Simplified Plan of Point of Pines Pueblo (after drawing by Charles Sternberg)
(See credit note on page 4.)

Next General Meeting: October 17, 2005
http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml
PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

In the June 2005 issue of Glyphs, I wrote about the U.S. Forest Service’s Kentucky Camp, a historic-period mining camp in the Santa Rita Mountains southeast of Tucson. The site is being stabilized and restored by volunteers and personnel of the Coronado National Forest. For October, we “visit” another Forest Service site undergoing stabilization and other preservation efforts: Brown Canyon Ranch. Brown Canyon, for those of us who are not “cognoscenti” of the details of Huachuca geography, lies in the foothills on the east slope of the Huachuca Mountains. It is situated between its better known, larger, and more extensive neighbors: Ramsey Canyon, of birdwatcher fame, on the south, and Garden Canyon, located to the north on historic Fort Huachuca. Both of these larger canyons have substantial prehistoric sites at their respective mouths; Brown Canyon has no prehistoric sites at all.

Starting in the 1870s, Euro-American miners began exploring the Huachuca Mountains for gold and silver deposits. Until the establishment of Fort Huachuca in 1877, however, little, beyond the level of prospecting, occurred, primarily because of the threat posed by the Apache. More intensive exploitation of resources began soon after 1877. By 1879, there were three steam-powered sawmills in the forest, and miners and prospectors were everywhere.

John T. Brown, one of the pioneer settlers of the Huachucas, first located in lower Ramsey Canyon about 1879. It is unknown when he moved to what became known as Brown Canyon. He was the first to create a homestead there. Brown variously listed his occupations over the years as farmer, rancher, hotel keeper, wood-seller, and carpenter.

At the time of the 1880 federal census, Brown, at age 38, had a wife and six children ranging in age from 10 years to 4 months. (He was born in Alabama; his wife in Louisiana.) Sometime between 1894 and 1900, Brown apparently left the area, only to reappear briefly in 1906. In the meantime, his unpatented and unoccupied homestead was purchased, or simply taken over, by Jack Parker, who later sold the place to a relative, William Frierson, around 1920. It is unclear whether anyone occupied the site after 1929, but it is unlikely.

The next residents of Brown Canyon were the wild and crazy Haverty brothers, James and Thomas. They established a homestead at another location sometime around 1905-1906 that was “proved up” in 1912. James lived on the property for about 15 years. The ranch is said to have been the first along the east flank of the Huachucas to have running water in the house. In 1921, James shot and killed his unarmed brother, Dick, in a quarrel over cattle dealings. Other family members were involved in similar fractious behavior over the years. When James went to prison for five years, the family sold the place and moved to Tempe.

William Carmichael, a Sierra Vista notable, purchased the Haverty place in the mid-1920s, and, in 1946, sold it to Roy and Stella Rambo, after whom Rambo Road is named. At the time of purchase, the Ramboos acquired an additional six sections of land along the east flank of the Huachucas. Samuel and Cecile Barchas bought the property in 1957. They used the homestead as grazing range for their cattle. Neither the Carmichael, the Rambo, nor the Barchas...
The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society

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. If you prefer, you can bring the prizes to the December meeting.

Raffle tickets were bound into this past September’s issue of Glyphs. Please turn them in with your contribution. If you choose not to donate, you may enter the drawing by returning ticket stubs with this box clearly checked to indicate your choice: I do NOT choose to donate, but wish to be included in the drawing.

A list of prizes will be published before the drawing. We expect a great list of prizes. Perhaps you could be a winner!

For further information, call 520/577-6079.

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/>.

families lived on the homestead; the latter two lived east of Highway 92.

In the 1990s, the Barchases decided to engage in a land exchange with the U.S. Forest Service. As a result, the homestead became part of the Coronado National Forest in 1997.

Today, the National Register-eligible ranch contains the four-room Haverty house, adjacent storerooms, corrals, ponds, and a spring-fed water system. None of the standing buildings and structures dates from the Brown era.

U.S. Forest Service archaeologists, with the help of volunteers and others interested in the ranch, are developing education programs and other interpretive and recreation plans to allow public use of the site. Preservation and rehabilitation of the site are major goals that are well under way towards being realized.

My thanks to Forest Archaeologists Mary Farrell and William Gillespie for providing the background information about the Brown Canyon Ranch and for summarizing Forest Service plans for its future uses. This significant reminder of early homesteading in the Huachuca Mountains deserves everyone’s attention and support.

James E. Ayres (Jim), President
Sixty years ago in 1945, Emil Haury and Ted Sayles carried out an archaeological survey of the Point of Pines region in preparation for opening an Archaeological Field School there as soon as World War Two was over. The Field School that was launched the following year has taken on an almost legendary aura.

