President’s Message .....................................................................................................2
Archaeology Month Library Talks Schedule..............................................................3
The Cornerstone ..........................................................................................................4
“Petroglyphs of the Lower Gila River, SW Arizona” by Ken Hedges .........................8

Archaic rock art, Quail Point, Lower Gila River
Photo by Ken Hedges

Next AAHS Meeting: 7:30 p.m., March 20, 2000
Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center
March is an important month for archaeology in Arizona. This entire month is devoted to the celebration of our passion for discovering the mysteries of the past. There are lectures, field trips, and - the crown jewel of the month - the Archaeology Expo, March 18th and 19th. Organizations from all over the state will be spread out on the lawn around the Arizona State Museum to show the public what they have been learning about the past. AAHS will be represented in several ways. We will have an information booth, a table demonstrating the development of food grinding technology, and many of our volunteers will be working behind the scenes.

Be sure to visit our information booth. There will be flyers highlighting the AAHS-sponsored events during the month. For those of you who need to fill in your Kiva collections, there will be back-issue order forms. We are running a promotion for new members - a free AAHS T-shirt (while supply lasts) designed by Hopi artist Gerald Dawavendewa with every new membership. However, because we want to show appreciation for our existing members, and because of the Expo 2000 occurring in our own back yard, we have brand new t-shirts, plus caps and mugs for sale, too.

AAHS volunteers have signed up to help out in record numbers. I think this will be a unique opportunity for them to meet many of our archaeologists and visitors, and to learn a lot about archaeology around the state.

Nominations are now being accepted for the AAHS Board of Directors. Nominations committee members include Ron Schuette, Jennifer Strand, Grace Evans, Charles Award, and Dale Brenneman. The committee begins the process by collecting the names of people who want to be considered for placement on the slate. The slate is presented to the Board of Directors at its March 15th meeting. At the March members’ meeting the slate is presented to the membership and a call is sent to the floor for any other nominations. By the end of March the ballot is mailed to the membership. It lists the slate formed by the nominations committee and any other nominations from the floor. Ballots are due back by the last business day in April for tallying. The nominations committee tallies the votes and presents the results to the Board and to the membership at their May meetings. Your participation in this process is important.

I also want to remind you to attend the March lecture presented by Ken Hedges. This should be a good one for people who like to get out in the Tucson Basin and see rock art. Because of all the Archaeology Month activities, we did not schedule an AAHS field trip. So, please, take the opportunity to attend one of the many scheduled library talks. See you at the Archaeology Expo!
ARCHAEOLOGY AWARENESS MONTH LIBRARY TALKS

The Year 2000 Archaeology Month talks will focus on the exciting discoveries of the past decade in the Tucson basin. Excavations such as those associated with the widening of Interstate 10 have revolutionized our understanding of the most fundamental changes in prehistoric Southwestern lifeways — the development of agriculture and village life. Our speakers will pull together information from a number of projects to provide an integrated picture of prehistoric cultural development in the Tucson basin as understood in the light of this new information. Another of the I-10 excavations provides a window to 19th century life near downtown Tucson and the banks of the Santa Cruz River, tracing the family history of merchant and farmer Francisco Solano Leon through the Spanish, Mexican and American periods. One other talk is in Ajo and concerns recent archaeology on the Barry Goldwater Range.

The Tucson-Pima Public Library will cosponsor and host the Archaeology Month Lecture Series, and the other sponsor is the Arizona State Museum.

March 1, at 7:00 p.m.
TUCSON’S PREHISTORY: NEW INSIGHTS FROM DECADES OF DIGGING
by William Doelle, Archaeologist and President, Desert Archaeology
Wilmot Branch Public Library, 530 North Wilmot Road (between Broadway and 5th St.), Tucson

March 7, at 7:00 p.m.
THE ORIGINS OF SOUTHWESTERN VILLAGE LIFE: NEW EVIDENCE FROM THE TUCSON BASIN
by Jonathan Mabry, Archaeologist, Desert Archaeology
Valencia Branch Public Library, 202 West Valencia Road (about 1 mile east of I-19 between 12th and 6th Avenues), Tucson

March 8, at 7:00 p.m.
WATER, LAND AND SOCIETY: NEW INSIGHTS ON PREHISTORIC DESERT FARMING
by Suzanne and Paul Fish, Archaeologists, Arizona State Museum
Nanini Branch Public Library, 7300 North Shannon Road (north of Ina Road between Thornydale and La Cholla), Tucson

