013

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Next General Meeting: April 15, 2013
7:30 p.m., Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center
www.az-arch-and-hist.org

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

 **A**ncient mummies have hardened arteries. This finding was recently announced in the British journal, *The Lancet*. It reminded me of the satirical headlines published in *The Onion*, something akin to, "Archaeological Dig Uncovers Ancient Race Of Skeleton People." In this case, however, nearly 20 researchers got together to examine the CT scans of 137 mummies from various times and places (including the Colorado Plateau), and their findings are a major blow to those dedicated to the virtues of the "Paleo Diet." Health regimes such as the "Paleo Diet" are based on the idea that if we eat like our hunter-gatherer ancestors we can avoid heart disease.

Atherosclerosis, or hardening of arteries, is caused by the deposition of plaques within arterial blood vessels. Advanced cases result in calcification, which persists long after the decay of other plaques and tissues. The Horus study, as it is named, shows that the prevalence of diseased arteries in pre-industrial mummies is not drastically different from that of today, leading researchers to conclude that cardiovascular disease "is an inherent component of human aging and not characteristic of any specific diet or lifestyle."

Researchers have known about this evidence since as early as 1852, when Johann Nepomuk Czermak described two Egyptian mummies in microscopic detail. In 1911, Sir Marc

Armand Ruffer described dense calcium deposits in the arteries of dozens of Egyptian mummies. However, Egyptian royalty and priests had privileged diets consisting of large amounts of saturated fats, so their remains are a special case.

The Horus study is important because it expands these findings to other populations with very different environments, lifestyles, and diets. The naturally mummified remains of non-elite Peruvian and Ancestral Puebloan forager-farmers showed calcification in 25 and 40 percent of the samples, respectively. Calcification was also detected in 60 percent of mid-eighteenth to early twentieth century Unangan hunter-gatherers from the Aleutian Islands (Alaska), where marine mammals, fish, and shellfish high in omega-3 fatty acids dominate the diet.

The Ancestral Puebloan sample curated at the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (UPM) is admittedly small and included only five individuals recovered from Archaic to Basketmaker II sites from southeastern Utah. However, each of those had preserved vascular tissues, and three contained remnants of the heart, according to the study. One young male between the ages of 18 and 23 years showed probable calcification in his aorta, while a 29- to 43-year-old female showed definite calcification in her carotids, coronaries, aorta, and iliac/femoral arteries.

In addition to increased age, what else could account for the prevalence of atherosclerosis across cultures? The authors speculate that the use of fire (and smoke inhalation) may be partly to blame. What is more interesting to me is the familiarity we may share with prehistoric folks when it comes to sudden, unexpected deaths among older family members. The

heart attack, for example, could be an experience families have coped with for a long time. This would also indicate that people suffered, and possibly survived, strokes. That possibility introduces a broad and fascinating topic about the care of the elderly and the evolution of human cooperation and organization.

—Jesse Ballenger

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.

- Apr. 15, 2013: Carolyn O'Bagy Davis, *Goldie Tracy Richmond: Trapper, Trader and Quiltmaker*
- May 20, 2013: Janine Hernbrode and Peter Boyle, *Hohokam Petroglyphs at Sutherland Wash: Flower World and Gender Imagery*
- June 17, 2013: J. Homer Thiel, *Recent Discoveries at the Hardy Site and Fort Lowell*
- July 15, 2013: William H. Doelle, *Tucson Underground: The Archaeology of a Desert Community*
- August 2013: No meeting: Pecos Conference
- Sept. 16, 2013: Linda Cordell, *Paquimé: A Perspective from the North*
- Oct. 21, 2013: Laurie Webster, *New Research with the Earliest Perishable Collections from Southeastern Utah*
- Nov. 18, 2013: J. Jefferson Reid, *Prehistory, Personality, and Place: Emil W. Haury and the Mogollon Controversy*
- Dec. 16, 2013: Stephen H. Lekson, *Mimbres: Its Causes and Consequences*

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.

