



GLYPHS

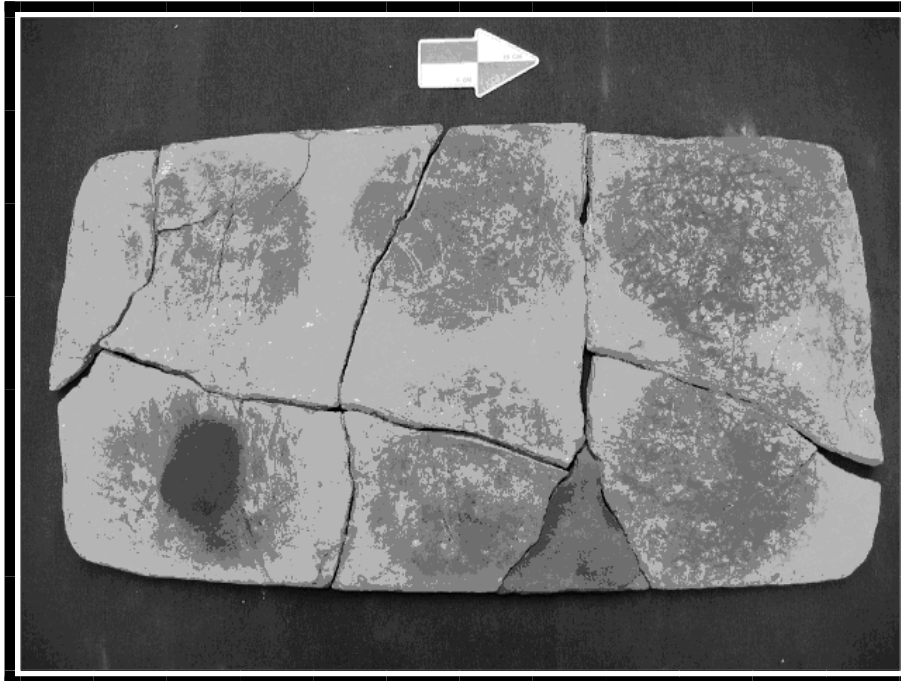
The Monthly Newsletter of the
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
An Affiliate of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
Founded in 1916



Vol. 56, No. 6 Tucson, Arizona December 2005

Highlights of this Issue

President's Message	2
"The Piki Complex..." by <i>Melanie Dedecker</i>	4
AAHS Raffle Prizes.....	6
The Cornerstone.....	9



Reconstructed Piki Stone (eight pieces) from Homol'ovi I, Structure 202.

Photograph by M. Dedecker

Next General Meeting: December 19, 2005
<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml>

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

In mid-2005, the Curation Subcommittee of the Governor's Archaeological Advisory Commission met in Tucson, Flagstaff, and Phoenix to discuss the State of Arizona's ongoing curation crisis and the recent efforts to address the problem. In this case, curation refers to the care and management of the collections that result from the activities of archaeologists. Included are historic and prehistoric artifacts recovered from private, municipal, county, state, and federal lands, along with appropriate field notes, photographs, maps, and similar records. In Arizona, there are literally tons of curated artifacts and related materials in numerous repositories scattered across the state.

Curation problems reiterated at all three meetings included insufficient curation storage space at reputable institutions and the cost of long-term curation to the archaeologist and the agencies paying for it.

Storage and care of the collections resulting from thousands of archaeological projects over the past 30 years have become a major problem for the institutions that agreed to perform the curation function. It is also a serious problem for archaeological firms and individuals who create the collections.

Confronting the problems of collec-

tions already in curation repositories may include deaccessioning, or the permanent removal of artifacts already in institutional storage, by culling those thought not to be essential to future research or museum display.

Ways of dealing with artifact assemblages that require curation may in the future include in-field analysis (the study and recordation of artifacts in the field) and no collecting, greater use of volunteers by the curation facility to lessen the cost of preparing collections for permanent storage and curation, and building or acquiring new curation facilities.

All of these ideas present a host of problems on their own. What artifacts can be disposed of, and who makes the decision to do so? How would an in-field analysis proceed, and what level of recording would be necessary? Where are all the experts who could perform such an analysis? In particular, how would such analyses be performed on historic sites, when we know that there are relatively few individuals available who are adequately trained to recognize, identify, date, and evaluate historic artifacts? Some have suggested that this condition exists for prehistoric material culture as well.

