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Map of Pimería Alta (Detail from 1771 map of the Rubí expedition
drawn by Nicolás de La Fora. University of Arizona Map Collection, Tucson, Arizona)

Next General Meeting: September 19, 2005
http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml
This month, I want to introduce a slightly different entity associated with the Arizona SHPO: the SHPO Advisory Committee on Historical Archaeology. This informal committee was established in early 1999 by its Chair, Carol Griffith, who is the Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer. Members of the committee provide the SHPO with expertise pertaining to issues about historic sites and historical archaeology that frequently arise in Arizona.

The committee has recognized and discussed several long-standing issues and problems that have persistently plagued the subdiscipline of historical archaeology since its inception here. The most important of the several concerns raised center around the need for training students in historical archaeology and for improving the quality of the historical archaeology being practiced today. The latter concern results from the performance and needs of contract, or cultural resource management-style archaeology. Given the complexities associated with these broad areas of concern, immediate resolution is not necessarily possible.

It is the committee’s plan to devise strategies for improving the level of professional training available in historical archaeology in Arizona and to provide research tools and guidance to those currently working with historic sites and artifacts.

Little has been achieved so far towards training students. The first historical archaeology class taught in Arizona was that by Arthur Woodward in 1964 at the University of Arizona. Since then, classes there, and at other Arizona universities, are irregularly offered, are not integrated into the regular curricula, and are usually taught by unpaid volunteers.

Many graduates in archaeology seek work in contract archaeology. In that context, most have some involvement with historic sites, yet they are provided little or no professionally-guided training or experience in the subject. For a variety of reasons, there is little hope that the various anthropology departments will address this important professional need anytime soon.

Therefore, the committee concentrates on providing professional-level assistance and guidance to those who work on an everyday basis with our historic resources. To this end, two publications have been produced.

The first, “Historical Archaeology in Arizona. A Research Guide,” was compiled by James E. Ayres, Carol Griffith, and Teresita Majewski in 2001 with the help of the committee. Its purpose is to serve as a resource guide or source of information for those studying historic sites and historic artifacts. It has been periodically updated with new and revised information.

In 2004, “Down in the Dumps — Context Statement and Guidance on Historic Period Waste Management and Refuse Deposits” was completed by Michael Sullivan and Carol Griffith with contributions from the committee. The report indicates how to identify, evaluate, and document historic period properties associated with solid waste management. These properties range in size from small trash deposits, often the most difficult to deal with, to large-scale urban waste management systems.

Committee members also provide public outreach lectures and special classes. Some of these are offered at the annual historic preservation conference; to specific groups, such as the Site Stewards; and through the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society’s public education programs.

The committee meets quarterly at various locations in Arizona. The meetings are open to professional archaeologists and the general public. For more information about the publications or the meetings, please contact Carol Griffith at <cgriffith@pr.state.az.us> or telephone her at 602/542-7141.

James E. Ayres (Jim), President
The archaeological site of Presidio Santa Cruz de Terrenate on the San Pedro River represents a Spanish military installation on the eastern border of the Spanish Pimería Alta that was established in 1776, exposed to repeated Apache attacks, and abandoned after only four years.

The colonial pueblo of Tubac was established in 1752 under the protection of Presidio San Ignacio de Tubac and became the center of Spanish colonial society in the Pimería Alta until the military garrison was transferred to the mission ranchería of Tucson in 1776, although some colonial settlers remained in Tubac.

Interpreting the ethnogenesis of Spanish colonial society in the Pimería Alta involves the identification and description of subordinate groups in the archaeological record at sites like Tubac and Santa Cruz de Terrenate in order to include the differing perspectives of colonized groups. This presentation applies theories of colonization, transculturation, and agency to suggest material correlates of gendered tasks and to propose a model suggested for the investigation of different ethnic and gender groups at Spanish colonial sites on the northern Sonoran frontier during the 18th century.

Speaker Rebecca J. Waugh, a historical archaeologist, is a senior graduate student in anthropology at the University of Arizona, who will be receiving her doctorate in December 2005. Her research interests include the ethnogenesis of new societies in colonial situations, and her dissertation research focuses on establishing material correlates of gender at Presidio Santa Cruz de Terrenate and the presidio and pueblo of Tubac through the use of documentary evidence and excavated collections.
The archaeological record of southeastern Arizona is currently being destroyed at a rapid rate in the face of increasing and extensive development. Large sites occupied late in the prehistoric sequence (A.D. 1200-1450) that are visible from the surface are often the first to suffer damage. These sites are targeted by pothunters due to their visibility and are located in areas that are well-suited to habitation both today and in the past, and are thus often directly in the path of modern development. As a result, collections curated in museums throughout southeastern Arizona often represent the only or the best record of many of these sites.

