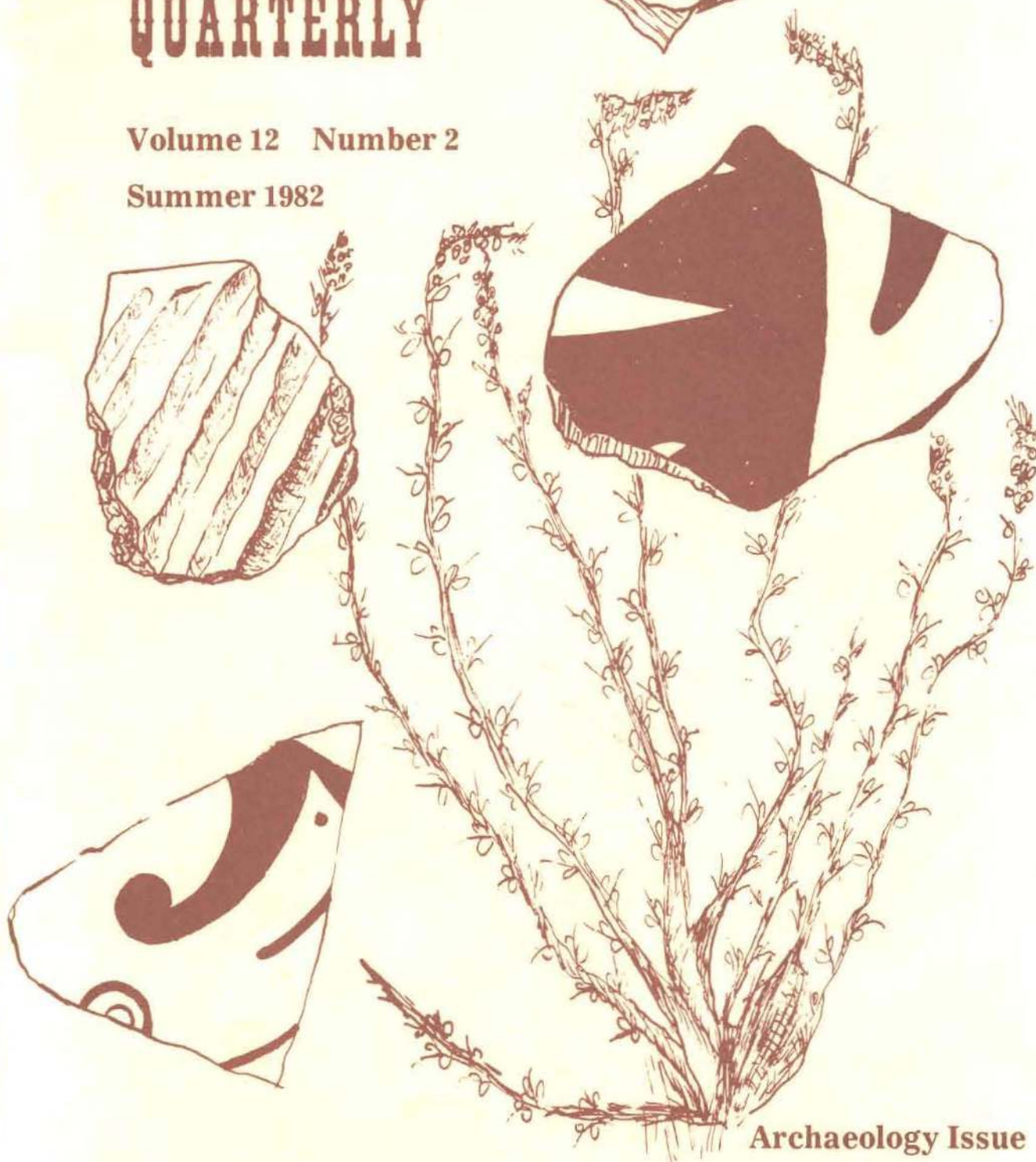
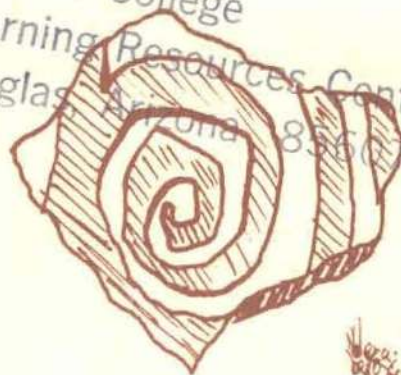


THE COCHISE QUARTERLY

Volume 12 Number 2

Summer 1982

Cochise College
Learning Resources Center
Douglas, Arizona 85607



Archaeology Issue

CONTENTS

| | |
|--|--|
| Traces of Early Man in Cochise County with Bibliography..... | |
| The Amerind Foundation | |
| Cochise College Archaeology Resource Center | |
| Digging for History | |
| Join the Crusade to Preserve Arizona's Past | |
| What You Can Do As An Untrained Amateur Interested In Archaeology. | |

Cover and Center-Fold designed by
CCHAS member, BeeJay Zans

Cover: Sherds from Cochise County

Center-Fold: Shell and Stone Artifacts from
Ramsey Canyon and Paul Spur Sites,
Cochise County, Arizona



A publication of the Cochise County Historical
and Archaeological Society
P.O. Box 818
Douglas, Arizona 85607

Contents of **The Cochise Quarterly** Copyrighted 1982
by the Cochise County Historical
and Archaeological Society.

COCHISE COUNTY
HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

P.O. Box 818
Douglas, Arizona 85607

OFFICERS and DIRECTORS for 1982

| | |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|
| President | Ida T. Power, Bisbee |
| Vice President | Roy Manley, Douglas |
| Secretary | Winifred G. Meskus, Douglas |
| Treasurer | Marjorie Dawe, Douglas |
| Directors: | Gerald F. Bouck, Bisbee |
| | James A. Elliott, Douglas |
| | Jeanne L. Graham, Douglas |
| | Lyle O. Graham, Douglas |
| | William B. Loring, Douglas |
| | Duane L. Marti, Douglas |
| | Barbara Meloy, Douglas |
| | E. Gene Riggs, Bisbee |
| | Ann Sticht, Bisbee |
| Historian | Lois Graham, Douglas |
| Archaeological Section | |
| Chairman | John Kurdeka, Douglas |

CCHAS membership is open without regard to color, race, religion or origin upon payment of dues: Individual \$6.00 per year; Family \$7.00 per year (all immediate family members domiciled under one roof); Life Membership \$100; Non-profit Institution within Arizona \$7.50 per year; Non-profit Institution outside Arizona \$15 per year. Dues are payable in advance and are due for each calendar year by March 15 of that year. Contributions are tax-exempt under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code.

Membership in the Cochise County Historical and Archaeological Society includes a subscription to **The Cochise Quarterly**, the Newsletter and other CCHAS mailings in the year of payment of dues, as well as participation with vote in meetings, announcements and participation in field trips, and after meeting certain requirements, the right to engage in archaeological activities of the Society.

TRACES OF EARLY MAN IN COCHISE COUNTY

Cochise County, Arizona, has been a long-neglected corner of the southwest from the standpoint of archaeology. The cliff dwellings at Mesa Verde, ruins in Chaco Canyon, Montezuma's Castle in Yavapai County, the Aztec Ruin site in New Mexico, and other large or spectacular sites caught and held the attention of archaeologists, but although pueblo sites were noted in Cochise County, these sites were considered peripheral at best and less than likely to be sources of new and exciting finds.

Local pueblos were built not of stone but with mud walls, seldom had multistoried apartments, and, after abandonment or destruction, a few hundred years of rain and wind effectively erased most of the above-ground evidence of the villages. Pit house settlements did leave shallow impressions as evidence of earlier occupancy at some sites; in other cases, no visible clues remain. Stone wall alignments, half-buried metates, broken sherds, and lithic debris are clues to sites. A seasonal stream or draw eroding away at its banks occasionally exposes clues of an archaeological site.

Cochise County is fortunate in that the local sites are neither major nor spectacular. The comparative anonymity of our sites has limited the pot hunting and unscientific exploitation of artifacts.

Archaeological reports by Spanish or Mexican officials covering Cochise County, if they ever did exist, are not now readily available. Surely Mexican settlers in this area must have been aware of artifacts to be found on the surface. Was there any attempt at scientific investigation?

