

Photo Companion to Summary of Tuzigoot Field Trip

November 21, 2020

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These photos illustrate parts of the text of

Summary_Tuzigoot_Field_Trip_on_2020_11_21.pdf

And are supplementary to the earlier photo summary

Tuzigoot_Field_Trip_Photo_Summary_2020_11_21.pdf



Viewing the Cattail Marsh Below Tuzigoot Pueblo to East



Moving South on the ridge approaching Tuzigoot Pueblo



The Field Trip group progressing south along the east side of Tuzigoot Pueblo ridge.



Near the south end of Tuzigoot ridge. Note the metate grinding trough displayed in the room. Also, note lower level rooms down slope to the left, following the stair step pattern of building on natural stair step ledges.



At the south end of the Tuzigoot Pueblo ridge, National Park Service Archaeologist Matt Guebard points to the site on an adjacent ridge where the NPS was able to excavate a sister structure on private land and retain the artifacts. A house now occupies the site.



Looking back to the north along the Tuzigoot ridge east side



Stair step structure of Tuzigoot Pueblo. This highest part was first built on, with later rooms added stair step fashion on stair step ledges below.



Stair step structure of Tuzigoot Pueblo. The stair step building pattern continues down to lower ledges from Tuzigoot Pueblo's higher levels.



Stair step structure of Tuzigoot Pueblo. A room block way downslope on Tuzigoot Pueblo. All suitable ledge building sites higher up were already in use, forcing ancient builders to find a suitable ledge further down.



Highest point of Tuzigoot Pueblo. Here there is a wall with original plastering on it, not currently available for viewing, due to roof safety issues.



National Park Service Archaeologist Matt Guebard standing in a large subfloor structure left exposed by the excavators. The wall behind him had partially collapsed many years ago due to water pressure not relieved by proper drainage. The upper portion was reconstructed from the original stones, revealed by the different color and pattern of the upper portion.



A smaller subfloor feature left exposed by the excavators for easier viewing



National Park Service Archaeologist Matt Guebard guiding and narrating the Tuzigoot Museum tour



Ollas and pots, artifacts from Tuzigoot, backdropped by 1930s era lecture and ruin tour promotional poster



Tuzigoot Museum display of some artifacts. Note clay imprint of corn cobs near center, between two large pots.



Tuzigoot Museum display of stone axes



Civil Works Administration work crew, 1934. These workers did the excavation, stabilization, and restoration supervised by Archaeologists



Civil Works Administration laboratory in an old Clarkdale store. Used to clean and process artifacts, such as reassembling broken pots



Archaeologists Edward H. Spicer (left) and Louis R. Caywood(right). AAS Rim Country Chapter member Ed Spicer is no relation, apparently.



Experimental test room modeled after a room in Montezuma Castle, built to test building methods and materials. Used for fire test.



Inside the experimental test room structure



The experimental test room ceiling vent modeled after the original room



After the tour of Tuzigoot, the Field Trip group went to nearby Verde Valley Archaeology Center in Camp Verde. Among other artifacts there are many items displayed from the Dyck Collection of perishable artifacts from a nearby dry cave. Among them is a “sewing” kit. These yucca leaves were made into needles with attached yucca leaf fibers. These fibers have been twisted into a cordage which can then be spliced into a strand of cotton yarn for mending or sewing.



This Bird Snare is another Dyck Collection artifact on display at the Verde Valley Archaeology Center.



This engraved shell bracelet, probably Hohokam, is one of many prehistoric jewelry items on display at the Verde Valley Archaeology Center.