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, and to provide educational opportunities through lectures, field trips, and other activities. See inside back cover for details.

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

Vol. 52, No. 3 Tucson, Arizona September

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Artist’s reconstruction of the prehistoric Meddler Point platform mound in the Tonto Basin of central Arizona, ca. A.D. 1280
Drawing by Ziba Ghassemi

Next AAHS Meeting: 7:30 p.m., September 17, 2001
Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center
PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

Pecos 2001 came and Pecos 2001 went. The rains came and the rains went. The rain gear came and the rain gear went. The tarps came to cover-up the books sale and our T-shirts and the tarps went. Everyone took it all in stride, however, and, from what I’m told, conferences were wetter on the outside than on the inside, as contrasted to Pecos of yore. The beer brewing/tasting contest managed to generate much enthusiasm and carried over into the evening’s festivities. A great dinner was followed by music from the Tommy Dukes Band. It was a real challenge to dance on wet grass with hiking boots, but some couples looked really good. Many field trips were over-subscribed, but others were added. Congratulations and a hearty thanks a bunch! to the Flagstaff organizers for a well-organized and outstanding program. Also, many thanks to Betsy Marshall, Don Burgess, Rich Lange, Lex Lindsey and Audrey Stephens for their help at the AAHS table. AAHS enjoyed an opportunity to showcase its Awards Presentations on Saturday afternoon honoring Robert C. (Bob) Euler. Former ASM Director Ray Thompson recalled many anecdotes as he presented The Byron C. Cummings Award to C. Vance Haynes and the Victor R. Stoner Award to Linda Mayro. Jennifer Strand, Tobi Taylor, Keith Knoblock and Karen Lominac received AAHS Appreciation Awards. The audience responded with resounding applause for all. Pecos Conference is an outstanding venue for our Awards Presentation. We look forward to it becoming a Pecos tradition. Hip, Hip, Hoorays for Susie Fish and her Awards Committee (Gayle Hartmann, Lex Lindsay, Sharon Miller and Ron Towner) for arranging this presentation and to Ray Thompson for his help!

It’s September and things are beginning to get crazy. Publicity for our fundraising raffle starts. Scholarships, grants and travel awards are supported by this activity.

A September 6-8, 2001, conference, “Should Government Cover Traditional Indian Medicine,” in Scottsdale, AZ, reportedly is partly due to a travel grant we made in 2000. Our Scholarship and Research Committee starts the wheels turning to process proposals. The Hayden Student Paper competition looms on the horizon. Kiva’s Fall Issue is on schedule for a late September mailing. Our Fall Educational Program set for November is shaping up with a program on Athapascons.

Monthly general meetings and field trips resume their regular schedule after the August hiatus for Pecos. Arizona State Museum will hold their RARE GLIMPES program, a SW Four Corners Learning Expedition, and a benefit book sale this month. Get out those calendars and mark them up right now.

All of you who’ve been procrastinating about renewing your membership or joining for the first time, Hurry Up! Get your checks in the mail — momentum is building — don’t miss the fun — get in on discounts, too! In July’s Glyphs we identified AAHS objectives. Work to accomplish these objectives is done through the Board of Directors and various committees with active support from YOU. By-laws specify five standing committees — Publications, Activities and Outreach, Fund Raising, Scholarship & Researches, and \$15 receives Glyphs and Kiva, and all current benefits.

Outside U.S. add $10.00

Enclosed is U.S. $________ for one

[Enter membership/subscription category]

Name * ________________________________________________________________ Phone ___/_______

* [Please enter preferred title: Miss, Mrs., Ms., Mr., & Mrs., Mr. & Ms., etc.]
OLD PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY CENTER
1000 East Ft. Lowell, Tucson, Arizona /aldart@mindspring.com
Correspondence address: P.O. Box 40577, Tucson, AZ 85717-0577

As their host for the 13-week series, the AAS has chosen Old Pueblo's Dr. Eric Kaldahl, a professional archaeologist who has been very active in the past with the two AAS chapters in southern Arizona. The 13-episode KFNX pilot season will continue weekly through Dec. 14. The show will be simulcast on the internet at www.streamaudio.com.