Just over a hundred years ago, in 1879, R.T. Buff, an Army surgeon in Rucker Canyon, noted stone foundations and reported the evidence of pre-Apache agricultural people in the area. A year later, in the fall of 1880, Adolf F. Bandelier, the southwest's pioneer anthro-explorer, arrived at Santa Fe, New Mexico, to start an extraordinary career of observing and recording the culture and history of the southwestern Indians. Bandelier (1882) spent five years, many of them afoot, studying customs, recording stories and myths, and surveying and documenting prehistoric ruins. In his swing through southeastern Arizona and northern Sonora, in 1884, Bandelier scouted the San Pedro valley. He reported ruins on the San Pedro north of present-day Benson, but overall was not impressed and made minimal mention of our local sites.

Frank Russell spent one and a half months in the area in 1900, but the results of his observations were not published. Ellsworth Huntington made note of Indian relics on the old margins of Willcox Playa and in the Sulphur Springs Valley in 1911. These limited reports gave little indication of the type of culture present.

What appears to have been the first organized survey of archaeological sites in Cochise County was conducted by Carl Sauer and

Donald Brand in 1928-29. The objective of the survey was to make a random sampling of pueblo sites in eastern Arizona and in northern Sonora. Sites were noted in the San Pedro Valley, San Bernardino Valley, on Cave Creek, Mud Springs, Cochise Stronghold, Ramsey Canyon, Chiricahua Flats, Pinery and Rucker Canyons. Altogether, about 40 pueblos were surveyed in the count. The survey had hardly scratched the surface. Sauer (1930) mentioned that E.J. Hand, a pioneer settler and amateur archaeologist living in Pinery Canyon, had contributed valuable information to the survey. Sauer further added that Hand was associated with various expeditions and was a contributor to the museum at the University of Arizona. Mr. Hand excavated sufficient material on his own to furnish a small museum. Such a museum was organized with the help of Dr. Haury in a building on ranch property in Portal. Unfortunately, the museum is no longer open, and the public may no longer view a particularly fine collection of local artifacts.

Almost any section of Cochise County that has not been plowed up, paved over, or built upon is likely to show signs of earlier occupancy. Artifacts are commonplace. Many an old ranch house in the area has at least a few metates leaning against the front porch. Metates can be seen as borders for flower beds. In one case a basin metate was used for a bird bath for a number of years. Axes or manos found on the surface now lie in china cabinets, on windowsills, or are used as paper weights. Pots decorate fireplace mantles. Projectile points are common, with hundreds of points in picture frames decorating walls. Other points and artifacts lie in shoe boxes forgotten in attics and closets. Several ranches in the county have had private museums on their property. Because of thievery, a lack of interest by new owners, or other personal reasons, most such museums are now closed to the public.

Easy surface availability of points and other artifacts did and still does attract the attention of collectors, point hunters, and, unfortunately, pot robbers and vandals. While most of the non-professional collecting has gone unrecorded, amateurs did valuable work and provided useful reports while professional archaeologists were occupied elsewhere.

In 1926, children from the Double Adobe school playing in Whitewater Draw found part of a mammoth tusk, leading to excavations over a number of years.

In 1929, Dr. Byron Cummings, from the University of Arizona, found stone artifacts below a layer of soil containing mammoth bones at a site in Double Adobe. Sayles and Antevs (1941) excavated further at Double Adobe and at other sites in Cochise County, and reported on the Cochise Culture, a people that had lived in the area over a long time sequence, 7300 to 200 B.C. Heavy dominance of manos and grinding slabs as compared to projectile points suggested to the excavators that the earliest of these people, the Sulphur Springs phase, tended to be food gatherers and

processors rather than hunters. Later stages, the Chiricahua and San Pedro phases, are believed to be the direct ancestors of the Mogollon people.

The earliest stage, Sulphur Springs, is known only from a small cluster of sites in our part of the state. Carbon 14 dating indicates an age between 7300 and 6000 B.C. The Chiricahua group is C₁₄ dated at 3500 to 1500 B.C., and the San Pedro people lived here until about 200 B.C. (Whalen 1971), when, with the advent of pottery, they became known as the Mogollon.

There appears to be a gap in archaeological material for the period between 6000 B.C. and at least 4000 B.C. Does this gap indicate a time of sparse occupation of the area because of climate conditions, or are there sites for the period yet to be found?

Fossils of extinct mammoths, camels, horses, and the dire wolf have been found at Sulphur Springs sites, as well as more modern bones of jackrabbits, mallards, coyotes, and antelope. (Haury 1960).

By the time of the Chiricahua stage, projectile points increased in number, and large base camps with storage pits, small mortars, and heavy basin metates have been found. A primitive form of maize was cultivated by the year 2000 B.C., along with squash. Beans did not show up in the food supply until the San Pedro stage. Haury (1962) suggests that farming gradually moved northward from Mexico along the Sierra Madre Occidental, then further north along the highlands on the Arizona-New Mexico border.

In 1970, the Arizona State Museum excavated an archaeological site on the Whitewater Draw near Double Adobe in the right-of-way of a new highway. Ric Windmiller (1971) reported this in detail in *The Cochise Quarterly*, Vol. 1, No. 2, June 1971.

Carl Trischka (1933), Chief Geologist for Phelps Dodge, reported on a site found just east of the Mule Mountains on the road to Gleeson.

Amateur enthusiast and archaeologist William Mardon, of Bisbee, found camp sites in 1929 in the area, and excavated a number of circular dwellings. The people lived in circular pit houses, some as large as 30 feet in diameter and up to five feet below ground level. In the center of each house was an unusual hearth, an olla-shaped fire pit, smaller at the top and spreading out at the bottom to three or four feet in diameter; pits were three feet or deeper.

Mardon found an abundance of broken projectile points and pottery sherds, including Hohokam red-on-buff decorated ware. Stone was used for metates, mortars, knives, nose/ear/finger rings, paint palettes, carved gila monsters, picks, beads, pendants, projectile points, and what



Current Dig Site, CCHAS



Current Dig Site, CCHAS



Current Dig Site, CCHAS

appear to be combs. Bracelets manufactured from salt water shells were found on the site, indicating a trade connection to the Gulf of Baja California. Black and white pottery of the Mimbres style showed contact to the east.

William S. Fulton, an industrialist from New England, was enchanted by the Texas Canyon area and its unrecorded history. Fulton established the Amerind Foundation in 1937. The first report by the organization was published in 1940 on an excavation in the Gleeson area. (Fulton & Tuthill 1940). The Gleeson site covered about four acres on a long, low ridge. Henry McLinden, the owner, reported that erosion had exposed and destroyed an adult burial. The site had been pot-hunted sporadically for 25 years or more before excavation, but much of the archaeological data remained undisturbed. Pit houses were found, and large pit ovens similar to those reported by Trischka. The pit ovens in this case were found outside the pit houses. Stone combs, pipes, axes, palettes, animal effigies, beads, metates, manos, points, and mortars were found. Jewelry made of turquoise and shell was also found. Some of these artifacts, as well as items found in other digs in the area, can be seen at the Amerind Foundation museum in Texas Canyon.

Stone artifacts often make up a large portion of the material found at an archaeological site. Stone lasts for thousands of years with little change. Pottery is fragile and seldom survives intact for long, but pottery sherds are really a form of man-made stone and survive well. If the soil is not acidic, and locally it usually is not, shell and bone can survive for some time. But most of the implements, tools, footwear, clothing, as well as shelters manufactured and used by early Americans, were of vegetable fiber, wood, leather, feathers, and similar non-permanent materials. An archaeologist is indeed fortunate when an excavation contains preserved artifacts and materials of a more delicate nature than stone, bone, or ceramics. A good dry cave that has not been molested in recent years can prove to be a treasure house.

A site of this type was excavated by Arnold Withers in the Winchester Mountains 18 miles west of Willcox. Amateur archaeologist Mrs. Jessica McMurtry brought the cave site to the attention of the Amerind Foundation and presented the Amerind with her own collection of artifacts. Other records of this cave are meager. The excavation was written up by W.S. Fulton (1941) in the second report by the Foundation. Winchester cave had apparently been used principally as a shrine. Material recovered included bows and arrows, cordage, partly worked sherds, fire sticks, halfts, and awls. All bows and many arrows were miniature. Bows and arrows which had originally been of utilitarian size were found broken beyond further usefulness. Pot sherds from Mimbres, Dagoon, El Paso, and Hohokam types were found. Some worn-out Hohokam sandals were also found in the cave. No village site has been found in the vicinity.