One result of the Arizona discussions was that the SHPO's Ad Hoc Committee on Historical Archaeology

agreed to begin the process of developing professional standards for the culling and in-field analysis of historic period artifacts if standards are required.

Currently, the National Park Service is working on regulations that would allow deaccessioning, and the Society for American Archaeology is hosting a forum that will discuss deaccessioning and the problems related to it. The forum, organized by Drs. Teresita Majewski and Terry Childs, will be held at the SAA meet-

ings in the spring of 2006 in Puerto Rico.

If AAHS members have comments about curation problems, please feel free to e-mail them to me at <jammar@post.com>. I will forward them to the appropriate person or institution. We will undoubtedly hear much more about curation problems and issues in the future.

James E. Ayres (*Jim*), President

SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANTS APPLICATIONS AVAILABLE

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is pleased to announce its grant and scholarship applications for the year 2006. Scholarships and grants in amounts up to \$500.00 will be awarded for scholarship, research and travel related to archaeology, anthropology, American Indian studies, ethnology, ethnohistory, and history of the American Southwest and Northwest Mexico. Applications must be postmarked by February 15, 2006 to be eligible for consideration.

Applications can be obtained from some student advising offices, the AAHS/ASM web-page <http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs_grant_info.shtml>, or by contacting Laurie Webster at <Lwebster1@mindspring.com> (Don't forget the 1!).

GLYPHS — Submission of information and articles to be included in *Glyphs* must be received by the 10th of each month for the next month's issue. Write to me, Lynne Attardi, c/o AAHS, ASM, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85737, or e-mail me at <LTAGlyphs@aol.com>.

AAHS WEBSITE — *Glyphs* is posted each month and can be found on the ASM/AAHS website at: <<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml>> and, also, it can be found at: <<http://www.swanet.org/zarchives/aahs/>>



AAHS HAPPENINGS



**Topic of the Monday, December 19, 2006
General Meeting**

**The Piki Complex at the Homol'ovi Settlement Cluster: Defining the
Power, Prestige, and Status of Women at a Pueblo IV Community**

by Melanie Dedecker

The study of men's and women's roles in the prehispanic Southwest is fundamental to developing a coherent and cohesive understanding of the social relationships that characterized past (and present) Puebloan societies. Study of the piki complex, a behavioral institution and food system present in both ancestral and modern Hopi settlements, offers archaeologists one way through which prehispanic gender roles, and specifically women's roles, can be examined in the archaeological record.

Based on information obtained through a thorough ethnographic survey; through consideration of the ways in which modern Hopi women construct and obtain power, prestige, and status; and through the characterization and examination of the many important roles food systems play in a society, I suggest that the prehispanic and modern piki complex is one means by which Hopi women were, and still are, able to actively participate in ritual and to negotiate their own power, prestige, and status. These findings are applied to the archaeological record at the Homol'ovi settlement cluster (AD 1260-1400), in northeastern Arizona, where extensive evidence for the piki complex — 151 piki stone fragments, three piki houses, and six 3-sided hearths — has been excavated.

Ultimately, I found that women at Ho-

mol'ovi who were involved in the construction, growth, and maintenance of this ritually important food system obtained ritual power, prestige, and status within their society. I drew three specific conclusions. First, that participation in the piki complex allowed women to create and express highly valued skills that were not only ritually important, but also were critical to the success of religious ceremonies. Second, knowledge in and control of piki technology caused women to be actively involved in the creation of their individual and group identities, and allowed them to gain prestige through piki production and contribution to ritual. Finally, the construction (at Homol'ovi) of piki houses within ritual precincts and adjacent to plazas and kivas, as well as the association of the piki complex with mealing rooms and cornmeal production in general, served to emphasize the importance of women's contribution to katsina ritual and feasting.