Dr. Kaldahl and his AAS co-hosts will interview various avocational, volunteer archaeologists throughout the state of Arizona who belong to the Arizona Archaeological Society, the Site Steward Program, and various other non-profit organizations.

The first KFNX episode will introduce the Arizona Archaeological Society and Old Pueblo Archaeology Center to listeners. Subsequent broadcasts will open to listeners' discussion the preservation and protection of archaeological sites in Arizona (including involvement of law enforcement officials and the role of the Site Stewards) and the AAS's field schools at Q Ranch and Elden Pueblo. Many other topics will be covered.

KFNX's broadcasting signals reach over 4 million listeners in Arizona and its internet audience is worldwide, so tune in for archaeology even if you don't live in Arizona's central valley!

PREVIEW OF AAHS LECTURE PRESENTATIONS AND FIELD TRIPS

October 15
Speaker: Patrick Lyons
Topic: Past and Present Archaeology along the San Pedro River
Field Trip: Ruins Along the San Pedro River

December 17, 7:30 p.m.
AAHS Field Trips Slide Show

12/31, 2001 – 1/1, 2002
New Year’s Outing to the Base of Baboquivari on the Tohono O’odham Reservation. Camping trip.

November 19
Speaker: Madeleine Turrell Rodack
Topic: Friar Marcos de Niza and the Search for Cibola
Field Trip: Marcos de Niza Monument and Coronado National Memorial

Remember to check your Glyphs each month for updates and changes on the dates and times of speakers and field-trips! For more information, call Don Kucera at 520/792-0554.

AAHS SILENT BOOK AUCTION TO BENEFIT ASM LIBRARY

Mark your calendars and join us for the second biennial AAHS Silent Book Auction on Saturday afternoon, November 17th, in the ASM Library. Dozens of old and hard-to-find items, primarily concerning southwest archaeology, will be up for bid with reserve prices starting at $5. Proceeds support the ASM Library's acquisition fund. Watch for the auction link at www.statemuseum.arizona.edu after October 1st for a complete list of items with content and condition notes. More details in next month's Glyphs.
AAHS FALL CLASSES

SOUTHWESTERN BASKETRY

Tuesday evenings, 7 pm - 9 pm, September 18 through October 9, 2001

This four-session course provides an overview of the major prehistoric and historic basketry traditions of the American Southwest and offers a rare opportunity to view examples of Southwestern basketry in the collections of the Arizona State Museum.

September 18: Foundations of Southwestern Basketry (Laurie Webster)
Laurie Webster is an anthropologist specializing in Southwestern weaving and textiles. She is a private textile consultant and a research fellow at the Arizona State Museum.

September 25: Apache and Yavapai Basketry (Diane Dittemore)
Diane Dittemore is Ethnological Collections Curator at the Arizona State Museum and has worked extensively with native basket makers throughout Arizona. She is the author of several articles on Southwestern basketry.

October 2: Hopi Basketry (Helga Teiwes)
Helga Teiwes is a freelance writer and photographer and a former photographer for the Arizona State Museum. In the early 1990s she began working with basketweavers on the Hopi Reservation. She is the author of Hopi Basket Weaving: Artistry in Natural Fibers, published by The University of Arizona Press.

October 9: Tohono O’odham Basketry and the Tohono O’odham Basketweavers Organization (Terrell Johnson)
Terrell Johnson is a basketweaver and a member of the Tohono O’odham Tribe. He is the director of the Tohono O’odham Basketweavers Organization and co-director of TOCA (Tohono O’odham Community Action) in Sells.