March 14, at 6:45 p.m.
WAITING FOR THE POT TO BoIL: PREHISTORIC POTTERY IN SOUTHERN ARIZONA
by James Heidke, Archaeologist, Desert Archaeology
Mission Branch Public Library, 3770 South Mission Road (NW corner of Mission and Ajo), Tucson

March 16, at 5:00 p.m.
ANCIENT CAMPFIRES IN THE DESERT: RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORK IN WESTERN PAPAGOERIA
by Adrianne Rankin, Archaeologist,
Luke Air Force Base Salazar-Ajo Branch Public Library, 33 Plaza Street, downtown IN AJO

March 22, at 7:00 p.m.
THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF A MEXICAN FAMILY
by Homer Thiel, Archaeologist, Desert Archaeology
El Rio Neighborhood Center and Library, 1390 West Speedway (between Grande and Silverbell), Tucson

March 28, at 7:00 p.m.
The Future of Our Past - Understanding and Protecting the Archaeological Record in Southern Arizona
by Jeff Altschul, Archaeologist and President, Statistical Research; and Linda Mayro, Archaeologist and Cultural Resources Coordinator,
Pima County Woods Branch Public Library, 3455 North 1st Avenue (between Fort Lowell...
THE CORNERSTONE

ARCHAEOLOGY EXPO 2000 PROMISES TOTALLY NEW EXPERIENCES FOR THE WHOLE FAMILY

You’re visiting a state park that is a historic site with several rock buildings partially intact. There is a large sign by the ruins saying: “These walls are very fragile! Do not take anything, and do not walk on, or go into the ruins.” You are eating your lunch when a family arrives and ignores the sign. Kids are walking on top of the ruins and are picking up glass fragments and old nails and putting them in their pockets. What do you do?

- Ask the family politely if they have read the sign.
- Ignore them; it is really none of your business.
- Tell them they are breaking the law.
- Say nothing and try to find a ranger to report them.

...taken from Intrigue of the Past: A Teacher’s Activity Guide for Fourth through Seventh Grade

What would you do in these situations? What would your children do? There is no better time for all of us to reflect on the issue of archaeological ethics than in March — Arizona’s Archaeology Awareness Month. After all, the purpose of the month is to educate the general public about the state’s cultural resources and promote ethical stewardship. And so, the organizers of Archaeology Expo 2000 came up with the idea of adding a new feature to the expo — an ethics booth. Spearheaded by Carol Ellick of Statistical Research, Inc., in partnership with Ann Howard of the State Historic Preservation Office and with Arizona State Parks, the booth will be a permanent addition to future expos. “It will help bring ethical issues to the forefront of people's minds as opposed to simply being a subtle message of the overall program,” says Ellick. “In order to offer a really well-rounded learning experience to the public, we wanted to add some materials on the ethical stewardship of cultural resources. We will offer ethics activities and display photos of vandalized sites.”

Another new feature is the theme Walking through Time. Visitors can literally take a walking tour through the major epochs of Arizona’s past. Touting family-oriented educational fun, Arch Expo will feature interactive exhibits and demonstrations from the earliest to historic times, from mammoth hunting to piki bread making. “This year the expo has a new perspective. In the past it has been mostly a trade show for archaeologists. While we will still feature all of the archaeological groups and their current projects, we also wanted to offer hands-on educational experiences for our visitors. We want them to learn something about Arizona’s rich past while learning about some of the major archaeology firms who do the work,” says Rich Lange, Arch Expo chair for Arizona State Museum. Features include storytelling, drumming and singing, expanded refreshment selections, and of course, access to ASM’s research labs and collections areas as well as guided tours of the University of Arizona’s chronometric labs. “We are very proud to be offering such a new and improved version,” says Lange. “ASM is
proud to host Arch Expo 2000. We hope it will be the best one yet.”

The fact that it is hosted by Arizona State Museum makes the whole event even bigger. 107 years old, ASM has played an integral role in the development of southwestern anthropology over the past century. In celebration, the museum will be unveiling a new photo exhibit entitled, *A Legacy of Discovery: 100 Years of Archaeology and Arizona State Museum*. In it you will see photos from legendary excavations and renowned archaeologists such as Byron Cummings and Emil Haury.

Be sure to attend Arch Expo on March 18-19. See you there!

You can reach Darlene Lizarraga at Arizona State Museum’s marketing office at 520/626-8381, or you can e-mail her at darlene@al.arizona.edu.