AAHS HAPPENINGS

TOPIC OF THE APRIL 15 GENERAL MEETING

Goldie Tracy Richmond: Trapper, Trader, and Quiltmaker

by Carolyn O'Bagy Davis

Goldie Tracy Richmond, 1896–1972, came to the southern Arizona desert in 1927, where she and her husband, Marion Tracy, prospected and ran traplines. During one of those early days walking the traplines, a bobcat attacked Marion Tracy. Goldie ran up and strangled the bobcat with her bare hands to save her husband, and for the rest of her life, she bore the deep scars on her arms from that fight with the wildcat. At 6'4" and 345 pounds, Goldie was a big woman with an even bigger heart—through her generosity and compassion to everyone who crossed her path, she became known as the Angel of the Desert.

Goldie and her husband later managed Covered Wells Trading Post, and in 1932, Goldie and Marion opened Tracy's Trading Post on the Tohono O'odham Indian Reservation, where she stayed on even after her husband's death four years later. Goldie lived in this isolated area for 40 years, learning the Tohono O'odham language (formerly known as Papago), and, according to anthropologist Rosamond Spicer, Goldie earned a reputation as being the most respected trader on the reservation.

During the lean years of the Depression and World War II, Goldie is credited with saving the Tohono O'odham basketmaking tradition. Through an intense letter-writing campaign to out-of-state stores, she found outlets for the baskets and other Tohono O'odham arts. She claimed to have sold 19,999 baskets during one of those years. Anthropologist Bernard "Bunny" Fontana has called Goldie a "one woman New Deal program."

Goldie was also an amazing quilter, in spite of her isolated life in a remote area of the desert. She created quilts depicting scenes of the daily life of her Tohono O'odham neighbors and of the Sonoran Desert, which are revered for their artistic vision and are now preserved in museum collections. Goldie's quilts illustrate the saguaro harvest, Indian rodeos, and Tohono O'odham ceremonies and games. Her "Papago Indian Activities Quilt" was named one of the 100 best quilts of the twentieth century. The "Prospector Quilt" is a visual diary of the history of the Quijotoa Mining District. Goldie's quilts are fabric paintings of a life that has passed into history.

... The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society

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Remembering Goldie, one Tohono O'odham elder remarked that "Goldie was one of us," and Goldie,

a plain and simple woman, would have been proud to be remembered so fondly.

Speaker Carolyn O'Bagy Davis, a fourth-generation descendant of Utah pioneers, is the author of twelve books on western history, including Hopi Summer, winner of One Book Arizona 2011, and The Fourth Wife, nominated for an Evans Biography Award. Her newest book is Desert Trader: The Life and Quilts of Goldie Tracy Richmond. It was recently named as one of the Best of the Southwest Books 2012. Carolyn is an inducted member of the Society of Women Geographers and the Arizona Quilters Hall of Fame.

NOMINATIONS DUE APRIL 12 FOR GAACs AWARDS IN PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY

The Governor's Archaeology Advisory Commission (GAAC) is sponsoring its 27th annual Awards in Public Archaeology. The Commission is a statutory board that advises the State Historic Preservation Officer on issues of relevance to Arizona archaeology. The awards are presented to programs that have significantly contributed to the protection and preservation of, and education about, Arizona's non-renewable archaeological resources.

Download the nomination form at azstateparks.com/SHPD/downloads/2013_Nomination_GAAC.pdf. For more information or questions, contact Kris Dobschuetz at kdobschuetz@azstateparks.gov, or 602.542.4171.

NOMINATIONS NOW BEING ACCEPTED FOR THE AAHS CUMMINGS AND STONER AWARDS

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is once again accepting nominations for the Byron S. Cummings and Victor R. Stoner awards. The Cummings Award recognizes outstanding research and contributions to knowledge in Southwestern archaeology, anthropology, ethnology, or history. The Stoner Award celebrates the promotion of historic awareness and is given to someone who brings Southwestern anthropology, archaeology, ethnology, or history to the public over an extended period of time. These awards are presented annually at the Pecos Conference in August. Please forward nominations by **April 15**, to Patrick Lyons at 520.621.6276 or plyons@email.arizona.edu.