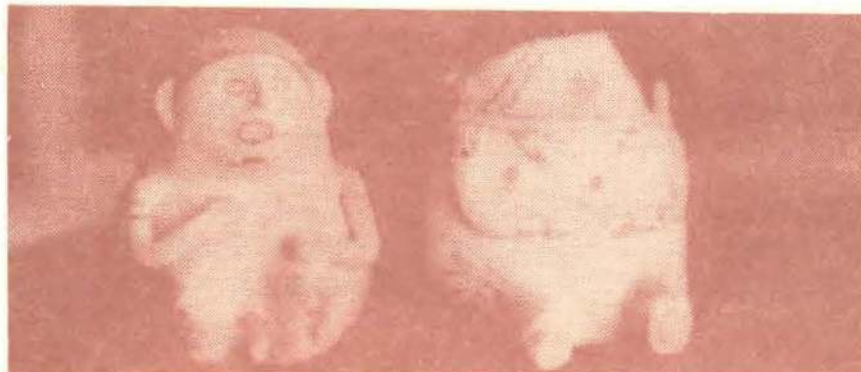
The Amerind Foundation has conducted other excavations in Cochise County. The Site reports listed in the bibliography at the end of



**Reconstructed Ramos Polychrome from Chihuahua.
(Found in Cochise County) from the Cochise College collection**



**Intact Chihuahua Pottery, of the type
also found in Cochise County — private collection**



**Intact Chihuahua Effigy Pot of the type
also found in Cochise County. — private collection**

this article show a considerable amount of trade between different communities and cultures in the region.

Two dedicated amateur archaeologists, Jack and Vera Mills, had nearly a decade of digging experience when they started excavating a 40-acre site 22 miles northeast of Elfrida in 1951. By the time digging was finished 10 years later, Jack and Vera were amateurs only in that they held no college degree. Long before their 168-page Kuykendall Site report was published (Mills 1969), the professional quality of their work was acknowledged in archaeological circles. The couple excavated other sites in the county, including ruins at the Glass ranch (1966) and the Slaughter ranch, (San Bernardino) (1971). Unfortunately, their unique private museum is no longer open to the public.

Evidence of man going back to 9000 B.C. and earlier has been found at Naco, Murray Springs, and at the Lehner ranch, all located in the San Pedro Valley. At these sites distinctive Clovis points have been found in association with mammoth kills. Cochise County is the home of the largest known Clovis Culture site in North America, the Lehner site. Traces of these mammoth hunters have been found throughout the continent, but the definitive sites of these people who lived and hunted 12,000 years ago can be found in our San Pedro Valley.

While C. Vance Haury (Haury et al 1933) and his University of Arizona crew were continuing work on a site in Naco in 1955, Ed Lehner, ecologist for Phelps Dodge and an amateur archaeology enthusiast, found bone fragments in a deep wash on his ranch on the San Pedro. Lehner brought a mammoth tooth to Haury. A crew started work at the ranch site that winter. Scientists from all over the world have visited the Lehner site, and in 1967 it was declared a National Historic Site. More work was done in 1967 and since, with more work yet to be done. So far, 13 Clovis points, remains of horse, tapir, bison, bear, cat, camel, dire wolf, as well as 12 mammoths and one mastodon, have been found. (Haury et al 1959).

In Naco, in the fall of 1964, heavy rains uncovered a kill site in the bank of an intermittent draw. Parts of a mammoth kill were excavated by a crew under the direction of the University of Arizona staff. One Clovis point was found in the area.

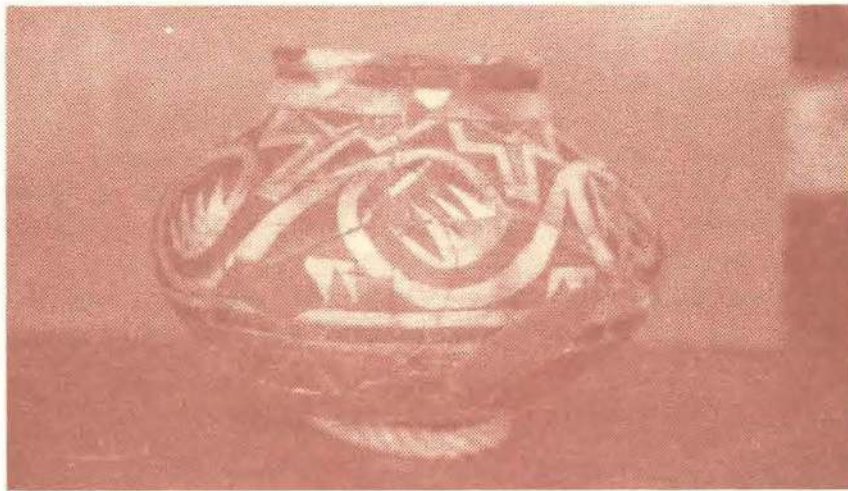
Excavations in Cochise County in the past 50 years have proven that southeastern Arizona is not as insignificant archaeologically as had been suggested earlier. The unique early-man sites in the San Pedro Valley and Sulphur Springs Valley provided new information on people living here up to 11,000 years ago. The findings have brought up new questions along with new answers. What was the connection, if any, between the mammoth-hunting Clovis people and the earliest Cochise food gatherers? Three possible answers have been considered: First, it is possible that the Cochise people were here when big game hunters with

fluted points intruded on their territory. Second, the Clovis hunters may have been here first, but had to adapt to a changing environment, gradually becoming the Cochise food gatherers. A third possibility is that the Clovis hunters and the Cochise food processors were one and the same people, the two differing tool complexes representing a winter kill site with hunters away from camp and a summer food-gathering camp-site with its special equipment. Sometime, perhaps, some hiker or rockhound will stumble upon a newly uncovered site in a ditchbank that will solve the mystery and no doubt add new questions on which to ponder.

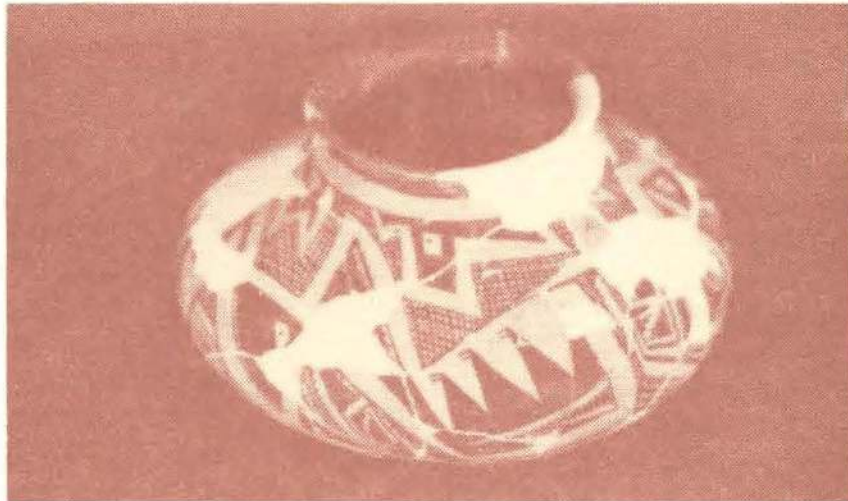
Since 1968, Cochise College has been making valuable contributions to local archaeology by training residents in archaeology, scientific excavation, and archaeology lab science. Cochise College students have completed work on five sites and are now working on a sixth pueblo ruin. No reports have been published to date, primarily because of the lack of time and personnel. Artifacts found include manos, metates, points, bone awls, axes, paint palettes, bone beads, shell and mineral beads, pendants, and a large variety of pottery; also charred food remnants, including corn and beans. As in other sites in the area, the villages excavated by the college show commerce with other peoples. The extent of the trading and direction from which trade wares were brought in are parts of a puzzle yet to be solved.