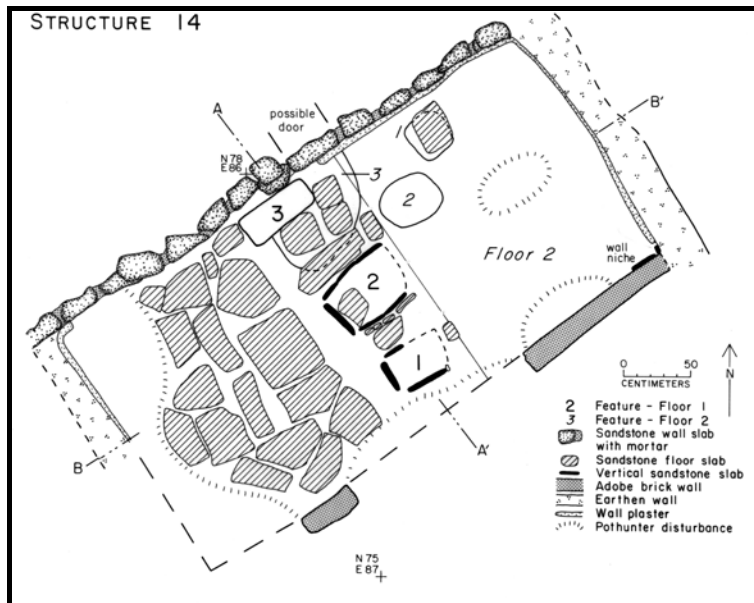
Speaker Melanie Dedecker received her Bachelor's Degree in Classical Studies and Interdepartmental Archaeology from Cornell College, Iowa in 2003. In May 2005, she earned her Master's Degree in Archaeology from the University of Arizona; her Master's Thesis is entitled *The Piki Complex at the Homol'ovi Settlement Cluster: Defining the Power,*

Prestige, and Status of Women at a Pueblo IV Community.

Melanie has also served as crew chief during three seasons of excavation at Chevelon Ruin, under the direction of E. Charles Adams (ASM) and currently works as a Graduate Research Assistant in the Homol'ovi Lab. Her primary research interests include gender, ground stone,

and the development and role of cuisines in the Prehispanic Southwest, but she is also interested in cultural change during the protohistoric/contact period in the Southwest as well as gender and sexuality in the Classical world.

Melanie is presently a Ph.D, student in Archaeology at the University of Arizona, Tucson.



Plan view of the piki house from Homol'ovi III, Structure 14, dating post AD 1350.
(Reprinted with permission from E. C. Adams 2001:53).

AAHS MEETING TIME AND PLACE

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society's monthly meeting will be held on December 19 at 7:30 p.m. at Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center, 1501 North Campbell Avenue (north of Speedway). Free parking is available south of Mabel Street, across from the College of Nursing. The Front Entrance is on the top level of the parking structure. Duval Auditorium is on the 2nd level of the Hospital.

2005 AAHS RAFFLE

The Society will hold its annual raffle at the December 19 meeting at Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center. Proceeds from the raffle are the sole source for a scholarship fund for archaeology students. Our members put in a great deal of effort running the raffle and delivering the prizes and would appreciate your support.

Please send any raffle prizes you would like to donate to: Mel Copeland, 4165 N. Avenida del Cazador, Tucson, AZ 85718, or call him at 520/577-6079. If you prefer, you can bring the prizes to the December meeting.

Oops! Perhaps you missed the note that the raffle ticket price has been changed to \$2 each or 6 for \$10, so we now draw your attention to that increase. Remember, if you choose *not* to donate, check the box on the tickets preceding: "I do NOT choose to donate, but wish to be included in the drawing."

Also, the return envelope for the raffle tickets that was bound into September's issue of *Glyphs* lists the wrong membership renewal prices. The correct prices are on the inside back cover of *Glyphs*. Also, contact Mel Copeland for more tickets!

Below is a list of the **Raffle Prizes** received to date,
and there's more expected!



- SW Mission tour for 2 (\$700 value)
- 2 tickets to Tucson Symphony Orchestra
- 1-night stay at La Posada Inn, Winslow, AZ
- 4 guest passes to Tucson Botanical Gardens
- 1 Household Membership + 5 gift cards (Old Pueblo Archaeology)
- 2 free dinners - Eclectic Cafe
- Mata Ortiz Pot
- 1 year supporting membership Center for Desert Archaeology
- Book- In search of Chaco – Noble
- Book- Archaeology in the Mountain Shadows
- Book- Elena and the Coin
- Crow Canyon Archaeology Center - Day Program for 2
- Book- Isabella Greenway
- Book - Don't Let the Sun Set Over You
- Book - Mimbres Painted Pottery by J.J. Brody
- Book - Hopi Basket Weaving by Helga Teiwes
- Book - San Xavier to San Augustin
- Book - Islanders and Mainlanders
- Book - Ranching, Rails & Clay
- Book - Pots, Potters and Models
- Book - Rivers of Rock
- Sterling Navajo Football Ring
- 2 tickets to Arizona Opera's "Girl in Algiers"
- 2-day 1-night stay for 2 in Los Abridados Lodge
- Round trip tickets for 2 on Durango and Silverton Railroad
- 4 Admission Tickets to Desert Museum
- 2-night stay for 2 plus tours - Maswick or Yavapai Lodge, Grand Canyon