NEW DIRECTIONS IN SOUTHWESTERN ANTHROPOLOGY
LECTURE SERIES

A Series of Free Public Lectures co-sponsored by The Department of Anthropology, Arizona State Museum, and American Indian Studies Program, University of Arizona, and Bahti Indian Arts, Inc.

Lectures are at 7:30 p.m., in the Center for English as a Second Language Building, Room 102, on the U of A campus. CESL is located one building east of the Arizona State Museum. All lectures will be followed by a reception in the Arizona State Museum Lobby.

March 2:

**PUEBLO CLOTH AND THE TENACITY OF TRADITION: WEAving IN THE WAKE OF THE COLONIAL ENCOUNTER**

*by Laurie Webster*

Pueblo Indian weaving was a flourishing industry when the Spaniards arrived on the scene in the 1500s. Within a century, the Spanish colonial enterprise led to dramatic changes in the organization of Pueblo textile labor, the trade of Pueblo cloth, and the raw materials of production. What were the consequences of these disruptions for Pueblo societies and weavers? How did these changes ultimately pave the way for the survival of the craft into modern times? Drawing from archaeological, historic, and contemporary sources, this presentation traces the shifting course of Pueblo weaving after European contact, underscoring the remarkable adaptability and endurance of the Pueblo textile tradition. Laurie Webster received her Ph.D in Anthropology from the University of Arizona in 1997 and is a Visiting Scholar with the Arizona State Museum. Her work with textiles ranges from analysis of Basketmaker textiles (most recently for the Pueblo of Zuni), to the conservation and restorage of archaeological textiles from Canyon de Chelly (for the National Park Service), to her research on Pueblo textiles before and after European contact. She is co-editor of the book, *Beyond Cloth and Cordage: Current Approaches to Archaeological Textile Research in the Americas* (The University of Utah Press, in press).
AAHS 2000 SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANTS AWARDS
AAHS’s Scholarships and Grants for Research and Travel awards will be announced next month in Glyphs. Each year the Society provides small awards (maximum is usually $500.00) for students, avocational and professional archaeologists, anthropologists, and historians. These are intended to support research, travel for presentation at meetings or workshops, and scholarships. The deadline was February 15, 2000, and the Society’s Scholarships and Grants committee is presently determining this year’s winners. (Robert J. Stokes, a 1999 award winner, submitted a paper to the Society detailing the results of his efforts made possible, in part, by our grant. See page 17 for his interesting research.)

Our brand new T-Shirts, Caps and Mugs are here! Visit our booth at the Arizona Archaeology Expo at ASM March 18 -19, 2000!

GLYPHS DEADLINE DATE!
The deadline for the receipt of information and articles to be included in Glyphs is the 15th of each month for the next month’s issue. New material is urged, needed, and always appreciated. Write to me at AAHS, ASM, University of Arizona, Tucson, Arizona 85737; phone 520/498-1310; e-mail LTATucson@aol.com.

AAHS’s WEB SITES
Look for the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society on the Internet at: http://w3.arizona.edu:180/asm/aahs/aahs.html. Also, you can find SWA’s Glyphs Archive (monthly issues are saved as PDF files), at the SWA site: Http://www.swanet.org/az.html
Http://www.swanet.org/aahsglf.html
WINNER OF THE JULIAN HAYDEN STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

We are pleased to announce that Alexa Smith, enrolled in the Anthropology graduate program at the University of Arizona, is the winner of the second annual Julian Hayden Student Paper Competition. Her paper on zoomorphic iconography* on Hohokam pottery will appear in the next volume of *Kiva*. A second paper, by Sarah Horton at the University of New Mexico, was also selected for publication next year. Her paper will bring *Kiva* readers a fascinating look at the origins and modern use of the Santa Fe Fiestas in the creation and maintenance of modern ethnic boundaries.

* For those of us not current on our greco-latinate derivatives, that's the study of animal shapes as represented on pottery.

3-MONTH PREVIEW OF AAHS LECTURE PRESENTATIONS AND FIELD TRIPS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MONTH</th>
<th>SPEAKER</th>
<th>TOPIC</th>
<th>FIELD TRIP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>APRIL</td>
<td>Mark Thomson</td>
<td>To be announced</td>
<td>Fairbank Ghost town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JUNE</td>
<td>Rich Lange</td>
<td>To be announced</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAY</td>
<td>Henry Wallace</td>
<td>Origins of the Hohokam</td>
<td>Hovenweep National Park (three-day trip)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Remember to check your *Glyphs* each month for updates and changes on the dates and times of speakers and fieldtrips!