The archaeological branch of the Cochise County Historical and Archaeological Society has been actively involved in excavation since February, 1971, when work started on the Lamberson-Riggs site in Leslie Canyon. A limited report on this pueblo site should be completed before next spring. Currently, the local group is excavating what may be a Hohokam pit-house site dating from about 900 to 1100 A.D. A preliminary report on this dig on the Mexican border has been delivered to the Arizona Archaeological Society. The contribution to archaeological knowledge by our group has been negligible, so far. Archaeologists, professional and amateur alike, live in constant hope and anticipation that the next shovelful of dirt, the next rock turned over, will prove to be a valuable link in the never-ending quest for new knowledge.

—John L. Kurdeka



**Reconstructed Gila Polychrome (Cochise County Dig)
from the Cochise College collection**



**Reconstructed Gila Polychrome (another Cochise County Dig)
from the Cochise College collection**



**Intact Ramos Polychrome of the type
found in Chihuahua. — private collection**

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The following bibliography is an attempt to list available printed material reporting on sites in Cochise County. Most of the items listed can be found in the Charles DiPeso Library at the Douglas campus of Cochise College. Sites excavated but not reported, or sites in the process of being excavated, are not mentioned here in order to protect the material from poachers or vandals of any form. This list is limited to information available to the compiler. Additions or corrections would be appreciated by the amateur archaeology enthusiasts of CCHAS.

—John Kurdeka

Adams, Jeffrey

- 1974 "The S-O Ranch Site — A Chiricahua Stage Multiple Activity Location"
Anthro thesis, NAU
(S of Hereford on bank of Greenbush Draw) (AZ:EE:12)

Cattanch, G.S., Jr.

- 1966 "A San Pedro Stage Site Near Fairbank, Arizona"
The Kiva, Vol. 32, Nr. 1, Oct. 66
(AZ:EE:8:7)

Cummings, Byron

- 1928 "Cochise of Yesterday"
Arizona, Old and New, Vol. 1, No. 4, pp. 9-10, 26-28
Arizona Museum, Phoenix

DiPeso, Charles C.

- 1951 "The Babocomari Village Site on Babocomari River"
Amerind Foundation Pub. #5
(NW of Ft. Huachuca) (AZ:EE:7:1)
- 1953-a "The Sobaipuri Indians of the Upper San Pedro River Valley, SE Arizona"
Amerind Foundation Pub. #6
(3 mi. N of Fairbank) (AZ:EE:8:1)
- 1953-b "Clovis Fluted Points from Southeastern Arizona"
American Antiquity, Vol. 19, No. 1, July 1953, pp. 82-85
- 1958 "The Reeve Ruin of Southeastern Arizona: A Study of a Prehistoric Western Pueblo Migration into the Middle San Pedro Valley"
Amerind Foundation Pub. #8
(Extreme NW corner of Cochise County)
(Includes Davis (AZ:BB:11:12) and Bidegain (AZ:BB:11:13) sites)
- 1974 "Casas Grandes, A Fallen Trading Center of the Gran Chichimeca"
Amerind Foundation, Inc. & Northland Press

Fulton, William S.

- 1934 "Archaeological Notes on Texas Canyon, Arizona"

- Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, Contributions 12:1-2
- 1941 "A ceremonial Cave in the Winchester Mountains, Arizona"
Amerind Foundation Pub. #2
(18 miles W of Willcox)
- Fulton, William S. and Carr Tuthill
1940 "An Archaeological Site Near Gleeson, Arizona"
Amerind Foundation Pub. #1
(approx. 2½ mi. SW of Gleeson)
- Haury, Emil W.
1952 "The Naco Mammoth"
The Kiva, Vol. 18, No. 3-4, Dec. 1952
1960 "Association of Fossil Fauna and Artifacts of the Sulphur Springs Stage, Cochise Culture"
American Antiquity 25:4:609-610
- Haury, Emil W., Ernest Antevs, and J.F. Lance
1953 "Artifacts with Mammoth Remains, Naco, Arizona"
American Antiquity 19:1:1-24
- Haury, Emil W., and E.B. Sayles
1947 "The Lehner Mammoth Site, Southeastern Arizona"
American Antiquity 25:1:2-30
- Haynes, C. Vance
1966 "Preliminary Report on Murray Springs Excavation"
U. of A. Report
1969 "The Escapule Mammoth & Associated Projectile Points, San Pedro Valley, Az."
Journal of the Arizona Academy of Science, Vol. 5, No. 3, Mar. 1969
(North bank of Horsethief Draw, San Pedro) (AZ:EE:8:28)
- Haynes, C. Vance and E. Thomas Hemmings
1968 "Mammoth-bone Shaft Wrench from Murray Springs, Az."
Science, Jan. 12, 1968, Vol. 159
- Johnson, Alfred E. and Raymond Thompson
1963 "The Ringo Site, Southeast Arizona"
American Antiquity, Vol. 28, No. 4, Apr. 1963
(Turkey Creek Canyon) (AZ:FF:3:9)
- Laux, Erma and Shirley Fralie
1974 "Pottery and Its Archaeology Significance"
The Cochise Quarterly, Vol. 4, No. 1, Mar. 1974
- McWilliams, Kenneth R.
1971 "A Cochise Culture Human Skeleton from Southeastern Arizona"
The Cochise Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 2, June, 1971
- Mills, J.P. and V.M.
1966 "The Glass Ranch Site"
El Paso Archaeological Society, Inc. Report No. 4

- (E side of Chiricahua Mts., not far from N.M.)
(NE ¼ Sec. 1 TS 20S R 30E)
- 1967 "The Kuykendall Site"
El Paso Archaeological Society, Inc. Report No. 6
(Dig started 1951) (AZ:FF:2:2 UofA)
- 1971 "The Slaughter Ranch Site"
El Paso Archaeological Society, Inc. Vol. 9, No. 3, pp.23-44
- 1971 "The Salado Culture in Cochise County"
The Cochise Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 1, Mar., 1971
- Mulinski, T.M.J.
1971 "Analysis of Human Skeletal Remains from Two Sites in Arizona"
The Cochise Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 4, Dec., 1971
- Myers, Richard D.
1967 "The Folsom Point from the Rising Site"
The Kiva, Vol. 32, No. 3, Feb., 1967
(31 m. E of Douglas)
- 1972 "Archaeological Problems Existent in the San Pedro River Valley"
The Cochise Quarterly, Vol. 2, No. 4, Winter 1972
- Sauer, Carl and Donald Brand
1930 "Pueblo Sites in Southeastern Arizona"
U. of California Publication in Geography, Vol. 3, No. 7
- Sayles, Edward B.
1945 "The San Simon Branch Excavations at Cave Creek and in the San Simon Valley, I, Material Culture"
Medallion Papers 34
- Sayles, Edward B. and Ernest Antevs
1941 "The Cochise Culture"
Medallion Papers 29
- Sayles, E.B., E. Antevs, T.L. Smiley, W.W. Wasley, and R.H. Thompson
1958 "The Cochise Gathering Culture of Southeastern Arizona"
MS Arizona State Museum
Library, U. of A., Tucson
- 1966 "Pattern Diffusion from Mexico into the Southwest after A.D. 600"
American Antiquity, Vol. 31, No. 5
(Colonial period culture, Hohokam in S. Arizona derived from N. Mex. and its diffusion thru Az. — in Cochise Co., up the San Pedro and San Simon Creek)
- Trischka, Carl
1933 "A Chapter in the History of Red-on-buff Culture in Arizona"
Scientific Monthly, Nov. 1933, Vol. XXXVIII
(E of Bisbee) (AZ:FF:9 & AZ:FF:5)
- Tuthill, Carr
1947 "The Tres Alamos Site on the San Pedro River,

Southeastern Arizona"
Amerind Foundation Pub. No. 4
(Approx. 12 mi. N of Benson)

Whalen, Norman

1971 "Cochise Culture Sites in the Central San Pedro
Drainage, Arizona"
Ph. D. dissertation, U. of A.