In order to better understand the past in southeastern Arizona, it is incumbent upon archaeologists to protect the sites that are left, but also to seek out existing collections and utilize them to their fullest extent. The Mills Collection at Eastern Arizona College is one such collection that has vast potential to shed light on migration, subsistence practices, exchange, and many other aspects of life in southeastern Arizona between A.D. 1200 and 1450.

The Mills Collection is the result of more than 30 years of excavation by Jack and Vera Mills, two very enthusiastic and well-trained avocational archaeologists. The Mills excavated at ten sites throughout southeastern Arizona beginning in the early 1940s and continuing through the mid 1970s. All of these sites were occupied between A.D. 1200 and 1450 (many of them after A.D. 1300). Excavation reports were written and published in The Artifact, the journal of the El Paso Archaeological Society, and the artifacts were collected and curated in their home-based museum in Elfrida, Arizona. Eastern Arizona College purchased the Mills Collection in 1983 in order to keep it in the local area. Much of the Mills Collection is now on display in the Student Services Building at Eastern Arizona College in Thatcher, Arizona.

Currently, there are more than 500 whole ceramic vessels, as well as numerous projectile points, pieces of worked shell, ground stone, and other artifacts from the Mills Collection on display. Over the course of a week in September 2004, we undertook an analysis of the decorated whole vessels on display in the Student Services Building. We photographed and measured more than 300 vessels for Neuzil’s dissertation and for the Center for Desert Archaeology’s Coalescent Communities project. In addition, we assessed the usefulness of the Mills Collection in future research.

The Mills Collection contains whole vessels of rare and poorly known types or potential subtypes that may be important in refining archaeological chronology. The best examples of this are the numerous potential subtypes of Roosevelt Red Ware represented in the collection. Bowls bearing Tonto style exterior designs and red slipped but unpainted interiors, bowls bearing Gila style jar designs on their ex-
teriors and red slipped and unpainted or smudged interiors, Cliff Polychrome, and a jar exhibiting red paint alongside black paint in the white slipped field (provisionally called Los Muertos Polychrome) are all present. These are present at sites with other indicators of late occupation, and further research with these potential subtypes may help refine the post A.D. 1350 Roosevelt Red Ware chronology.

The Mills Collection also includes many large bowls we are provisionally calling Cliff White-on-red. These vessels have recurved or semi-flaring rims and were slipped red on their interior and exterior surfaces, or were slipped red on the exterior and smudged on the interior. Designs were painted in white in a band encircling the exterior of the vessel. This form is reminiscent of other types that are associated with migrant populations from northern Arizona. Cliff White-on-red vessels also co-occur with other indicators of migrant populations, suggesting they may be useful in tracking the movement of northern groups throughout the Greater Southwest, particularly in southeastern Arizona and west-central New Mexico.

Undoubtedly, we have not exhausted the research possibilities of the Mills Collection, and we encourage other archaeologists to take advantage of the opportunities it affords. In light of the constant and rapid destruction of sites in southeastern Arizona, and the Greater Southwest as a whole, existing collections are often the best chance of refining our knowledge of the past.
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.

FALL 2005 ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL CONFERENCE

The Arizona Archaeological Council fall 2005 conference, Safford Symposium: Recent Research on the Prehistoric Archaeology of the Safford Basin, will be held on the campus of Eastern Arizona College in Thatcher, Arizona, on October 28 to 30.

For more information, please contact Dave Purcell at <dpurcell@infomagic.net> or Sarah Herr at <sherr@desert.com>, or you can visit our website at <http://www.arizonaarchaeologicalcouncil.org>.

OLD PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY CENTER ANCIENT DISCOVERY TOUR

Wednesday, August 31, through Sunday, September 4, 2005

Emory Sekaquaptewa, distinguished teacher, scholar, and member of the Hopi Tribe, guides Old Pueblo Archaeology’s educational tour to important Hopi cultural sites on the First, Second, and Third Mesas. Emory, the driving force behind the University of Arizona’s Hopi Dictionary Project, shares exceptional personal insights. This is an outstanding opportunity to experience with a native of the Hopi villages the people, culture, and traditions of those who have lived on the Mesas for centuries.

For more information (cost of tour, private accommodations, and reservations), contact Old Pueblo Archaeology Center at 520/798-1201.
ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL
2004 AWARDS

The 2004 Byron S. Cummings Award for outstanding contributions in archaeology, anthropology, or ethnology went to two individuals: Jeffrey S. Dean and W. James Judge.