Recent Archaeological Investigations into Seventeenth Century Santa Fe

by Matthew J. Barbour

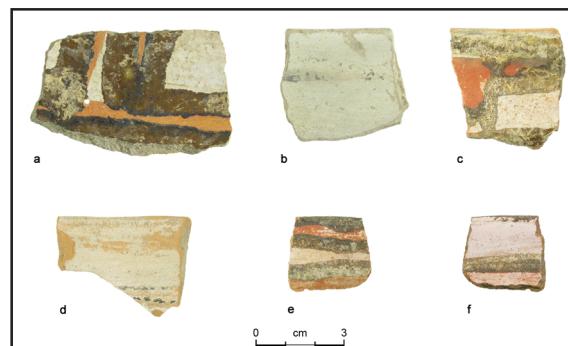
New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs

In 2011, the Department of Cultural Affairs Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) conducted archaeological monitoring and test excavations associated with the installation of four light poles on the north side of Santa Fe Plaza, LA 80000, in downtown Santa Fe, New Mexico. These archaeological investigations resulted in the documentation of 17 strata and the collection of 1,430 artifacts dating from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries.

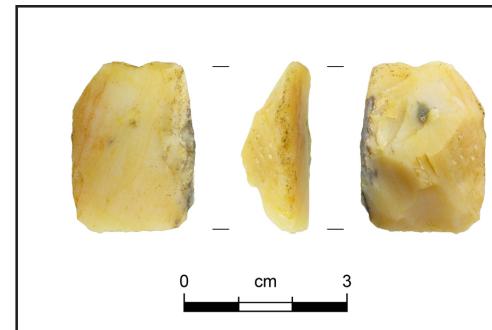
Archaeology remains one of the few sources of information available regarding early Colonial life in Santa Fe. Most of the Spanish documents from the seventeenth century were destroyed, and as a result, particular attention was given to the excavation and analysis of artifacts from seventeenth century contexts. These deposits included an old plaza surface and a very large borrow pit just south of the Palace of the Governors. Borrow pits are excavated to acquire sand and clay for use in adobe brick manufacture and are often back-filled with domestic refuse. This domestic refuse was a time capsule filled with information about early colonial diet and trade.

Through faunal analysis, OAS archaeologists were able to compare seventeenth century consumption patterns with that of later eighteenth century Santa Fe residents. The seventeenth century data set demonstrated a diverse array of species being consumed, including buffalo from the eastern plains. While seventeenth century settlers consumed sheep and goat, it appeared to represent one of many proteins in the diet, while goat and sheep were overwhelmingly the primary protein source in the eighteenth century.

Pottery was also examined. Glazewares outnumbered Tewa decorated wares four to one. This would appear to indicate greater reliance on, and contact between, the settlers in Santa Fe with Native Americans living in the Galisteo Ba-



Examples of historic decorated Native American ceramics: (a) glaze polychrome body sherd; (b) Sankawi (?) Black-on-cream; (c) Kotyiti (Glaze F) Polychrome; (d) Sankawi Black-on-cream; (e-f) Glaze F Polychrome (photograph by Office of Archaeological Studies staff).



Top: Projectile points and other flaked stone artifacts recovered in 2004 (photograph by Office of Archaeological Studies staff). Bottom: Gunflint found in association with Stratum 3.5 (photograph by Office of Archaeological Studies staff).

sin and regions along the Rio Grande River south of La Bajada Hill during the seventeenth century. Conversely, in the eighteenth century, pottery from south of Santa Fe is rare. By then, the Galisteo area was largely abandoned. Instead, colonists were acquiring pottery from their Tewa neighbors to the north.

The plaza surface also presented evidence of Santa Fe's violent past. Ceramics dated the plaza surface to the late seventeenth or early eighteenth century. A gunflint found on its surface, in conjunction with nearby projectile points found in the surrounding area during prior OAS investigations in 2004, suggest the deposit is associated with the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, or the subsequent battle to recapture Santa Fe in 1693!

Certainly, questions regarding the founding, size, and orientation of the plaza cannot be addressed by the current archaeological data set and are outside the realm of this small study. However, the documentation of these seventeenth century deposits, together with detailed analysis and interpretation of the artifacts contribute

in meaningful ways to our understanding of the past and underscores the need to both conserve and protect Santa Plaza as a valuable archaeological resource. To view the full report, *Archaeological Monitoring and Test Excavations for Four Light Posts on the Santa Fe Plaza, Santa Fe, New Mexico*, by Matthew J. Barbour, please visit the OAS website, www.nmarchaeology.org.