1973 "Agriculture and the Cochise"
The Kiva 39:1:89-96

Windmiller, Ric

1970 "Early Hunters and Gatherers in Southeast Arizona"
Contribution to Highway Salvage Archaeology in Arizona, No. 29
(Double Adobe, Az.) (AZ:FF:10:2)

1971 "Early Hunters and Gatherers in Southeastern Arizona"
The Cochise Quarterly, Vol. 1, No. 2, June, 1971

Young, Jon

1967 "The Salado Culture in Southwestern Prehistory"
U. of A. doctoral dissertation

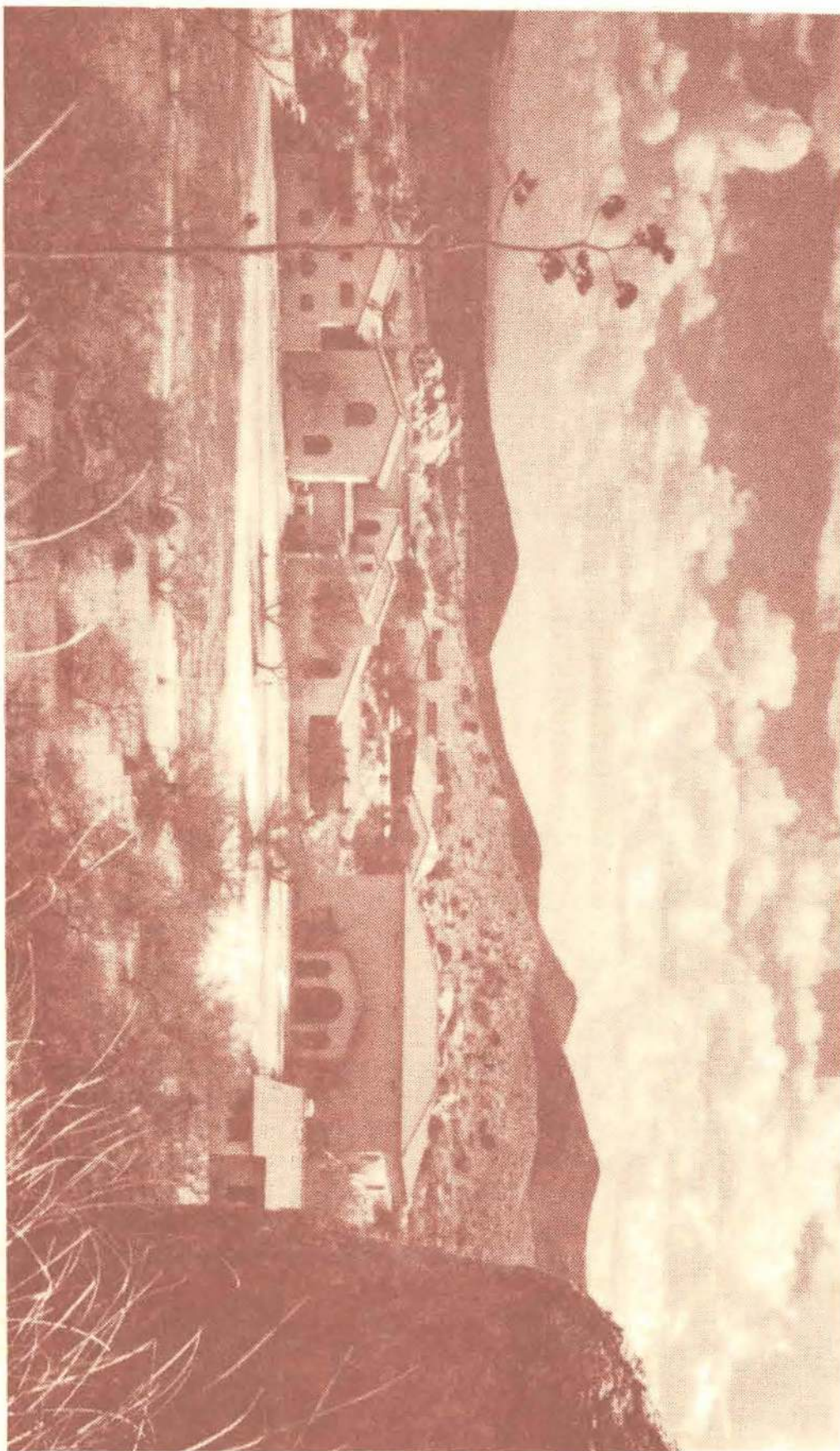


Photo Courtesy Amerind Foundation

THE AMERIND FOUNDATION*

Founding

The Amerind Foundation had its beginnings through the interest and curiosity of William S. Fulton back in 1913 when he came across a tiny pottery jar in a cave in the Mingus Mountains. This little jar, which he picked up intact and carried home, was the first of a great collection of artifacts he brought together while president of a foundry and machine company in Connecticut.

Consumed by the desire to collect by actual excavation, Mr. Fulton retired in the early 1930's to enter full-time into the field of archaeology. With his wife and children he settled on their newly acquired ranch in Texas Canyon. His first museum-laboratory building is now part of The Amerind Foundation.

Aims

The aims of the Foundation are "to increase the world's knowledge of ancient man by excavation and collection, by study and analysis, and to display and publish the resultant artifacts and data for public enlightenment." In other words to: Find — Preserve — Exhibit.

Area and Time Span of Studies

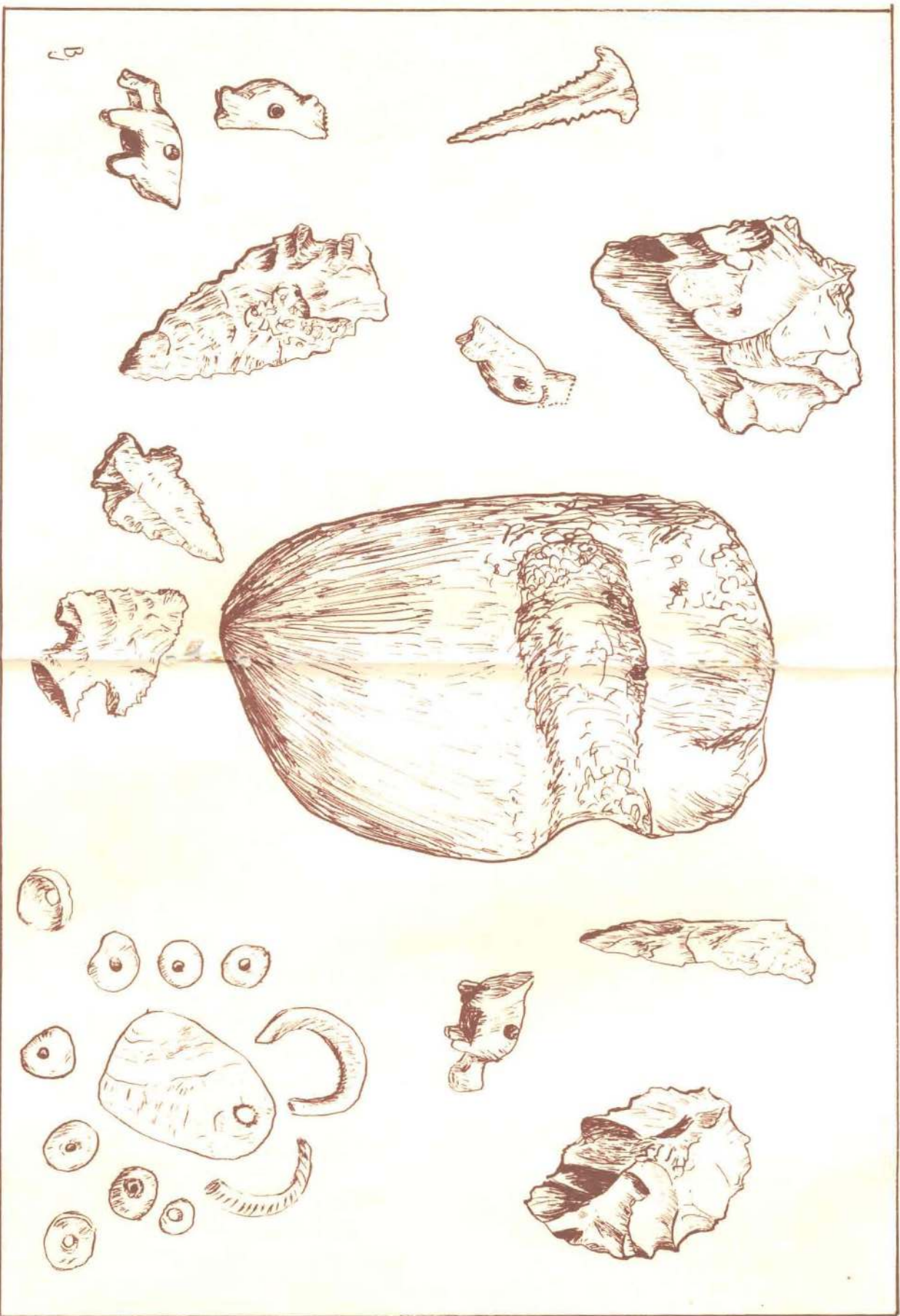
The Foundation's area of prime interest covers the great Southwest and Northern Mexico. In their words it "extends from the 38th parallel southward to the Tropic of Cancer and from the 97th west meridian to the Pacific Ocean — one vast cultural area now called the Gran Chichimeca." (This is roughly from San Francisco to Kansas City and all the area south through northern Mexico.) The span of time with which The Amerind concerns itself is from the remote age when the first tool-making humans inhabited the American continent to 1821 when the Republic of Mexico came into being.