Classes will be held at the Arizona State Museum on the University of Arizona campus. Cost is $30 for AAHS members and $40 for non-members; $10 discount available for students and K-12 teachers. Class size is limited to 20 people and preregistration is required.

To register, please call Laurie Webster at 520/325-5435.
ATTENTION APACHE HISTORY BUFFS!
Sunday, March 3 to Saturday, March 9, 2002
(Tour also available: Spring 2002)

Join Ed Sweeney, celebrated historian and author of Cochise and Mangas Coloradas, for an unprecedented seven-day, six-night journey back in time to the ruggedly beautiful homeland of the Chiricahua Apaches. We'll visit the East and West Strongholds and the Amerind Foundation in the Dragoon Mountain; Ft. Bowie and Apache Pass in the Dos Cabezas; Bonita, Pinery and Rucker Canyons, Camp Rucker and Chiricahua Monument in the Chiricahua Mountains; as well as Skeleton Canyon, whose place in history marks the end of Apache existence in their beloved homeland.

Our home for the week will be the lovely, newly-remodeled Sunglow Guest Ranch at the base of the Chiricahua, where we'll take our meals and sit around the fireplace with Ed to discuss the day's events and deepen our knowledge of the great Chiricahua Apaches and their history.

For more detailed information, cost and reservations, call San Pedro Expeditions/Apache Spirit Tours at 520/826-1353 or email: dawson@ytc.net.

TOHONO CHUL PARK
7366 N. Paseo del Norte (one stoplight west of Oracle on Ina Road)
For information about Park programs, call 520/742-6455

FINELY WOVEN NAVajo RUGs, carved and painted katsina dolls, baskets made of native fibers and elegant pieces of Pueblo pottery—these are some of the pieces that will be displayed this summer when Tohono Chul presents selections from its permanent collections. The Park's collections include over 200 pieces of fine Native American crafts from the Southwest. In keeping with the Park's mission, these fine crafts reflect the distinctive identity of the region.

About 65 pieces were donated from the estate of Mrs. Robert Wilson, whose son Richard, along with his wife Jean, founded Tohono Chul. Many of the objects from Mrs. Wilson's collection were acquired in the 1950s and 1960s from the annual Native American Crafts exhibitions at the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff. In 1998, the collection doubled in size with a bequest from the estate of Agnes T. and Don Leigh Smith. Long time residents of Tucson, the Smiths traveled in the region purchasing basketry, pottery and weavings. With warm feelings for Tohono Chul, the Smiths bequeathed their collection to the Park upon their deaths so that others might appreciate and enjoy these works that have been made using traditional methods.

Don't miss this wonderful collection!

COLLECTING THE SOUTHWEST
until September 23, 2001
Exhibit Hall

THE CORNERSTONE

We're gearing up for a full calendar of exciting events and educational programs at ASM. Watch for many new programs. Here is just a sampling. Save the dates and plan to join us!

This fall some of ASM's premier scholars will present RARE GLIMPSES into some of Tucson's most relevant issues. Wednesdays in September is RARE GLIMPSES – Join us for…

SEPTEMBER 2001 RARE GLIMPSES SERIES

TUCSON: A 3000-YEAR HISTORY OF HUMAN ADAPTATION IN A DESERT OASIS

SEPTEMBER 5
3,000 Years of Water History and Water Politics: Noted author and ASM scholar Tom Sheridan kicks off this series with a presentation on how Tucson has gotten to where it is today.

SEPTEMBER 12
Hunters, Gatherers, and Cultivators: ASM archaeologists Paul and Suzy Fish explore Tucson's desert traditions prior to European contact.

SEPTEMBER 19
Families and Family Business in Presidio Tucson: ASM's Diana Hadley and Desert Archaeology's Homer Thiel discuss two very different yet equally important Presidio families.

SEPTEMBER 26 TBA, Guest Speaker, Professor Raquel Rubio-Goldsmith.