UPCOMING AAHS FIELD TRIPS

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

Honey Bee Village

April 27, 2013; 9:00 a.m.

Honey Bee Village is a prehistoric Hohokam ballcourt village on the southeastern flank of the Tortolita Mountains in the middle of the Cañada del Oro Valley. While only traces of this village are now visible, the site included a cluster of 19 large mounds surrounding a plaza, a ballcourt, and a special-use walled enclosure. As many as 500-800 domestic houses are present at the site, along with many other cultural features. There is an impressive pottery sherd scatter. The site was extensively studied by Desert Archaeology, Inc., and is the subject of a recent two-volume report. Henry Wallace will lead the tour, which should last about 2 hours.

Registration is limited to 20 people. To register, contact David McLean at mcleand43@gmail.com.

Kinishba and Ft. Apache Tour

May 18, 2013

Join us for a tour of Kinishba, a Western Pueblo site located on the White Mountain Apache Reservation in east-central Arizona on Saturday, May 18. We will meet Dr. John Welch, our guide, at 10:00 a.m. at the Ft. Apache Museum, where we will pay a fee to visit the area. We then will go to Kinishba, which has a similar architectural style to Grasshopper and Q-Ranch pueblos. After our visit to Kinishba, we will have lunch (pack your own) at a "not often visited" rock art site. We then can go back to tour Ft. Apache, including both the prehistoric and historic components. If time permits, Dr. Welch mentioned the possibility of visiting an unexcavated pueblo nearby. The museum/cultural center is about 1 hour, 40 minutes from Globe, or about 4 hours from Tucson. You may want to spend Saturday night in Pinetop or the Hon-Dah Casino, or even in Globe. Those spending the night in Globe can visit the partially reconstructed Salado pueblo of Besh-be-gowa on Sunday, prior to returning to Tucson. Hopefully, Dr. Welch will have copies of newest (this spring!) publication on Kinishba for sale. You must be a member of AAHS to participate on this trip. For more information, contact Chris Lange at clange3@msn.com. or 520.792.1303. Space is limited to 20 participants.

Follow AAHS on Facebook at: www.facebook.com/pages/Tucson-AZ/Arizona-Archaeological-and-Historical-Society

THE CORNERSTONE —

Arizona State Museum Names New Director

In the midst of its 120th year, the Arizona State Museum (ASM) has named Patrick D. Lyons, Ph.D., as its new director. Lyons, an archaeologist, is ASM's seventh director since its founding by the Territorial Legislature in 1893. Lyons replaces Dr. Beth Grindell, who was named director following the death of Hartman H. Lomawaima in 2008, pending a national search. Lyons will assume the directorship on June 1, 2013.

Lyons has been serving as head of collections at ASM since 2006, and as associate director since 2009. Previous to his work at the museum, Lyons was a preservation archaeologist at Archaeology Southwest (previously the Center for Desert Archaeology) in Tucson. Lyons is best known for his fieldwork and research on the Salado phenomenon in the San Pedro River Valley in southeastern Arizona, and for his research on the collections housed at ASM. Among his long list of publications, Lyons is co-editor and contributing author of *Migrants and Mounds: Classic Period Archaeology of the Lower San Pedro Valley* (Archaeology Southwest, 2012), a magnum opus, which synthesizes the results of fieldwork and related analyses on the Salado archaeological pattern.

"Arizona State Museum is the pre-eminent institution engaged in the anthropology and history of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. Our superlatives abound," said Lyons. "We have the leaders in all areas of southwestern anthropology, sought after the world over for their expertise. Our collections are unparalleled, accessed

continuously through tours, research, teaching, and exhibits. This is where ground breaking research is conducted and this is where visitors have authentic, life-enriching encounters through our public programs."