**“TRIANGULATING” PERSPECTIVES ON
THE BATTLE OF CIBECUE FROM DOCUMENTARY, CONSULTANT,
AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOURCES**

by John R. Welch, Simon Fraser University and White Mountain Apache Tribe,
Chip Colwell-Chanthaphonh, American Academy of Arts and Sciences,
and Mark Altaha, White Mountain Apache Tribe

On August 30, 1881, the incident sometimes referred to as the “Cibecue Massacre” progressed from the arrest of the spiritual leader Nockaydelklinne by the U.S. Army on White Mountain Apache lands about 50 miles west of Fort Apache. The arrest added insult to the “injuries” of Apache military subjugation and mistreatment on the part of civilian authorities, and led to a firefight that claimed the lives of seven troopers and many Apaches, including Nockaydelklinne.

For the Cibecue Apaches who have learned history from their elders, the battle and its legacy remain integral elements in community memory and identity. In 1998, Ronnie Lupe, former Chairman of the White Mountain Apache Tribal Council, suggested to Welch the need to preserve and commemorate the battle, indicating the time had come to balance military narratives with Apache perspectives. With the support of the White Mountain Apache Tribe Historic Preservation Office and the National Park Service’s American Battlefield Protection Program, we sought to (1) identify the location and archaeological boundaries of the battle site, (2) document Apache oral traditions relating to the battle, (3) document refugee sites occupied by Apaches in the battle’s aftermath, and (4) explore with community members their interests in preserving the battlefield for public interpreta-

tion, local education, or tourism initiatives.

Nearly every one of the dozens of authors who have examined the battle has simply reiterated and reinterpreted the events from the perspectives of the soldiers. Instead, we recorded new Apache narratives, collated these and previous interviews, and searched for narrative consistency, reliability, and the validity. Space permits us to offer only fragments of these precious fragments.

In early 1881, word began to spread through Fort Apache about Nockaydelklinne, a medicine man, holding dances and claiming to raise the great Apache leaders of the past. “There is a medicine man, he sing that the dead will come back,” as Apache elder Rose Thompson and her daughter, Sharon, said in a 1993 interview. “They got drum, yellow powder, everything they got. And then that [medicine] man said ‘The dead will get up, all of them!’” The rising authority of the healer disconcerted Army officials and Apache Indian Agent Tiffany. On August 15, 1881 Tiffany telegraphed Colonel Carr that he wanted the medicine man “arrested or killed or both.” According to Eva Watt, when a man came to get him to go to Fort Apache, Nockaydelklinne “tried to tell them that it wasn’t true, that they were not going to dance or fight for anything . . . and he refused to go.”

When Nockaydelklinne did not appear, Carr decided to move out with troops and the Apache scouts, some of whom had been attending ceremonies. "I could not have found the medicine man without them," Carr noted.

According to Apache elder Tom Friday's 1938 narrative, the scout Dead Shot was ordered to approach the medicine man and ask him to come. But, the medicine man refused saying, "No! I no go. . . . If commanding officer wants me, let him come." Captain Hentig soon entered his wickiup "rough like," and then "the captain grabbed him right by the top of the hair and took him out of the camp." Army documents, in contrast, recount that the medicine man willingly went with the troops.

Regardless, it is clear that tension did not lessen with the medicine man in Army custody. As one soldier wrote, "There was a rustling among the crowd of watching Indians that remind me of the buzzing of a rattlesnake aroused." When the advance column began to make camp for the night, Apache warriors approached. Glenn Cromwell told us, "They're always accusing who shot first. But Apaches were just fighting for their culture and their land."

A battle followed, resulting in the death of seven troopers, a handful of Apaches, and the outright murder of Nockaydelklinne. Apache families, realizing the prospects for additional violence, fled from the Cibecue Valley. Three scouts were later hanged at Fort Grant. Into the fall of 1881 families began to return and military operations in the region wound down. The U.S. government seems to have taken a hint and left Cibecue largely alone for

decades.

During the project, information surfaced concerning earlier, incompletely authorized collections made from the battlefield. A search in 1971 turned up cartridge cases, arrowheads, military buttons, flattened slugs, and an Apache "tag" numbered "V 17." Although Harold Wharfield has recorded basic information about this collecting, the fragmentary documentation and missing artifacts raise questions about the ethical basis and utility of these previous endeavors.