Excavations

Casual pot hunting has, unfortunately, not been entirely replaced by scientific excavation, whose purpose is to acquaint modern life with the successes and failures of our forebears. The Amerind's first eight publications, listed at the end of this article, tell of the early work in Arizona which provided the staff with the experience to approach what turned out to be a three-year project at the Casas Grandes site in Chihuahua, Mexico, and to Wind Mountain in New Mexico, which are reported in Papers 9 and 10, also listed at the end of this article.

Laboratory

Much laboratory guesswork at The Amerind has been eliminated



Shell and Stone Artifacts from Cochise County
(Ramsey Canyon and Paul Spur Sites)

through improved techniques over the years, including the current use of computer programs. As a result of the emphasis on research, storage and study areas occupy a great deal of floor space.

Collections include the Clovis Projectile (10,000-6,000 B.C.), Cochise Culture Scraper (6,000 B.C.-A.D. 1) and on up, including an 800 year old red-on-brown bowl uncovered at Gleeson, Arizona, whose design was chosen as The Amerind emblem because "it epitomized the ceramic decoration of the prehistoric Dragoon people of the San Pedro drainage."

For comparative studies, small collections from areas other than The Amerind's immediate concern have been acquired. They represent the widely differing cultures from North, Central and South America. Both the museum and the study collections include artifacts from above the 38th parallel, such as Alaska, Idaho, Minnesota, New York, and from below the Tropic of Cancer, including Puerto Rico, Central America, to the southernmost tip of South America.

For the use of archaeological and ethnological researchers, The Amerind has also collected photographs showing the step-by-step production of certain artifacts still being undertaken by Native Americans living in remote areas of the American continents, such as the Tarahumar trapper and potter and the Huichol house builders.

Library

The Amerind Library is small but select and its facilities are sought after by researchers of particular fields. For example, The Parral Archives, an important source of research material from the Spanish Colonial Period, are on microfilm, as are other documents not available in book form.

Museum

The Foundation's reason for being is, above all, research; thus the Laboratory and Library are open primarily to professional researchers. Equally important, of course, is communicating the findings of this research, and one very popular way is through The Amerind Museum, which is open to the public on advance notice.

In the Hall of Archaeology one can trace the gradual development of the skills of the ancient American Natives from more than 10,000 years ago, when they hunted animals now extinct, through their first crude ceramic containers, to the exquisitely painted pottery, ending with the arrival of the Spanish Conquistadores.

For example, Dragoon red-on-brown from the Little Dragoon mountains; Trincheras purple-on-red from San Cayetano in southern Arizona (these rare vessels were made by the little-known potters who occupied the Altar River Valley of northern Sonora); Apache baskets

which reflect unusual competence in executing geometric art; prehistoric figurines and other artifacts from the Pacific coast area of Mexico; and examples of the imposition of Spanish culture upon the Native American resulting in the Mestizo way of life. Also, Native American leather and beadwork from the Plains; silver jewelry by Native American craftsmen, northwest coast ivory carvings and ethnographic material, kachinas, masks, doll collections, and exquisite weavings.

The **Fulton-Hayden Art Gallery**, built around the once private collection of the Fulton family, is devoted to American and Native American paintings, with the various rooms housing Spanish furnishings. Among the artists exhibited are George Innes, Jonas Lie, Frederic Remington, Carl Oscar Borg, Harrison, Begay, Ogway Pi.

The Future

Charles C. DiPeso, long-time Director of The Amerind Foundation, looks forward to creating a study center in this unique location in the Little Dragoons as a means of carrying out the original purposes of the founders of The Amerind. To this end, Dr. DiPeso points out that The Amerind is completely dependent on private funding. Tax deductible certificates are given for both monetary and material gifts. The latter, he says, are very often objects and books stored away that could be of great importance to research if they were deposited in a permanent museum where they could be preserved and put to scholarly use.

The Amerind Foundation continues its quest to: Find — Preserve — Exhibit.

*This article is a paraphrase (except where quoted) of the booklet "The Amerind Foundation" by Charles C. DiPeso, copyright 1967; available from the Foundation at \$2.50.

* * *

Note: School groups, adult societies and clubs, as well as individuals, are always welcome at the Museum, as this means of communication of The Amerind's investigations is part of the objectives of the Foundation. But advance notice should be given so that trained personnel may be assigned to interpret the exhibits.

For further information concerning museum tours as well as about professional use of the Laboratory and Library, address The Amerind Foundation, Dragoon, Arizona 85609.



Some of the baskets, rugs and jewelry in one room of the Archaeological Museum of THE AMERIND FOUNDATION.

AMERIND PUBLICATIONS

The publications listed below represent the Foundation's contribution to the understanding of the North American past.

- No. 1 **An Archaeological Site Near Gleeson, Arizona**, by William Shirley Fulton and Carr Tuthill, 1940.
- No. 2 **A Ceremonial Cave in the Winchester Mountains, Arizona**, by William Shirley Fulton, 1941.
- No. 3 **Painted Cave in Northeastern Arizona**, by Emil W. Haury, 1945.
- No. 4 **The Tres Alamos Site on the San Pedro River, Southeastern Arizona**, by Carr Tuthill, 1947.
- No. 5 **The Babocomari Village Site on the San Pedro River, Southeastern Arizona**, by Charles C. Di Peso, 1951.
- No. 6 **The Sobaipuri Indians of the Upper San Pedro River Valley, Southeastern Arizona**, by Charles C. Di Peso, 1953.
- No. 7 **The Upper Pima of San Cayetano del Tumacacori**, by Charles C. Di Peso, 1956.
- No. 8 **The Reeve Ruin of Southeastern Arizona**, by Charles, C. Di Peso, 1958.
- No. 9 **Casas Grandes: A Fallen Trading Center of the Gran Chichimeca**, by Charles C. Di Peso, John B. Rinaldo, and Gloria J. Fenner, published in 8 volumes, 1974.
- No. 10 **The Wind Mountain People**, by Charles C. Di Peso, (in preparation).

COCHISE COLLEGE ARCHAEOLOGY RESOURCE CENTER

Cochise College, located in an area rich in archaeological history, was the first junior college in Arizona to offer classes in archaeological excavation at the college level. During the twelve years that excavation classes have been offered, more than 300 people have been instructed in archaeological procedures. Students from high school through retirement have taken part; they come from Coast to Coast as well as from all parts of Arizona.

The first class offered by Cochise College was in 1968; it was a concentrated summer session of six weeks, with students digging five days a week. This June 1968 class excavated at Scotty Anderson's Ranch (formerly the Glass Ranch) in Price Canyon. Richard D. Myers, Instructor in Anthropology, with graduate archaeology student Dave Buge assisting, led the class. These summer students of 1968, also 1969 and 1970, lived at the Price Canyon Guest Ranch, and, in addition to their hard work, enjoyed swimming, horseback riding and hiking. A field lab was set up each season at the site under excavation, and material uncovered was processed and catalogued at the lab. Summer classes continued through 1975, but after 1971 students were housed in the college dorms.