7 - 9 p.m.
Arizona State Museum north room 309. Refreshments provided at each session. ASM members: $20*/person per session or $70 for the set, Non members: $25**/person per session or $90 for the set. Workshops limited to 20 participants.

$10*/$15** is a tax-deductible gift to ASM.

To register, contact 520/626-8381 or darlene@al.arizona.edu with your credit card. Make checks payable to UA Foundation.

(For more upcoming ASM activities, please go to page 13)
THE EIGHTH BIENNIAL SOUTHWEST SYMPOSIUM

Tucson, January 10-12, 2002, hosted by the University of Arizona.

Four half-day sessions will be presented on Friday and Saturday, January 11 and 12, at the Leo Rich Theater, Tucson Convention Center. On Friday evening, a reception and dinner will be held at the Arizona State Museum, followed by a public presentation on trincheras sites, which accompanies a new ASM/INAH exhibit of trincheras photographs by Adriel Heisey. Field trips to archaeological sites in the Tucson area will be scheduled on Sunday.

Poster titles and a brief description (50 words or less) should be submitted by November 30th, 2001, to Nieves Zedeño, Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, Haury Building, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0030 or to mzdeeno@u.arizona.edu.

Information on hotels, registration, and a preliminary schedule is available on our web page: http://w3.arizona.edu/~anthro/2002Symposium/. A block of rooms is being held at the Presidio Plaza Hotel ($85 s/d), 181 W. Broadway, 520-624-8711 or 1-800-448-8276. This hotel is next to the Convention Center and is where the Thursday evening registration will be held. Another block of rooms is available at the Inn Suites Hotel ($69-79), 475 North Granada, Tucson (1-800-554-4535). Please call hotels directly to make your reservations and say that you are with the Southwest Symposium. Additional hotels are listed at: http://www.visittucson.org/home/.

For more information or to reserve a book display table, please contact Barbara Mills, Organizer, Southwest Symposium 2002, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona Tucson, AZ 85721-0030 (520-621-9671 or bmills@u.arizona.edu).

ARCHIVES FORUMS — to help plan for the new Polly Rosenbaum State Archives Building.

On April 24, 2001, Governor Jane Dee Hull signed legislation authorizing construction of a dedicated state archives building, to be named for long-time legislator Polly Rosenbaum. The legislation authorizes the State of Arizona to expend $20 million to construct the new archives facility on the Capitol Mall in Phoenix. While the authorizing legislation is a tremendous achievement, considerable planning work remains.

The archaeological community is a major stakeholder in the process for planning the new building. Archaeologists are key users of archival documents.

To facilitate the planning process, the Friends of Arizona Archives (FAzA) and the Arizona State Library, Archives, and Public Records agency (ASLAPR) are sponsoring a series of ARCHIVES FORUMS to solicit public input on the building plan. FAzA is a statewide nonprofit citizens group dedicated to improving the preservation of Arizona’s historic documents. ASLAPR is the state’s official library, archives and public records agency.

The ARCHIVES FORUMS are informal brown bag affairs held during the lunch hour. These events will let the people speak about what they would like in the Archives Building. The forums will also inform the public about some of the constraints within which building planners must work.

Public involvement and citizen participation from the archaeological community is crucial to a successful planning effort. Your help is needed to make sure public input is included in the planning process.

Mark your calendar now and plan to attend the next ARCHIVES FORUM near you!

SCHEDULE FOR ARCHIVES FORUMS

09/19 Tucson, Arizona Historical Society
10/17 Phoenix, Phoenix Museum of History
11/14 Kingman, Mohave Museum of History and Art
12/19 Globe, Chamber of Commerce Buildings

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY
WILLIAM P. CLEMENTS CENTER FOR SOUTHWEST STUDIES

RESEARCH GRANTS

The William P. Clements Center for Southwest

area, and in the Tucson, Phoenix, and Tonto basins. In 1997, Mark became the director of a multiyear project south of Wupatki National Monument in northern Arizona, investigating 40 sites along the Sinagua-Cohonina frontier; he is currently analyzing the data recovered from the fieldwork and writing up the project results. His research interests include prehistoric social organization and kinship systems, economic systems, social boundary formation, and the effects of catastrophic events on human populations.