The lecture will have four themes: (1) the role of the Field School in the development of archaeology; (2) the culture history of the Point of Pines region; (3) the excavations at the huge Point of Pines Pueblo; (4) the Tusayan migration at the site which started the now vigorous migration industry in Southwestern Archaeology. Because the work at Point of Pines was done in the pre-Power Point period, the lecture will be illustrated by old fashioned 35 mm slides.

Speaker Raymond H. Thompson, who retired as Fred A. Riecker Distinguished Professor for Anthropology and Director of the Arizona State Museum in 1997, began his anthropological career as an undergraduate student from Tufts University at Point of Pines in 1947. Alexander J. Lindsay, Jr., who split his career at the Museum of Northern Arizona and the Arizona State Museum (currently, a Museum Fellow), was first at Point of Pines as an undergraduate from the University of Denver in 1952. Between them they have more than twelve years of experience at Point of Pines and have teamed up in recent years to try to put together a final report on the extensive excavations carried out there from 1946 to 1960 by The University of Arizona Archaeological Field School. Both Molly Thompson and Jane Lindsay, who are also Point of Pines veterans, will be at the lecture to make sure that Ray and Lex do not misspeak!

Note re cover photo: The selected figure was taken from Haury’s history of the Point of Pines field school (reference below). It is Figure 4.27 in that volume. The figure was reprinted from the now defunct American Archaeology, Vol 6, No. 3, 1987.

Emil W. Haury
1989 Point f Pines, Arizona. A History of the University of Arizona Archaeological Field School. Anthropological Papers of the University of Ar-
METAL, GLASS, AND BRICK:
DATING AND ANALYSIS OF HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

Presented by the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society,
Tuesday evenings, 7 p.m.-9 p.m., September 27,
October 4, and October 11, 2005

Have you ever found an old bottle or a rusty can and wondered when it was made and who made it? In this class you will learn how archaeologists date and analyze artifacts and sites made by non-Native Americans from Coronado’s expedition in 1540 to the early 20th century. Topics discussed will include buildings, weapons, metal implements, food remains, and ceramic and glass containers left behind by early Spanish, Chinese, and Anglo settlers. By the end of the class, you will have learned important clues on how to date historic artifacts. You will also learn how historic archaeologists identify various ethnic groups based on differences in these items. The course will be taught by AAHS President Jim Ayres and will also include guest appearances by other experts in the field.

Cost is $30 for AAHS members and $40 for non-members; $10 discount available for students and K-12 teachers. Pre-registration is required. To register, please contact Jeff Clark at <jclark@cdarc.org> or 520/884-1078.

THE AAHS APPRECIATION AWARDS RECOGNIZE CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE SOCIETY AND ITS PROGRAMS

Gayle Hartmann, over the years, has served in most of the elected, appointed, and volunteer offices available within AAHS. She currently serves as Chair of the Awards Committee and continues to assist wherever she is needed to help keep the Society moving ahead. Her efforts are greatly appreciated by us all.

Barbara Murphy has served as AAHS Treasurer and a leader of field trips, and has undertaken many other AAHS responsibilities over the years. More recently, she has spent much time organizing and conducting the joint AAHS-ASM book sale as Chair of the Library Committee. We appreciate her hard work on behalf of AAHS.

Anna Neuzil first served AAHS as the Student Representative and subsequently as our Recording Secretary. She served over four years in this position. Her minutes always were succinct, readable, and accurate. Her attention to detail has been a plus for AAHS.
Avocational archaeologist and local Oracle resident Alice Carpenter investigated many sites throughout the San Pedro Valley, excavating, recording, and collecting artifacts. She is a known figure in southwestern archaeology for her close work with the Arizona State Museum, the University of Arizona, and professional archaeologists working in the Southwest.

Alice lived in the town of Oracle, located 35 miles north of Tucson on the western flanks of the San Pedro Valley. Alice spent many years searching for prehistoric sites, carefully recording and describing what she found. Although she lacked formal training and professional experience, she became the resident expert on the archaeology of the area. Alice often focused on sites that had been disturbed in some way, whether by construction, flooding, or erosion. Over the years she assembled an extensive artifact collection and actively contributed to professional archaeological research. Alice contributed greatly to our understanding of the archaeology of the area by sharing her knowledge with the professional community.

Alice Carpenter was a well-known and respected figure in Oracle. She was one of the founding figures in town, and helped preserve the historical Acadia Ranch building, which later became the Oracle Historical Society. Photo archives of Alice and some of her artifacts are displayed at the Oracle Museum along with several artifacts such as a complete historic Tohono O’odham water jar.