In 1970, Dr. Charles Di Peso, Director of The Amerind Foundation, and his family, visited the site being excavated near Rodeo, New Mexico. This was a rugged area but there was fun and good-natured rivalry to make up for it. Students dipped buckets of water from a stock tank to wash the sherds (fragments of broken pots) which they found. It was at this "dig" that two of the diggers married — a reception was held in the field lab which had been set up in an abandoned and dilapidated ranch house. It was also at this site that some out-of-state students had to change their earlier opinions about people of this area; for example, the student from Chicago who thought himself a pool shark learned to his surprise that these "country boys" weren't too bad at the game either — they beat him.

The excavated material of 1971 through 1973 was brought to the geology classroom at the college where a temporary lab had been arranged. After processing, the material from summer and regular semester excavations was catalogued and stored in any available space in the Science Building Complex. The inadequate lab facilities and the shortage of convenient storage space became an increasing problem as more and more material was brought in from the field.

Obviously, something had to be done about it — and it was. With the dedication of the Archaeology Resource Center on September 23, 1973, a dream became reality. In a ceremony at the Center, Mrs. Thomas (Liz) Husband, of Cochise, one of the major supporters of the project, cut the ribbon as the building was officially dedicated and accepted by the College. Nearly 400 people contributed amounts large and small ac-



Digging



Digging



Washing the finds

cording to their means for the project, with more than \$50,000 being given in this manner. With other funds from the Cochise College Foundation, from Cochise College itself, and from the Higher Education Facilities Act Fund, a total of \$168,554 was raised. The 54'x81' building has two classrooms, an office, dark room, large laboratory, and storage room. Classes were held there beginning in the fall of 1973 and the processing of six to seven years of accumulated archaeological materials began. The lab technician, Erma Laux, has provided continuity and order throughout this era; her expertise on local pottery types and artifacts is invaluable.

The improved archaeological facilities made a more diversified curriculum possible. Classes have been held in lab technology, anthropology, and museology. Interest in the classes, particularly in archaeological excavation, continues to grow. Much of the popularity of this class can be attributed to Richard D. (Dick) Myers, Director of the Archaeology Resource Center, and his professionalism tempered with patience, insight and good humor. When the course is completed and the time comes to say goodbye, the students talk about how much they enjoyed the class. Stiff backs, sunburns, sore muscles, and the tons of dirt are all forgotten.

The enthusiasm of the many interesting and talented people who have studied archaeology at Cochise College also accounts for the success of the lab. These people include Armed Forces retirees, artists, teachers, engineers, housewives, a dentist, students just out of high school — too numerous to mention, but all left their mark working in the lab and at the excavation sites, the satisfaction of work well done their only reward. For example, the pots restored by Norma and Tim are being used as examples of how it should be done. The bones collected, identified, cleaned and labeled so neatly by our "bone girl" Zo Ann, are used to identify bones from present digs. The displays of archaeological material in the hallway of the Science Complex were created and maintained by our present ARC photographer, BeeJay, a retired teacher, artist and author. The sherd and lithic display boards used to identify the sherds and lithics brought in from present sites are the result of diligent research by John. Pursuing archaeology at the University of Arizona has become the avocation of a retiree from the Armed Forces whose interest was whetted at Cochise College. And Jeff, a graduate student in archaeology from Northern Arizona University, found that Cochise College could give him the unique archaeology experience he needed. The Indian students Mike, Cosma, Jan and Karen, all competent in their work and studies, plan to continue their archaeological pursuits when they return to their home reservations.

These are only a few examples of the more than 300 students who helped excavate sites in Price Canyon; the Darnell site near Rodeo, New Mexico; San Bernardino, roughly twenty miles north and east of



Sorting



Classifying



Writing up reports on the findings

Douglas; and the J. Cowan Ranch site in Sulphur Springs Valley. The College is currently excavating a fifth site east of Douglas.

The information gained from the sites so far excavated indicates these are pueblo type cultures, probably satellites of Casas Grandes in Chihuahua, Mexico. Each site is unique and provides almost as many new questions as it does answers to old ones. Time has not permitted the evaluation and analytical work necessary for more explicit and detailed reporting on the sites, but preliminary results of Cochise College excavations lend strength to Dr. Di Peso's comments at the 1973 dedication of the ARC to the effect that the area in which we live served as a funnel through which early man passed, moving from area to area, leaving his mark for others to find and puzzle over. An alleyway, so to speak, used by traders between cultures.

Currently, the Cochise College ARC lab staff is also recording and classifying sites and ruins reported to the department by concerned people in this area. While staff cannot visit all sites reported, information is logged in a card file, locations are plotted on maps, and samples of archaeological material found on the surface are classified, recorded and stored for future reference. The lab staff, with its reference publications and samples of pottery and other artifacts, has helped local people identify archaeological items as to usage, culture and possible age. In a recent talk to CCHAS archaeological members, Dick Myers urged that exact locations be cited when material of possible value is found in order to provide continuity in the overall work of reconstructing the past.

**Photographs for this article provided by
the Cochise College Archaeology Resource Center.**



Jack and Vera Mills of Elfrida, Arizona beside one of the many displays in their private museum which houses an impressive collection of rare Indian artifacts which they have excavated from various sites near their home and other parts of Arizona. (Photograph by Diana M. Wakefield-Sanford)

DIGGING FOR HISTORY

By Diana M. Wakefield-Sanford

Jack and Vera Mills have been digging for history for more than 40 years. They are self-taught archaeologists whose work has won them the respect and admiration of many professionals in the field.

It's no small accomplishment; he is 85 and she is 77.

The couple has specialized in studying the Salado Culture, a Pueblo Indian people who occupied southeastern Arizona more than 500 years ago.

At their home, outside Elfrida, Arizona, they have built a private museum that houses an impressive collection of rare Indian artifacts which they have excavated from various sites near their home and other parts of Arizona.

Their interest in archaeology dates back to the 1930's.

"At that time we didn't intend to get serious about it," Vera Mills said recently.

In the beginning she and her husband would go surface hunting, looking for small artifacts such as arrowheads and beads above ground. Even then they were sufficiently conscientious to record their finds and where they came from.

Soon their "hobby" deepened into a desire to do more serious archaeological studies. Especially when they saw how many ancient villages and camp sites were being destroyed by land leveling and farm equipment.

By trade Jack Mills was a building foreman. But with a family to support, there was no way he could abandon his work to study archaeology full-time. So the couple contented themselves with reading books on the subject that they acquired from the University of Arizona in Tucson.

"That was 35 years ago," Mrs. Mills said. "Now we have quite a library and we're still studying. It never stops," she continued, "the further you go, the deeper it gets."

After two years of serious study Jack and Vera Mills went out on their first dig. Mrs. Mills recalls that it was not a very important site, but a good place to try out their newly-learned techniques.

"It was where we cut our archaeological teeth," she added with a laugh.

During this period, while Jack Mills was still working in the construction industry, their archaeological studies had to take second place to the business of making a living. It was only when he retired in 1965 that they were able to devote themselves full-time to the study of the pre-historic peoples of Arizona.

While excavating a site Jack does the digging and the map making while Vera takes the photographs, does the cataloging and looks after the museum.

"I'm just the flunky," she says with a laugh.

"No," Jack retorts, "she's the archaeologist and I'm just the digger."

Since their first dig they have excavated about 10 different sites. Some of these have been salvage digs — ones where the sites have been disturbed and partly destroyed. Others they have found relatively intact.

"If I ever found one that had never been disturbed, I'd tell people that I thought I had died and gone to an archaeologist's heaven," Vera Mills quipped.

The Kuykendall Site, located on a ranch in the Sulphur Springs Valley north of Douglas, Arizona, took 10 years to excavate and a further two years to write the report.

At this site was located a pre-historic Salado village occupied between 1100 and 1450 A.D. by an agricultural people who built permanent villages and raised their crops of corn, cotton, beans and squash. These people made fired pottery vessels, some of them beautifully decorated.

In their report the Mills wrote, "The inhabitants of this village used beads, pendants, bracelets and rings to adorn themselves. Beads were made of clay, shell, serpentine and turquoise. Deer bones and antlers were utilized for making various types of implements."

A total of 20,815 sherds (or pieces of pottery) were recovered from the Kuykendall site. With the exception of a few pieces which were gifts to museums or individuals, all the pottery recovered is housed in the Mills' museum.