Jeffrey S. Dean is a professor of Dendrochronology at the University of Arizona Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research whose research has had a major impact on American anthropology, archaeology, and interdisciplinary studies for nearly 45 years. Educated at the University of Idaho (B.A. 1959) and University of Arizona (Ph.D. 1969), Jeff Dean has contributed to the interpretation of nearly every major Southwestern cultural manifestation. Jeff has edited three major academic volumes, published more than 60 scholarly articles, received more than 30 grants from the National Science Foundation, taught more than 20 different courses at the University of Arizona, and has given more than 150 presentations to professional and public groups. He served as president of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society (1969), Treasurer of the Society for American Archaeology, Editor of Tree-Ring Bulletin, President and Vice-President of the Society of Archaeological Sciences, and received the 2001 Society for American Archaeology Lifetime Achievement Award.

W. James Judge completed his Ph.D. in 1970 at the University of New Mexico. He was a faculty member at Colorado State University and the University of New Mexico before becoming the chief research archaeologist and then the director of the Chaco Project, 1974-85. Jim’s work at Chaco resulted in several co-authored books, many articles, and the well-known volume, Chaco and Hohokam, edited with Patty Crown. Jim has presented more than 100 lectures to professional and public audiences and received numerous grants from the National Science Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, National Geographic, and the National Park Service. Following the Chaco Project, Jim was Director of the Fort Burgwin Research Center, a research and teaching facility of Southern Methodist University in Taos, New Mexico. From 1990 to 2001, he was Professor of Anthropology at Fort Lewis College and studied Pueblo III occupations in southwest Colorado. Jim received the Emil W. Haury Award of the Western National Parks Association, was appointed to the Advisory Board of the National Center for Preservation Technology by the Secretary of the Interior, and is a member of the Board of Directors of the Archaeological Conservancy.

The 2004 Victor R. Stoner Award for outstanding contributions to public archaeology or historic preservation went to Gary E. Yancy.

Gary E. Yancy has been one of the leading avocational archaeologists in Arizona and the Southwest for many years. He graduated from the University of New Mexico with a degree in electrical engineering, but, as an Arizona resident, he began to study archaeology and history. He became active in the Arizona Archaeological Society, and, in 1994, he was elected president of the AAS Phoenix chapter, a position he held for two years. In 1996, he was elected state chair person of AAS, a position he held for nine years. Gary has also been actively involved in the Arizona Archaeological Society’s field school at Q Ranch, and, for the past several years, has been responsible for the administration and logistics of the field school. In 2003, Gary was asked to be on the Governor’s Archaeology Advisory Commission for Arizona. Also in 2003, he received the Award in Public Archaeology from the Archaeology Advisory Commission for Arizona.
THE CORNERSTONE

A Treasure Trove for Mesoamerican Scholars

Arizona State Museum's (ASM) Library, founded in 1957, is a non-circulating research library specializing in the archaeology, ethnology, and material culture of the American Southwest and Mexico. Its comprehensive collection is regarded worldwide as the premier resource for the study of Southwest anthropology and ethnohistory.

Building on its Mesoamerican collection begun by former museum director Raymond H. Thompson and fortified by a bequest from leading Pre-Columbian and Mesoamerican authority Pál Kelemen, is a recent gift of codices from the estate of Paul E. Nitchman. “Mr. Nitchman's gift fills in gaps and fleshes out an already impressive Mesoamerican collection,” says ASM Librarian Mary Graham. “It builds on an important legacy and expands the breadth and relevancy of our collection here. We're very grateful that Mr. Nitchman's son chose to donate to us.”

Just a few highlights included in the very large Nitchman donation are:

"Maya Hieroglyphic Inscriptions" by Ian Graham. Begun in 1975 by the famed epigrapher from Harvard's Peabody Museum, the 9-volume series documents in photographs and detailed line drawings all known Maya inscriptions and their associated figurative art.

"A Commentary on the Dresden Codex," by British scholar J. Eric S. Thompson, offers insights into one of the three existing Maya codices. Facsimiles of all three — the Dresden, the Paris, and the Madrid Codices, plus the disputed Grolier — currently reside on the ASM library shelves.

The “Codex Colombino,” translated by Alfonso Caso under the auspices of the Mexican Archaeological Society, is particularly interesting to Mixtec scholars because it chronicles both pre- and post-contact life. Indigenous scribes added to it to record land disputes with the Spanish. It was actually used as a legal document in Spanish colonial court as proof of indigenous land ownership.

The “Becker Codex I, II,” probably part of the larger “Codex Colombino” and brought in 1897 to the Museum of Natural History in Vienna by famous collector of Mexican antiquities Phillip J. Becker, sheds light on the Mixtec in Oaxaca in southern Mexico.

The cultural affiliation of the “Codex Cospi” scribe is not clear but his style is strongly Mixtec. Believed to have been created in the late fourteenth or early fifteenth centuries, the text reveals much about pre-contact Meso-American calendrical science.