AAHS's FIELD TRIP TO FAIRBANK GHOST TOWN

April 22nd, 2000

Join AAHS members and friends on a tour of Fairbank Ghost Town, located southeast of Tucson. Spend an easy-going day among one of the many ghost towns in Arizona where we can picnic at the site and take hikes to the local cemetery and Grand Central Mill. We will be meeting at Fairbank at 10 a.m., Saturday morning, April 22nd, and our host, BLM archaeologist Jane Pike Childress, will take us on a tour and tell us about the history of the town. Those who wish to go for a longer hike, can walk up to the cemetery (1 mile round trip) and down to the Grand Central Mill (which is a 4 mile hike round trip). Bring a lunch, plenty of water, a good hat and good walking shoes. The trip will be limited to 20 people so make sure you call Vick Evans at 520/298-5167 or e-mail at <thetribe@juno.com> to reserve a place. Maps can be mailed to you or will be handed out at the March and April general meetings.
AAHS HAPPENINGS

Topic of the March 20 General Meeting:

Petroglyphs of the Lower Gila River,
Southwestern Arizona

By Ken Hedges,
San Diego Museum of Man

The Gila River is one of the Southwest's major water sources, rising in the mountains of southwestern New Mexico and flowing in a westerly direction across Arizona. West of Phoenix, the Gila River enters an area of ancient lava flows. A wide channel is bounded by steep mountains in some places and lined by basalt cliffs in others. The stretch of the river,

beginning slightly upstream from Gila Bend and continuing west to Yuma, contains some of the most spectacular rock art sites in Arizona. Petroglyphs at several sites located downstream from Painted Rocks Dam on the Lower Gila bear strong stylistic connections to petroglyphs at the well known Sears Point site, while rock art upstream from Painted Rocks reveals a strong Hohokam presence. The sites include major Archaic components, demonstrating a continuum in basic design elements from early times to the late prehistoric.

Appearing along this entire section of the Gila River, and cross-cutting later cultural boundaries, is Archaic rock art. The presence of Archaic rock art in southern Arizona was noted by Schaafsma (1980:36-43) and subsequent work by various authors (Bruder 1983; Wallace and Holmlund 1986; Burton 1988; Burton and Farrell 1989) has documented an extensive Archaic rock art tradition in southern Arizona. Most recently, Wallace's report (1989) on the Painted Rocks Reservoir near Gila Bend, and our work at the Texas Hill and White Tanks sites (Hedges and Hamann 1992, 1993), have confirmed the presence of Archaic rock art along the Gila River.

Hohokam rock art is abundant at Painted Rocks and sites recently reported by Wallace in the vicinity of Painted Rocks and others.
Rocks Dam. The major site at Gillespie Dam has many unique panels with petroglyph motifs like no other site, but many of the diagnostic elements appear Hohokam. The frequency of Hohokam elements decreases dramatically west of Painted Rocks, although a few are present as far downstream as Little Antelope Hill.

Researchers in the area have long recognized the presence of an undefined style of rock art at Sears Point, located about 40 miles west of Gila Bend. Reconnaissance on the Gila River between Sears Point and Painted Rocks by our speaker and his wife, Diane Hamann, reveals a series of sites exhibiting complicated arrays of motifs including a suite of repeated elements which link the sites and do not appear in rock art either upstream or downstream. Elements and motifs are extremely variable, and this variability itself appears to be a defining characteristic of the style. Most of the sites exhibit a strong Archaic component, and panels with later rock art may build upon Archaic glyphs already present, adding to them, re-pecking them, and otherwise incorporating them into eclectic assemblages of rock art, the most impressive of which involve the entire surface of the rock face.

An abundance of subjective similarities and repeated elements appear to be diagnostic of a style found only in this limited stretch of the river, with clear-cut boundaries: the next major site upstream is Rocky Point, mostly Archaic with some Hohokam elements, and just above that is Painted Rocks, almost entirely Hohokam. Downstream from Sears point, sites at Texas Hill and Antelope Hill exhibit none of the distinctive elements discussed here, but retain more general similarities which link them more closely to Sears Point rather than Hohokam traditions.