In early 2005, we re-located some of the collected areas. Our re-survey uncovered additional artifacts, including two metal arrow points, a cartridge case, a metal comb, and a horseshoe, all of which could feasibly date to 1881. Additional analyses are underway to assess the significance of the historical artifact assemblage. The "triangulation" of Apache narratives with documents and archaeological observations revealed congruence between the site identified in 1971 and surviving oral traditions. The recollections of Tom Friday, Eva Watt, Glenn Cromwell, Jennie Henry, and Elaine Narcisco specifically pointed to the same area.

Earlier work on the battle has been incomplete because scholars did not establish a meaningful dialogue with local community members. This created an official history divorced from the very people whose lives have been most impacted by the events. By triangulating different sources, no longer does history belong only to the "victor."

The full article reconstructing the Cibecue battle is published in *Kiva* 71(2) and contains the references for the above quotes.

THE CORNERSTONE

OUTSTANDING OUTREACH

Arizona State Museum, in partnership with the Arizona Historical Society, Desert Archaeology, Inc., and the City of Tucson, recently received major recognition for educational outreach to Tucson-area schools.

In the first, a Historic Preservation Certificate from the Tucson-Pima County Historical Commission, ASM's Rio Nuevo Museum/School Partnership was recognized "... for the successful completion of the archaeology and historic research contract public outreach component of the Rio Nuevo project. The [outreach] efforts...exceeded all expectations and provided many opportunities for the public to participate in projects highlighting Tucson's rich archaeological and historical heritage."

Begun in 2001, the ASM Rio Nuevo Museum/School Partnership focused on sharing Tucson's rich history and cultural resources with area students and their families from four TUSD schools: Lawrence Elementary, Menlo Park, Davis Bilingual, and Carrillo Intermediate. The partnership sponsored numerous fieldtrips to historical and cultural sites, classroom projects, hands-on discovery kits on history and archaeology, community oral history projects, a student-created museum exhibit, and a video documentary on Barrio Historico.

The same ASM Partnership was part of the Rio Nuevo Archaeology, Historic Re-

search and Public Outreach team that received one of ten state-wide Governor's Heritage Preservation Honor Awards. These annual awards recognize individuals, organizations, and projects that represent outstanding achievement in preserving Arizona's prehistoric and historic resources. The Arizona Preservation Foundation and the State Historic Preservation Office, a division of Arizona State Parks, select the awards each year. "Preserving Arizona's history and culture is one of the greatest gifts anyone can give to the state," said Governor Janet Napolitano. "These awards honor those who have spent countless hours ensuring that Arizona's past remains an important part of our future."

Ultimately, from the pool of 10 awardees, the Partnership was further honored with the Governor's Grand Award. ASM School Program Coordinator Beth DeWitt, who served as the Museum/School Partnership manager from 2001-2004, had this to say: "This was such a personally rewarding project to work on and what an honor it was to collaborate with the talented folks at Desert Archaeology, Inc., the Arizona Historical Society, and the City of Tucson! The ASM Museum/School Partnership was a dynamic, place-based education project that got school kids and their families involved in exploring our local heritage as well as their family, school, and community histories."

Funding for such projects is a challenge, says Dewitt. She hopes to find funding for another partnership very soon. "We need more meaningful projects like this for our kids and for our community."

**UPCOMING EVENTS AT
ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM**

Saturday, December 10, 2005, 1-4 p.m. Free!

CULTURE CRAFT SATURDAY:**TAMALES, PIÑATAS Y MÁS!**

Enter our tamale contest! Dance to the lively Norteño music of the Yaqui band Los Hermanos Cuatro. Learn to make tamales by watching talented cooks demonstrate. Try grinding corn with a mano y metate. Join traditional artisan Jesus Garcia for piñata making. Break a piñata and enjoy the treats. Listen and

share in the telling of stories associated with tamales and piñatas. Make a mask. Go on a treasure hunt in the Masks of Mexico exhibition. Savor the flavors of delicious tamales. Fun for the whole family!