"Despite the culture whose elite life it chronicles, the content of the Mexican codex is pretty standard," explains Michael Brescia, an historian of Mexico and ASM assistant curator of ethnohistory. “It will specify royal dynasties and serve to legitimize accession lines. It documents conflicts, rituals, and astronomical science. By their very nature, they are excellent records of a very sophisticated system that is being deciphered everyday by experts in epigraphy, art history, and anthropology.”

The politically, religiously, and historically significant work of the pre-Columbian scribe, no doubt under the patronage of a ruling class, endures not merely as a functional document but as a work of art. Similar in form and function to the contemporary illuminated manuscript of Medieval Europe, the aesthetic beauty of the Mexican codex goes far beyond what was necessary, to be sure. Well-composed narratives, attention to detail, and vibrant colors are striking
to the modern viewer – extraordinary considering codices were composed on thin cuts of lime-covered fig bark (codex actually means “trunk of tree” in Latin)!

Brescia is very impressed with these new acquisitions. “They offer even more reasons why our library’s resources are on par, if not far beyond, any comparable research library in the world.” Brescia also notes that Mesoamerican scholars at the UA have an invaluable resource accessible to them and has taken it upon himself to contact his colleagues in various departments across campus to inform them.

The ASM Library’s highly prized collections are accessible worldwide at <http://larc.asmua.arizona.edu>.

UPCOMING EVENTS AT ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM
Check <http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/public/index.shtml> for full details on these fantastic upcoming events:

August 27, 2005 - February 13, 2006
THE JEWELRY OF BEN NIGHTHORSE
Opening celebration scheduled for Friday, September 30, 2005, 6:30 - 8 p.m.

ASM proudly welcomes as our honored guest Senator Ben Nighthorse Campbell.

Friday-Saturday, September 9-10, 2005
VERY NEARLY ANNUAL DISCOUNT BENEFIT BOOKSALE
Thursday, September 15, 2005
opening RECEPTION: MYSTERY OF FAITH

September 16-17, 24-26, 2005
NATIVE EYES 2005: A Two-Weekend Event Showcasing American Indian Film

Sunday, September 25, 2005
CULTURES IN CONTACT: A Discussion Series on the Peoples of the Southwest and Mexico

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.

Darlene F. Lizarraga, Marketing Coordinator
Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
PO Box 210026
Tucson, AZ 85721-0026

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 are bound into this 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.
The Center for Desert Archaeology (CDA) was recently awarded a $200,000 grant from the National Science Foundation (NSF) to fund a two-year research project entitled “Chacoan Expansion or Emulation of the Chacoan System? The Emergence of Aztec, Salmon, and Other Great House Communities in the Middle San Juan.” In the late 11th and early 12th centuries, the ancient pueblo towns of Aztec and Salmon rapidly emerged as important regional centers near the end of Chaco’s ascendancy.

How did these communities develop? Earl Morris, working at Aztec Ruins in the early 20th century, recognized its importance for understanding Puebloan history of the greater San Juan region. Cynthia Irwin-Williams and her colleagues in the 1970s explored Chacoan colonization and migration at Salmon Ruins, and provided preliminary answers to these questions. Yet, these archaeological pioneers only began to tackle these complex issues.

NSF-funded research by team members will focus on architecture, ceramics, textiles, basketry, and other perishable artifacts from Aztec, Salmon, and smaller communities in the region. Drawing upon recent methodological advances using low- and high-visibility attributes of architecture and different artifact classes, processes of migration and emulation in the Middle San Juan will be discerned.

Prior interpretation of the ancient communities of Aztec and Salmon has emphasized waves of people: first from Chaco Canyon, and, later, from the Mesa Verde area. New research has questioned these long-standing assumptions and suggests that local people played an important role in the development of these communities. The NSF-funded project brings together state-of-the-art research and study of existing collections to investigate the role played by the Chacoans in the origins of the Aztec and Salmon pueblos.

This grant represents a key step forward in the on-going partnership between the CDA and Salmon Ruins Museum which began in August 2001 with the goal of revitalizing archaeological research and preservation efforts at Salmon. CDA Preservation Archaeologist Paul Reed, based at the Salmon Ruins Museum, is Principal Investigator. Laurie Webster is Co-PI and will conduct the perishable artifact studies. Jeff Clark, also of the CDA, is senior project advisor and Co-PI for migration studies.

A summary and complete project description of the “Emergence of Aztec Salmon” project can be downloaded as a PDF file at: <http://www.cdarc.org/pages/heritage/nwm.php>.

Linda J. Pierce, Programs Manager
Center for Desert Archaeology
300 E. University Blvd., Ste. 230
Tucson, AZ 85705
520/882-6946
fax: 520/882-6948
website: www.cdarc.org
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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
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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, 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.