For the post-Archaic sites, the most immediate question is one of cultural affiliation. By process of elimination, if we acknowledge that these are not Hohokam, the only remaining candidate is the Patayan tradition. The rock art is characterized by elements including a stylized "heraldic" bird; a variety of other birds emphasizing water birds; and striking petroglyphs of deer, bighorn sheep, and other quadrupeds with full, often D-shaped, body forms. In addition, we note the presence of digitate anthropomorphs which resemble their California desert counterparts more than they resemble Hohokam examples. We view digitate anthropomorphs as significant elements in

(Continued on page 14)
ASPECTS OF TERRITORIAL BEHAVIOR IN ANCIENT SOUTHWESTERN FARMING SOCIETIES

by Robert J. Stokes
University of Oklahoma

(Robert Stokes was awarded an AAHS research grant on April 5, 1999 for continuing his dissertation research on peripheral area Mimbres communities in southwestern New Mexico; these communities are a previously unrecognized component of Mimbres settlement systems.)

My doctoral research focuses on aspects of territorial behavior exhibited by ancient sedentary farming societies in the Southwest and was in part funded by an Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society (AAHS) research grant, awarded in 1999. My research examines how and why short-term land use in peripheral areas by occasionally mobile farmers changed to full-time, sedentary occupation, with primary villages located at resource zone and travel route conjunctions in these areas. Peripheral areas, as used in this research, are described as upland tributary drainages of major rivers in the Southwest, while territorial behavior is defined as control and monitoring of access to certain resource areas and travel corridors by segments of a larger society. My study area is the Mimbres River Valley of southwestern New Mexico.

My research developed out of an earlier study in upper Noonday Canyon, a tributary drainage that joins the Mimbres...
River near the Galaz site. Noonday Canyon and its tributaries originate in the western slopes of the Black Range. Reconnaissance survey of upper Noonday Canyon discovered the existence of a “Mimbres community,” composed of a centrally located medium-size pueblo (30-40 rooms), which is surrounded by one farmstead (10-15 rooms) and numerous field houses (1-6 rooms) (Stokes 1997). Test excavation demonstrated that the large site mimics in many ways the large pueblos of the Mimbres Valley and may have been a permanently occupied village; little evidence exists for previous sedentary occupation in this area. Additionally, its location at the junction of a large side drainage of Noonday Canyon — both of which provide natural travel corridors into the Black Range — suggests a significant change in land use and occupation during the middle Classic period (A.D. 1060-1110). I argue that the development of a community system at this spot indicates some level of access control to forest resources, springs, and arable pockets of land in this area.

Research questions were formulated to test for the existence of a region-wide settlement and land use pattern similar to upper Noonday Canyon; specifically, is the community system in peripheral areas unique to upper Noonday Canyon or is it part of a larger phenomenon? If other community systems exist, and if they all date to the same time period and are also found at critical resource and travel route conjunctions, what might this indicate about territorial behavior in an otherwise “egalitarian” farming society? Harry Shafer (1999) suggests that “core” Mimbres families in the Mimbres Valley di-
rectly controlled access to prime farm plots, resulting in the development of an itinerant, largely landless group of other families. I argue that Shafer’s view of the Mimbres supports my contention that landless families had migrated to peripheral areas and established their own communities by becoming new “landowners” (Stokes 1997).

The Mimbres Foundation had surveyed much of the Mimbres Valley in the 1970s, producing a large database for sites in the larger tributary drainages of the Mimbres River. A records search revealed that, when pueblo sites are plotted by size and location, the community system pattern is found in over 60 percent of these drainages (Stokes 1999). Moreover, the majority of these communities, and especially the large primary villages, are located at “resource zone-travel route” conjunctions. It is now apparent that peripheral area Mimbres communities exist, but what are their dates? Were they occupied seasonally or permanently? Part of the search for answers to these questions lies in accurately dating the sites that comprise a community and in determining the intensity of occupation, especially at the primary villages anchoring each community. The articulation of the development and decline of peripheral communities with known periods of resource-population expansion and stress in the Mimbres Valley (Blake et al. 1986; Creel 1996; Minnis 1985) will provide some of the necessary clues for understanding why peripheral communities were built, how they functioned in Mimbres society, and why territorial behavior might have become an important aspect of Mimbres settlement and social systems.