After she passed away, most of her artifact collection was donated to the Arizona State Museum in Tucson. A small portion was left with her family, who then donated a part of that assemblage to the Oracle Public Library. The small display houses a wide range of temporally and culturally diagnostic artifacts, from Archaic artifacts to prehistoric artifacts to historic jars and baskets. The collection consists of several entire flaked and ground stone tools, such as axes, pallets, and projectile points. Various ceramic types consist of Plainwares, Hohokam Buffwares, and Salado Polychrome vessels. Other miscellaneous pieces include turquoise beads, numerous shell pendants, a small basalt ground stone frog, and a complete Clovis point. Artifacts from this collection represent over 10,000 years of human occupation in the San Pedro Valley.

The artifacts were inventoried, cleaned, and labeled thanks to a grant from the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society. The small collection is currently housed amidst the books and magazines at the Oracle Public Library. It includes artifact descriptions, brief narratives, a history of Alice’s life, as well as an overview of the archaeology of the San Pedro Valley. Part of the collection is currently on display, while the rest is being kept in storage waiting analysis.
To see some of the Alice Carpenter collection and photo archives, please contact the Oracle Historical Society (Acadia Ranch) at 520/896-9609 or go to <www.oraclehistoricalsociety.org> (open Saturday 1-5 pm or by appointment). You can contact the Oracle Public Library to see the archaeological display at 520/896-2121 (open Monday through Saturday).

Alice Carpenter at the Hotel Playa de Cortes in Guaymas, Mexico in 1950. Photograph courtesy Oracle Historical Society.

Display case at the Oracle Public Library. Photograph by Sarah Luchetta.
THE CORNERSTONE

Ethnographer's Collection Featured at Arizona State Museum

MASKS OF MEXICO: Santos, Diablos y Más
A New Exhibition at Arizona State Museum; October 22, 2005 through November 5, 2006

The self-taught scholar born in Detroit in 1907, Donald Cordry, was an artist and self-taught Mesoamerican ethnographer, whose life had been dedicated to collecting artifacts and information on Mexican Indian arts and crafts. Beginning this all-consuming pursuit about 1931, Cordry was able to forge associations with institutions such as the Southwest Museum in Los Angeles and the Heye Foundation (now the Museum of the American Indian) in New York City. Both had sponsored his trips into Mexico at certain times. In 1941 Cordry traveled to Oaxaca and one year later founded a crafts workshop there. He later established residency in Mexico where he continued to collect and conduct research on the country’s arts and crafts until his death in 1978.

Cordry's controversial publications include "Mexican Indian Costumes" (1968) and "Mexican masks" (1980). Published posthumously by the University of Texas Press with the assistance of Cordry's widow, Dorothy, "Mexican Masks" was for a short time regarded as the definitive work on the topic. Soon, however, rumors began that some of the objects featured in the book were fakes. Cordry's supporters insisted that it had not been the author's deliberate intention to deceive but others were not so generous in their assessments. Significance remains high. Despite the controversy, Cordry's book does contain accurate historical information and features dozens of superb masks, whether traditionally used or not. The book simply must be used with caution and in tandem with critical assessments of its content. "The work of scholars, both self-taught and academically trained, undergoes scrutiny from peers within the same and subsequent generations, and, of course, errors are found," says ASM Ethnographic Collections Curator, Diane Dittemore. "In the case of Donald Cordry, it appears that his advanced age, ill health, and perhaps a trusting nature led him to unwittingly broadcast erroneous information. Scholars such as Ruth Lechuga and Janet Brody Esser have helped us to understand the truer nature of many of his masks as folk art rather than ritual item. Despite its errors, the book is very significant and the collection is phenomenal. We're very proud to have the collection and to be featuring it again for public view."

Pieces from the Cordry Collection, along with other masks from the ASM collections and from private Tucson-area collectors, will be featured in a new exhibition entitled "Masks of Mexico: Santos, Diablos y Más." A pre-opening celebration is scheduled for Friday, October 21, 7-9 p.m. at the museum. (Fee $5; ASM members are free).

The exhibition will open publicly at 10 a.m. on Saturday, October 22 amidst the second annual Fiesta De Las Artes. After viewing the exhibition, folks can shop for traditional arts and crafts and enjoy food, music, performances, and demonstrations. ($5 adults, $1 ages 13-16, children under 12 free. ASM members are $3).
Join us! Call us at 520-621-6302 or log onto: <www.statemuseum.arizona.edu>.

UPCOMING EVENTS AT THE ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM

Sunday, October 9, 2005  
MISSIONS, PRESIDIOS AND LAND GRANTS LEARNING EXPEDITION

Highlights of this day trip include Tumacacori, Guevavi, Tubac, and the Canoa Land Grant. Lunch and beverages provided. Space is limited so call today! ($95 general, $85 ASM members and Gran Quivira Conference attendees.) Presented by ASM's Office of Ethnohistorical Research in conjunction with the Gran Quivira Conference.