Lyons brings passion, vision, ambition, and strategic orientation to ASM. As director, Lyons will be responsible for ensuring the long-term



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financial health of the institution, for positioning it as an integral participant in the community, for energizing relationships with the museum's diverse constituencies, and for setting a unified and ambitious strategic vision for the museum's multifaceted pursuits, which include state-mandated responsibilities, research, teaching, collections management, preservation, public service, public programs, and exhibitions.

"I want ASM to become as relevant to the larger community as it is and has been to researchers, academics, students, professional archaeolo-

gists, tribal governments, and state and federal agencies," declared Lyons. "I embrace the museum's many opportunities and challenges in order to make that happen. Through focus and unification, and with the help of our members, friends, and community partners, Arizona State Museum's future is as vibrant as its past is storied."

The Cornerstone is presented by:
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dfl@email.arizona.edu

UPCOMING ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM EVENTS

Arizona State Museum is 120!

Culture Craft Saturday

April 6, 2013; 10:00 a.m.-3:30 p.m.

Come one, come all to this family-oriented celebration of the museum's birthday. Highlights include performances of music and dance, demonstrations and teaching of traditional crafts, cultural games, hands-on activities, QR code discovery hunts in the galleries, "meet the curator" in the exhibits, special collections on exhibit for one day only, and, of course, a piñata and birthday cake!

Evening Gala Event

April 11, 2013; 6:00-9:00 p.m.

The evening will begin with a program in CESL 103, featuring remarks by invited dignitaries and a keynote address by ASM Director Emeritus Raymond H. Thompson. This will be followed by a cocktail reception in front of the museum and in the main lobby where a display highlighting ASMs history will be presented. Special objects from the collections will be displayed for the evening, with curators on hand to share their expertise. Please RSVP by April 5, to Darlene Lizarraga at dfl@email.arizona.edu, or 520.626.8381.

AAHS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Membership is open to anyone interested in the prehistory and history of Arizona and the Southwest and who support the aims of the Society. Membership runs for a full year from the date of receipt, and covers all individuals living in the same household.

Monthly meetings are free and open to the public. Society field trips require membership. Members may purchase an annual JSTOR subscription to *Kiva* back issues for \$20 through the AAHS website.

Membership Categories

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$50 | Kiva members receive four issues of the Society's quarterly journal <i>Kiva</i> and 12 issues of <i>Glyphs</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$40 | Glyphs members receive <i>Glyphs</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$35 | Student Kiva members receive both <i>Kiva</i> and <i>Glyphs</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$75 | Contributing members receive <i>Kiva</i> , <i>Glyphs</i> , and all current benefits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$120 | Supporting members receive <i>Kiva</i> , <i>Glyphs</i> , and all current benefits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$300 | Sponsoring members receive <i>Kiva</i> , <i>Glyphs</i> , and all current benefits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$1,000 | Lifetime members receive <i>Kiva</i> , <i>Glyphs</i> , and all current benefits |

Note: For memberships outside the U.S., please add \$20. AAHS does not release membership information to other organizations.

Institutional Subscriptions

For institutional subscriptions to *Kiva*, contact Maney Publishing at subscriptions@maneypublishing.com or <http://maneypublishing.com/index.php/journals/kiv>.

For institutional subscriptions to *Glyphs* (\$50), contact AAHS VP for Membership at the address below.

You can join online at www.az-arch-and-hist.org, or by mailing the form below to:
 Michael Diehl, VP Membership
 Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
 Arizona State Museum, The University of Arizona
 Tucson, AZ 85721-0026

Name: _____ Phone : _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

E-mail: _____

Officers

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 Vice President for Activities: Katherine Cerino | kcerino@gmail.com | 520.907.0884
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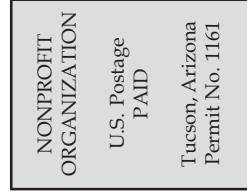
2012-2013

Directors

Michael Boley Chance Copperstone	Suzanne Crawford John Douglass	Ken Fleshman Janine Hernbrode	Todd Pitezel Mary Prasciunas	Ben Curry (Student Rep) Patrick Lyons (ASM Rep)
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Kiva: James Sneed, Acquisitions Editor | james.sneed@csun.edu | 818.677.3322
Glyphs: Emilee Mead | emilee@desert.com | 520.881.2244



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USA

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

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.