Of all the pottery found only about two percent of the vessels were found intact, Mrs. Mills explained. Fitting the pieces together to restore a bowl, pot or vase is worse than working the most complicated jigsaw puzzle, she said.

In the study of archaeology, the pottery recovered is of great importance.

"To the trained archaeologist it identifies the culture, the tribe, the date and where it was made," Mrs. Mills explained.

"The Salado people had quite a sophisticated trade system," she said, noting that some pieces of pottery recovered were known to have originated in another area.

For instance, she said, we found copper belts in the Salado villages which we know came from Mexico. The Salado were a stone age people and had no skills at metal working. We also found shell jewelry which we presume came from the west coast of California or Mexico, she said.

The houses of the ancient inhabitants of the Sulphur Springs Valley were built of adobe. A house would have only one room, but many would be placed side by side to form the ancient people's answer to the modern apartment building.

Roofs were constructed by placing large roof timbers across from wall to wall. Two or three layers of grass, placed at right angles to each other, would be placed across the timbers and this would be topped by a four-inch layer of adobe, Jack and Vera Mills found.

Doorways consisted of a hole in the roof, doubling as an escape outlet for the smoke of their cooking fires. Each house would have two ladders; one to climb onto the roof, the other to climb down into the house.

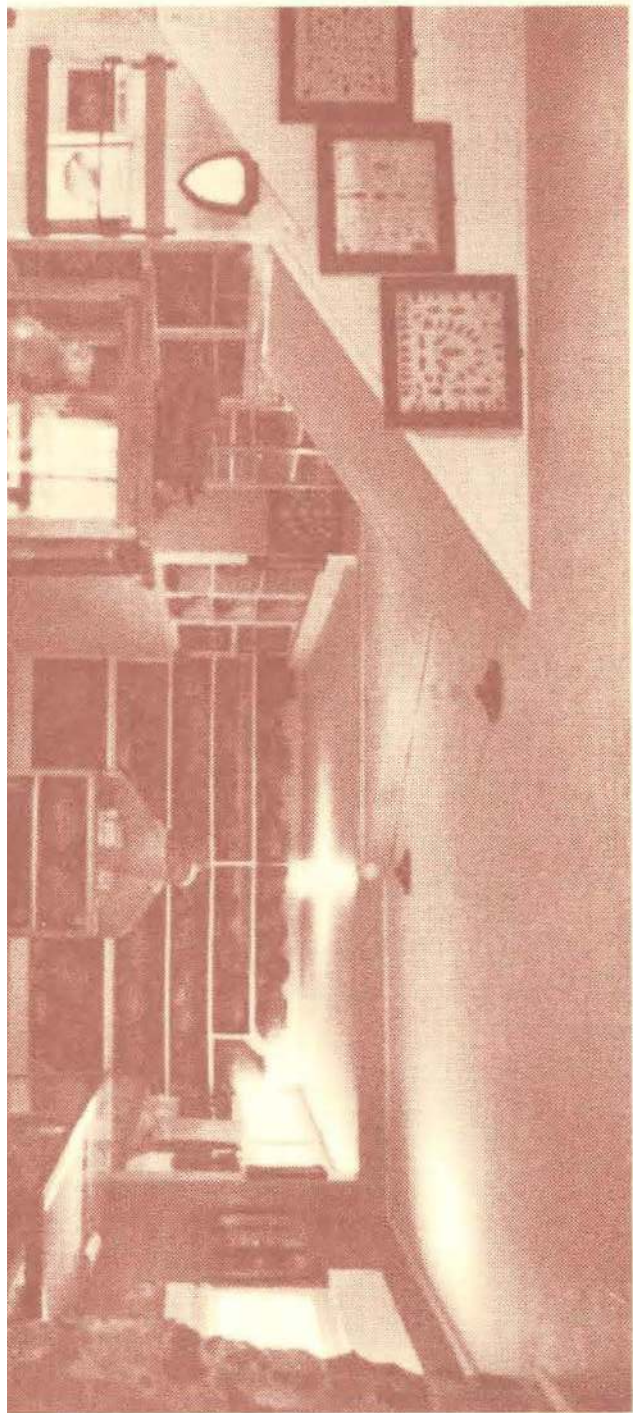
The walls of a house were built to fit the timbers, so opposite walls were not necessarily of the same dimensions. This might seem curious at first, Jack Mills explained, "Until one realizes what tremendous hard work was involved in cutting a large timber with an axe made of stone."

The couple's latest excavation was in the Safford, Arizona area. They completed the dig after working on it for more than four and a half years. The report has been completed and they estimate it would cost around \$1,500 to publish it.

Since the beginning, they have financed their archaeological studies themselves without any grants or financial assistance of any kind.

Dr. Charles Di Peso of the Amerind Foundation, a non-profit archaeological research association in Dragoon, Arizona, recently said of Jack and Vera Mills, "I have never met any other non-professionals who have given so much of themselves, their time and their personal finances to the field of archaeology."

Asked if he had any regrets about bypassing archaeology as a professional when he was younger, Jack Mills replied, "No, because I've built some pretty wonderful things in the building trade."



JOIN THE CRUSADE TO PRESERVE ARIZONA'S PAST

by
Cathy Wertz

Arizona Commission of Agriculture, Douglas

Your public lands contain more than 10,000 years of unwritten history, recorded in artifacts of the past. These valuable resources represent the last link with ancient civilizations. A single piece of pottery or stone tool can reveal a wealth of information about early America and how people lived. Archaeologists seek this information so both present and future generations will have the perspective of who lived on this land before modern civilization arrived. There is no better source of information about past cultures. EACH SHERD, BONE, PETROGLYPH OR POT REPRESENTS A PAGE OF HISTORY.

"A pot dug up by a pothunter is only a pot. One dug up by an archaeologist is a messenger." Frank Bourgholtzer, NBC News.

Artifacts destroyed or stolen mean nothing. It is stealing and destroying history — and also it is illegal. To steal or destroy archaeological resources from Federal, State or Indian lands is a violation of Federal and State laws.

A new federal law (the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979) makes taking and vandalizing antiquities from federal lands (Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management) a criminal offense with stiff penalties for violators.

The Arizona Antiquities Act, strengthened in 1981, similarly protects archaeological, historic and paleontological (fossil remains) sites. That is interpreted to include county and municipal land, along with state leased land.

Provisions:

Protects cultural materials at least 100 years old.

It is a felony to do any excavation on an archaeological or paleontological site on public lands.

It is a misdemeanor to collect any artifacts from the surface of public lands.

The exceptions to the above are arrowheads (points), coins, bottles.

It is unlawful to deface or damage any site or cave or rock art panel on public lands.

Recently, commercial dealers in artifacts began using machinery to

dig up antiquities and there is a thriving illicit market for the artifacts. This plundering of your public lands and your heritage is illegal and should not be tolerated.

YOU CAN DO SOMETHING ABOUT IT. Report theft or vandalism to your local law enforcement agencies. Provide information as to time, place, vehicle license numbers, descriptions, etc. No amount of information is too little. Do not attempt to apprehend the violators.

Contact any Commission of Agriculture office, State Land Department, Bureau of Land Management office, Sheriff's office, police headquarters, U.S. Forest Service, Arizona Highway Patrol or Bureau of Indian Affairs. You can take part in preserving the cultural heritage of the Southwest.

WHAT YOU CAN DO AS UNTRAINED AMATEUR INTERESTED IN ARCHAEOLOGY

As John Kurdeka pointed out in the May '82 CCHAS Newsletter, an amateur with some training can do valuable work, particularly at such sites as are in danger of destruction from any source, provided the amateur does the excavating systematically, recording, documenting, and **reporting** on the work and findings. Excavations that are **not** documented and written up may give the digger the thrill of the hunt, but the loss of possibly valuable information is the same as if done by a pot hunter "for fun" or a vandal bent on destruction.

The Arizona Archaeological Society, or any of its Chapters (CCHAS is one of those Chapters), is happy to give a helping hand to those interested in digging and doing it right. Individuals or groups with questions may be in touch with John Kurdeka, 2501 9th St., Douglas, AZ 85607; phone: 364-8554. Also, the Cochise College Archaeology Resource Center (Douglas Campus), Douglas, Arizona 85607, can be helpful.