Darlene F. Lizarraga, Marketing Coordinator
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THE CENTER FOR DESERT ARCHAEOLOGY ANNOUNCES...

...“The Latest Word from 1540: Publication of Documents of the Coronado Expedition,” a book signing and lecture on Thursday, October 27, 2005, at 7 p.m. in the Historic Y Auditorium, 300 E. University Blvd., Tucson, Arizona. Featured will be Richard Flint and Shirley Cushing Flint, authors and editors of Documents of the Coronado Expedition: “They Were Not Familiar with His Majesty, nor Did They Wish to Be His Subjects.” The event is free and open to the public. The 7:00 p.m. lectures by the authors will be followed at 8:00 p.m. with a reception and book signing. Books will be available for purchase at the event.

THE XXXIV GRAN QUIVIRA CONFERENCE

The Conference will be held in Tucson, Arizona on October 6-9, 2005. This conference is dedicated to the Spanish Colonial time period in the New World. This year will afford us an opportunity to be brought up to date on the city’s Origins Heritage Park and Presidio projects, as well as the latest restoration efforts at San Xavier del Bac. Bunny Fontana will deliver the keynote address. There will be a pre-registration reception, presentations, and field trips. Contact Sharon Urban at <Shurban@heg-inc.com> or call at 520/730-0563 (cell) or home at 520/795-3197.
Jaguars, probably the Southwest's most charismatic megafauna, used to roam as far north as the Grand Canyon and possibly as far east as Louisiana. They have been photographed by scientists in the past few years in Southern Arizona's borderlands region, in an area designated as the Tumacacori Highlands. Jaguars have long been recognized as important symbols of indigenous peoples from South America to the Southwest and beyond. There are archaeological representations in features, kiva art, petroglyphs, and as decorations. In Tikal, Guatemala, there is a Temple of the Great Jaguar; in Mexico's Chichén Itzá, a Jaguar Throne sits in the Temple of the Warriors. An Aztec day is named for the felid. Jaguar glyphs are found at Hueco Tanks, Texas, and Three Rivers, New Mexico; kiva murals, including the big spotted cats, are at Awatovi in Arizona and Broken Pottery Ruin in New Mexico. Some archaeologists believe that Mimbres pottery includes stylized jaguars in their designs. A Middle Woodland shell gorget found in Missouri's Fairfield Mound Group has an unmistakable jaguar design. Early Jesuit missionaries found jaguar war bonnets and body paint on people that might have been Sobaipuri, resembling Aztec Jaguar Warriors. An O'odham legend portrays the jaguar as a powerful hunter who could transfer hunting prowess through dreams. The jaguar was always part of the Southwest, and a possible artifactual link to Mesoamerica. And now, two, possibly three, individuals are prowling the Tumacacori Highlands. Remote-sensing cameras are recording them, and efforts are underway to protect them and their habitat.

Representative Raul Grijalva will soon be introducing legislation to designate the Tumacacori Highlands a wilderness area in the Coronado National Forest. Archaeologists should be supportive of this effort to protect jaguar habitat and, by so doing, to encourage formation of a breeding population. Wilderness designation would also increase protection for the considerable petroglyph and pictograph sites in the area by reducing motorized access.

For more information, please go to the Friends of the Tumacacori Highlands web site <www.tumacacoriwild.org>, and consider whether Arch/Hist might join the dozens of organizations in the coalition working to preserve and protect the natural and cultural treasures of this unique area.

Sincerely,

Kaitlin Meadows & Albert Lannon

(Drawing and photo of the Missouri shell gorget can be viewed at anthromuseum.missouri.edu/archaeology/woodarticle.html. Photos of Arizona jaguars can be viewed at <www.borderjag.org>.)

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REHARVESTING RAMONA’S GARDEN: ROMANCE AND REALITY IN AMERICA’S MYTHICAL MISSION PAST
by David Hurst Thomas, American Museum of Natural History

This illustrated talk addresses the nostalgia and romance that has long surrounded the Franciscan and Jesuit missions of America’s Spanish Borderlands. From San Francisco, CA, through the American Southwest, to St. Augustine, Fla., mainstream history has constructed and perpetuated an idealized, romanticized version of the Spanish mission in America - complete with Mission Revival architectural styles and archaeological sites reconstructed like Hollywood stage sets. This presentation draws upon the most recent archaeological evidence from throughout the Spanish Borderlands to suggest more historically accurate perspectives on America’s mission heritage. The talk will be held in Room 103 of the Center for English as a Second Language, located just east of the ASM on the UA campus. For more information, contact Phil Leckman, 520/603-2235.
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
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Membership/Subcription 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.

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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 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 requirements.