The generous support of the AAHS and other grant sources in 1999 enabled me and my dedicated crew to survey and test excavate at another peripheral area community located deep in the Middle Fork of the Mimbres River. The results of this project indicate that the age of the primary village (LA 5841) is identical to the large site in upper Noonday Canyon, that it was the focus of wide-ranging forest resource extraction, and that it was an importer of high frequencies of Reserve-area pottery (Stokes 2000). The location of the Middle Fork community at a “wide” spot in a narrow canyon and at the junction of a large side drainage indicates its importance for controlling access to the resources of the area and for monitoring travelers wishing to take the easiest route over the Black Range and into the headwaters of the Seco and Las Animas drainages of the Rio Grande. The data necessary for the completion of my dissertation are at-hand, and I wish to thank the members of the AAHS for their support of my research.

References Cited:


Minnis, P.E. 1985 Social Adaptation to Food Stress: A Prehistoric Southwestern Example.

Shafer, H.J.

Stokes, R.J.
1997 The Development of Interactive Mimbres Communities: Strategies for Resource Control in Peripheral Areas. Ms. on file, Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe.

1999 The Development of Classic Period Mimbres Communities in Peripheral Areas, Southwestern New Mexico. Paper prepared for the Poster Session

ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM UPCOMING ACTIVITIES

RARE GLIMPSES, APRIL 2000:
This second series of the year offers one-on-one evenings and learning expeditions with Arizona State Museum archaeologists. Sign up now! Registration and fees required. Call 520-626-8381.

April 5 Spanish Colonial archaeology (day trip April 8)
April 12 Rock art of the Tucson area (day trip April 15)
April 19 Mormon archaeology of the Little Colorado River Valley
April 26 Sierra Ancha cliff dwellings (two-day trip April 29-30)

VISIT MATA ORTIZ WITH ASM: Join ASM scholars Paul and Suzy Fish for an unforgettable travel tour to Mata Ortiz this July (formerly in May). The itinerary will include visits to prominent potters and tours of active archaeological sites. Call 520/626-8381 to be updated on trip details.

AIR-CONDITIONED SUMMER ARCHAEOLOGY? Do you miss going away to summer camp like you did as a kid? Let us take you back to the good old days by coming to Arizona State Museum for summer camp in July. Enjoy air-conditioned archaeology by learning laboratory research procedure - the equally important counterpart to field excavation. You will be learning these important aspects of archaeology while helping to complete the vital research of ASM’s Sierra Ancha Research Project. Registration and fees required. Call 520/626-8381.

AAHS’S MAY FIELD TRIP
In May, AAHS will be going to Hovenweep, a wonderful park on the Utah and Colorado borders. This will be a three-day field trip (May 27, 28, and 29), and promises to be great fun! Look for more information in your next Glyphs!
Petroglyphs of the Lower Gila River, Southwestern Arizona

defining this style, and also in linking it to other manifestations of Patayan rock art extending across southern California.

Petroglyphs at sites in the study area can be roughly segregated on the basis of relative patination. In the absence of more precise age determinations, we assign the earlier petroglyphs to the Archaic — judging from fieldwork at White Tanks, Middle and Late Archaic (3500 B.C. – A.D. 500), which are the best candidates (Hedges and Hamann 1993:67). In general, these glyphs can be related to the general western Archaic rock art tradition proposed for the desert west (Hedges 1982). As noted above, the post-Archaic petroglyphs must be either Hohokam or Patayan. A limited Hohokam presence is indicated by diagnostic elements in the rock art. The remaining rock art is most likely Patayan, but even then the matter is not so simple: it appears that we have a broadly defined Patayan tradition with rock art of similar content extending from the California deserts to the lower Gila. Within this general context is the development within rather tightly defined geographical limits of a striking rock art style with unique attributes, such as heraldic birds and distinctive zoomorphs that stand out in the context of surrounding Patayan rock art that includes no representations of deer or bighorn sheep.

Speaker Ken Hedges is Curator of California Collections and Publications Editor for the San Diego Museum of Man, where he founded the annual Rock Art Symposium in 1976 and has edited the annual Rock Art Papers since the first volume was published by the Museum in 1983. Ken is a founding member and past president of the American Rock Art Research Association, and he currently serves as editor of the Association’s quarterly newsletter, La Pintura. His primary research interests are the shamanistic interpretation of rock art, photography and recording techniques, and stylistic analysis, drawing on his extensive experience with Native American rock art in California and the west.

References Cited:

Bruder, J. Simon

Burton, Jeffery F.

Burton, Jeffery F., and Mary M. Farrell

Hedges, Ken

Hedges, Ken, and Diane Hamann
1992 Look to the Mountaintop: Rock Art at Texas


Schaafsma, Polly 1980 Indian Rock Art of the Southwest. Santa Fe: School of American Research, and Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press.