Suggested Readings:

Dean, Jeffrey S. (editor)  

Elson, Mark D.  

Gregory, David A.  

CARRILLO’S CHINESE GARDENS: THE CHINESE OF TUCSON

At the Sosa-Carrillo-Frémont House Museum, 151 S. Granada, in the Tucson Convention Center complex between the Music Hall and the Arena. Hours are Wednesday - Saturday, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. The exhibit has been extended through Nov. 27th, 2001!

This exhibit presents Chinese history from the earliest arrivals in the 1870s to about 1912. The exhibit focuses on the Chinese gardeners living at the base of A-Mountain and presents information about the greater Chinese community of Tucson. In March 1880, the Southern Pacific railroad arrived in Tucson. Chinese laborers help lay the tracks and many stayed in Tucson, working as store keepers, restaurant employees, and personal servants. About 35 of the men became gardeners, growing much of Tucson’s produce in the fields along the Santa Cruz River. Businessman Leopoldo Carrillo rented his former farm, on the south side of Mission Lane, to a group of Chinese gardeners. During the Rio Nuevo project, archaeologists excavated a well containing artifacts these men had thrown away. Artifacts, photographs, and historical accounts tell the story of the Chinese in Tucson from 1880 to 1900.
Bureau spent over 13.5 million dollars to test, excavate, and analyze data from around 150 sites, including 7 with platform mounds. The Roosevelt Lake investigations were divided into three separate projects, each with slightly different but overlapping research themes. Desert Archaeology’s portion of the project included 29 prehistoric sites, 2 of them with platform mounds, within a continuous 6-km (3.7-mile) study area on the north bank of the Salt River. An adjoining area along the south bank of the river containing 15 sites, 3 of them with platform mounds, was investigated by Arizona State University. In combination, these two projects provided a relatively complete examination of a prehistoric settlement system in the eastern Tonto Basin.

During the analysis phase of the project it soon became apparent that there was little agreement among researchers on the function of the platform mounds or the social organization of the associated groups. Therefore, to better understand these groups, I decided to investigate whether there were regularities among historic mound-building groups in other parts of the world that could be used to help decipher those in the prehistoric Southwest. Using data from the Human Relations Area Files (HRAF), I selected a cross-cultural sample of mound-building groups from the Pacific Ocean region, South America, and the southeastern United States. Attributes held in common by these groups were abstracted and synthesized; group attributes that were negatively correlated with mound-building were considered to be as important as those that were positively correlated.

The data from this analysis were then applied to the eastern Tonto Basin settlement system, where a new model for this settlement was derived. This model suggests that the platform mounds were constructed by two competing descent groups who occupied different sides of the Salt River. Although the mounds were not residential, the groups that used them were socially complex with well-defined, ranked leadership positions. The rise of particularly strong leaders may have been the impetus for mound construction. Through ceremonies revolving around ancestor worship and the glorification of the descent group, the mounds played an important role in the management of irrigation and other subsistence systems and may have been centers for food and resource distribution. The mounds were also used to integrate immigrant groups of different cultural backgrounds and, perhaps most importantly, served as a visible symbol of descent group territory.

**Speaker Mark D. Elson** is a Principal Investigator at Desert Archaeology, Inc. in Tucson. He has been engaged in archaeological research for more than 20 years, primarily in the American Southwest, but also in the northeastern United States, Ecuador, and Argentina. Mark completed his undergraduate degree at the University of Rhode Island (1978) and received his master’s (1980) and doctoral (1996) degrees in Anthropology from the University of Arizona. His presentation for AAHS is based on an updated version of his dissertation research, which was published in 1998 as an Anthropological Paper by the University of Arizona Press. He has directed archaeological projects on the Navajo Reservation, in the Flagstaff area in Arizona, and in other parts of the United States.

**RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS FOR 2002-2003**

**THE BILL AND RITA CLEMENTS RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS FOR THE STUDY OF SOUTHWESTERN AMERICA**

The William P. Clements Center for Southwest Studies in the Department of History is welcoming applications for three research fellowships from individuals in any field in the humanities or social sciences doing research on Southwestern America. The fellowships are designed to provide time for senior or junior scholars to bring book-length manuscripts to completion.

Each fellow will receive the support of the Center and access to the extraordinary holdings of the DeGolyer Library. Fellowships carry a stipend of $31,000, health benefits, a $2,000 allowance for research and travel expenses, and a publication subvention.

For specifications and applications, contact David Weber, Director, Clements Center for Southwest Studies, Dallas Hall, Room 356, 3225 University Av., PO Box 750176, Dallas, TX 75275-0176; questions: Andrea Boardman, Assoc. Dir., 214/768-1233 or swcenter@mail.smu.edu. Website: http://www2.smu.edu/swcenter. Deadline for applications is January 14, 2002.
Throughout history and around the world, people have banded together to modify the earthen landscape upon which they lived. Among the most notable and often the most puzzling modifications are the mounds that have been purposefully raised above the surrounding ground surface. Globally, these features vary widely in size, shape, construction method, and function. Some of the most well known are the huge serpentine and animal-shaped effigy mounds that have long captured the human imagination.

This talk examines a different subset of mound features called “Platform mounds,” which functioned in a structural manner to create a raised platform. Platform mounds were built in regions as diverse as the tropical islands of the Pacific, the temperate forests of the southeastern United States, the arid deserts of the Near East, and the jungles and highlands of Mexico, to name but a few of the better known examples. They range in time from many thousands of years B.C. to the present day and were built by groups with various forms of social organization. Clearly, mound construction is a pervasive and long-standing attribute of human populations.

The significance of platform mounds lies in the fact that mound construction was almost certainly a group effort, one oriented toward a non-subsistence related task, that necessitated cooperation and structured leadership. Such leadership implies that groups that built platform mounds likely had some form of hierarchical or ranked social organization. But the function of the mounds and the nature of the groups that built them have been the subjects of archaeological debate since the earliest days of the discipline.

Prehistoric platform mounds are common in North, Central, and South America and are present in almost all portions of the United States with the exception of the northwest and Pacific coast regions. In the 1500s, Spanish explorers in the southeastern United States, such as Hernando de Soto, visited villages where platform mounds were still in use, providing a link with mound-building peoples of the prehistoric past. Use of these accounts has greatly aided the archaeological interpretation of that area.

In the southwestern United States we are not so fortunate, and ethnohistoric accounts of platform mound use and ethno graphic continuity with prehistoric mound builders are lacking. Even though this architectural form did not persist into historic times, some 120 platform mounds have been used by different researchers to argue for conflicting, and often opposite, interpretations of the same mounds. Two basic models have been proposed, each with a number of permutations: (1) platform mounds were residential features built by a class of elite leaders from ranked societies, or (2) platform mounds were largely vacant ceremonial features used by groups of limited social differentiation. Even though around 25 platform mounds have now been tested or excavated in Arizona, representing just over 20 percent of the sample of known mounds, it is clear that archaeological excavation alone may not be sufficient to resolve these issues.

My interest in platform mounds began while serving as project director for the Roosevelt Community Development Study, undertaken by Desert Archaeology, Inc. in the Tonto Basin of central Arizona. In the early 1990s, the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation sponsored extensive archaeological investigations in this area prior to the raising of the dam at Roosevelt Lake. The Tonto Basin contains a very high density of prehistoric sites and more than 20 platform mounds. In the course of the Roosevelt Lake project, the