*Darlene F. Lizarraga, Marketing Coordinator
Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
PO Box 210026*

*Tucson, AZ 85721-0026
phone 520/626-8381, fax 520/621-2976
www.statemuseum.arizona.edu
darlene@al.arizona.edu*

JULIAN D. HAYDEN STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is pleased to announce the seventh annual Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition. Named in honor of long-time AAHS luminary, Julian Dodge Hayden, the winning entry will receive a cash prize of \$500 and publication of the paper in *Kiva*, *The Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History*. The competition is open only to bona fide undergraduate and graduate students at any recognized college or university. Co-authored papers will be accepted only if all authors are students. Subject matter may include the anthropology, archaeology, history, linguistics, and ethnology of the American Southwest and northern Mexico, or any other topic appropriate for publication in *Kiva*.

Papers should be no more than 30 double-spaced, typewritten pages (approximately 8,000 words), including figures, tables, and references, and should conform to *Kiva* format. If the paper involves living human sub-

jects, author should verify, in the paper or cover letter, that necessary permissions to publish have been obtained. Previous entries will not be considered, and all decisions of the judge are final. If no publishable papers are received, no award will be given. Judging criteria include, but are not limited to, quality of writing, degree of original research and use of original data, appropriateness of subject matter, and length.

Deadline for receipt of submissions is February 15, 2006. Late entries will not be accepted. Send four copies of the paper and proof of student status to: Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition, AAHS, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0026.

For more information, contact Homer Thiel at <homer@desert.com> or see <http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/hayden_comp.shtml>.

THOMAS H. NAYLOR SCHOLARSHIP

The El Paso Archaeological Society is pleased to announce the Thomas H. Naylor Student Paper Competition for 2006. The competition prize is \$1,000 and publication of the winning paper in the *Artifact*. For more information and specific questions about computer formats, figures, deadlines, etc., contact: El Paso Archaeological Society, Attn: Scholarship Committee, P.O. Box 4345, <WWW.EPAS.COM>, El Paso, TX 79914-4345.

AAHS MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION APPLICATION
(A membership subscription makes a great holiday gift!)

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

\$35 *Glyphs* membership receives the Society's monthly newsletter, *Glyphs*
\$30 Student *Kiva* membership receives both *Glyphs* and *Kiva*; \$15 receives *Glyphs*
\$45 *Kiva* membership receives all current benefits, including four issues of *Kiva*, 12 issues of *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.

For Institutional membership, contact AltaMira Press at <www.altamirapress.com> or 800/273-2223.

Enclosed is U.S. \$ _____ for one _____

[Enter membership/subscription category]

My Name and Address: _____ **Phone** ____/____

Send Gift Subscription to: _____

* [Please enter preferred title: Miss, Mrs., Ms., Mr., Mr. & Mrs., Mr. & Ms., etc.]

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

_____ Please do NOT release my name on request for AAHS mailing list.

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, information or membership/subscription application forms, write to:

Robby Heckman, VP Membership
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
Tucson AZ 85721 USA

Libraries and other institutions interested in institutional subscriptions to *Kiva* should contact the publisher, AltaMira Press, at

<altamirapress.com> or 800/273-2223.

Members of the Board of Directors
2005-2006

Officers

President: Jim Ayres (520/325-4435)

<jammar@post.com>

Vice President for Activities: Eric Klucas (520/721-4309)

<eklucas@sricrm.com>

Vice President for Membership: Robby Heckman

<rheckman@sricrm.com>

Recording Secretary: Courtney Rose

<crose@oldpueblo.org>

Corresponding Secretary: Sharon Urban (520/795-3197)

<shurban@heg-inc.com>

Treasurer: Alex Cook <agcook@enr.arizona.edu>

Assistant Treasurer: Jim Shea <jshea@pdscpas.com>

Student Representative: Matthew E. Hill, Jr.

<matthill@email.arizona.edu>

Directors

Jeff Clark <jclark@cdarc.org>

Mel Copeland (520/577-6079)

Jerome Hesse <jhesse@swca.com>

Silvana Miller (ASM representative)

Todd Pitezel

Laurie Webster

Bridwell Williams

Editors of Society Publications

Kiva: Ron Towner, Acquisitions Editor



Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
Arizona State Museum
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721 USA

<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml>

NONPROFIT
ORGANIZATION

U.S. Postage
PAID

Tucson, Arizona
Permit No. 1161

Return Service Requested

The objectives of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society are to encourage scholarly pursuits in areas of history and anthropology of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico; to encourage the preservation of archaeological and historical sites; to encourage the scientific and legal gathering of cultural information and materials; to publish the results of archaeological, historical, and ethnographic investigations; to aid in the functions and programs of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona; and to provide educational opportunities through lectures, field trips, and other activities.

See inside back cover for information about the Society's programs and membership and subscription requirements.