Wallace, Henry D., and James P. Holmlund

Sofia Guevara models AAHS’s latest fund-raising products!
OLD PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY CENTER EVENTS FOR MARCH 2000

March 4 — Archaeology Dig at the Sabino Canyon Ruin, 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. One or two-day sessions (3/4 and 3/18) are available.

March 4 — Tour of the Sabino Canyon Ruin Archaeological Excavations, 2-hour tour starts at 9 a.m.

March 4 — “Making and using Atlatls (spearthrowers) and Spears” workshop, taught by archaeologist Allen Denoyer at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center.

March 11 — Family Archaeology Day at the OPEN1 Dig Site, from 9 to 11 a.m., kids and family members ages 8 and up can participate in a mock archaeological dig at OPAC. Most of the artifacts buried in the site are authentic prehistoric items, some of which are on loan to Old Pueblo from the ASM.

March 14 — “What is an Archaeologist?” presentation in Green Valley, 6:30 p.m., archaeologist Allen Dart will offer a slide- and artifact-illustrated presentation at Villages Recreation Center, 400 W. San Ignacio, Green Valley. Free and open to all ages.

March 18 — Archaeology Dig at the Sabino Canyon Ruin, from 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., dig with archaeologists.

March 25 — Family Archaeology Day at the OPEN1 Dig Site (see 3/11)

March 2000 Opportunities for Archaeology Volunteers at Fort Huachuca:

March 11 and March 25, 8:30 a.m. to 2 p.m: volunteers can assist in test excavations at historical sites.

Thursdays, from 2 to 4 and 6 to 9 p.m. and Fridays, from 9 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., through June, except holidays, volunteers can help wash, label and catalog artifacts from prehistoric/historical archaeological sites at Fort Huachuca.

For more information on dates, direction, costs and reservations, call Old Pueblo Archaeology Center at 520/798-1201.

ARARA 2000
Phoenix, Arizona
May 24-26, 2000

CONFERENCE

Conference sessions will be held in the Heard Museum’s new state-of-the-art auditorium. Attendees will be able to view the Heard’s remodeled and expanded galleries. Receptions at the Deer Valley Rock Art Center and Pueblo Grande Museum are planned. The conference hotel is Los Olivos Executive Hotel in Phoenix (800/776-5560), which is in walking distance to the Heard Museum. Within a short drive up Central Avenue to the Heard is the Holiday Inn Midtown (602/277-6671).

CONTACT
Sharon Urban at the State Museum (520/621-4011 or surban@u.arizona.edu) has conference registration forms, forms for vendors, and the presenting-a-paper form!
What motivates someone to collect? Collecting the Southwest is an exhibit that profiles three collectors who love and live with Indian art from the Southwest.

One, a “collector of collections,” has quite an eclectic mix: Southwest kachinas, pueblo pottery, a mind-boggling number of African and Northwest Coast masks, contemporary American paintings and sculpture, Mexican folk art and much more. The second began to collect a decade ago after relocating to Tucson, and has amassed a select collection of regional arts from the Southwest and Mexico—from folk crafts and religious art to fine art. The third, who grew up in the region and has been fascinated by it since he was a boy, has a superb collection of pottery, basketry, weavings, kachinas and folk crafts by well-known contemporary Southwest Indian artists. In this exhibit we will share the perceptions and stories of the collectors themselves. In their own words they will talk about catching the “collecting” bug, mentors who have influenced them, what they look for when collecting, the quest to learn more about individual artists and art works and the joy of living with pieces that they have personally selected and have special meaning to them.

The exhibition includes finely woven Navajo rugs, contemporary and sculptural Hopi kachina dolls, intricate fiber baskets and elegant pieces of pueblo pottery that speak eloquently about the collector’s passion and delight for southwestern people and crafts.

**OTHER TUCSON ARCHAEOLOGY MONTH EVENTS**

**March 4:** (10 a.m. to 2 p.m.) Hike: Presidio Santa Cruz de Terrenate. Call: Jane Pike Childress, 520/458-3359.

**March 4:** (9 a.m. to 3 p.m.) Guided Hikes: Romero Ruin (a prehistoric Hohokam Indian ruin and historic ranch site). Call: Catalina State Park, 520/628-5798.

**March 4, 18, 25:** (11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.) Hands-on activities. Call: Meg Balaconis, 520/792-9985, ext. 114.

**March 7:** (1 p.m. to 3 p.m.) Open House and Archaeological Laboratory Tour. Call: Laurie V. Slawson, 520/620-1480.

**March 18 and 19:** (call for time) Open House/Behind-the-Scenes Tour: ASM, U of A. Call: ASM 520/621-6302.

**March 20:** (1:30 p.m.) Public Tour: Western Archaeological and Conservation Center. Call: A. Trinkle Jones, 520/670-6501, ext. 239.

**March 25:** (10 a.m. to 2 p.m.) Open House: Kentucky Camp Historic Site. Call Kathy Makansi or Carol Martin, 520/670-4552.
NEW MEXICO HIGHLANDS UNIVERSITY TO HOST
CORONADO EXPEDITION CONFERENCE

New Mexico Highlands University in Las Vegas, NM, will host the first portion of a dual-location conference on the historical Coronado expedition. The conference will be held April 14 – 18, 2000. For more information on the program and registration you can log on to the NMHU web site at www.nmhu.edu/camplife/events.

The conference, called “Contemporary Vantage on the Coronado Expedition through Documents and Artifacts,” will culminate northeast of Lubbock, Texas, near the Jimmy Owens archaeological site. Nearly 20 historians, archaeologists, and linguists from around the nation (including AAHS’s William Hartmann) will present papers and talks on topics related to the 16th century expedition led by treasure-seeker Francisco Vasquez de Coronado of Spain.

Presentations will be from 7:00 pm on April 14 through noon on April 16. Travel to Texas will take place that afternoon. For more information, contact Richard Flint or Shirley Cushing Flint, PO Box 216, Villanueva, NM, 87583, or call 505/421-2515 evenings.

ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGICAL ROCK ART
RECORDING FIELD SCHOOL

The Arizona Archaeological Rock Art Recording Field School will be held June 10-17, 2000 at Anderson Pass in the Coconino National Forest in northern Arizona.

The field school includes field work designed to teach participants how to record rock art and evening lectures by experts on the various aspects of rock art as well as the archaeology of the area.

The rock art includes early period rock art, probably Archaic, as well as late period Sinagua. In addition to rock art, the archaeology of the area includes pit house villages, late pueblos, and fortified hill tops.

The work is strenuous and requires long hikes and rock scrambling. A primitive forest camp will be set up where all participants must stay. Individuals provide their own food, camping equipment and other personal items.

Membership in the Arizona Archaeological Society is required. Field school registration is $75 per person.

For more information and an application form, contact Sue Pereza, 6766 S. Ranch Road, Hereford, AZ 85615, telephone: 520/378-2007, e-mail: elgassp@c2i2.com.
AAHS MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION APPLICATION

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

$30 Glyphs membership receives the Society’s monthly newsletter, Glyphs
$30 Student Kiva membership receives both Glyphs and Kiva; $15 receives Glyphs
$40 Kiva membership receives all current benefits, including four issues of Kiva, 12 issues of Glyphs
$50 Institutional membership (primarily libraries) receives Kiva and Glyphs
$75 Contributing, $100 Supporting, $250 Sponsoring, and $1,000 Lifetime memberships all receive Glyphs and Kiva, and all current benefits.

Outside U.S. add $10.00

Enclosed is U.S. $________ for one __________________________________________
[Enter membership/subscription category]

Name * ________________________________________________________________
* [Please enter preferred title: Miss, Mrs., Ms., Mr., Mr. & Mrs., Mr. & Ms., etc.]
Phone ____/______

Membership/Subscription Information

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

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

For a brochure with more information and a membership/subscription application form, write to:

Keith Knoblock
Vice President for Membership
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society

THE ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
Tucson AZ 85721 USA

1999-2000 Members of the Board of Directors

President: Jenny Adams (881-2244)
Vice President for Activities: Victoria Evans (298-5167)
Vice President for Membership: Keith Knoblock
Recording Secretary: Sarah Herr (881-2244)
Corresponding Secretary: Madelyn Cook
Treasurer: Bob Conforti
Assistant Treasurer: Laural Myers
Student Representative: Tom Fenn (323-1678)

Other Members of the Board

Gail Award, Jan Bell (326-6709), Lee Fratt, Cherie Freeman, Lex Lindsay, Ron Schuette, and Jennifer Strand (325-8401)

Editors of Society Publications

Editors of Kiva:
Tobi Taylor, Production Editor
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...