



# GLYPHS

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



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## Highlights of this Issue

President's Message .....	2
<i>Santa Ana de Cuiquiburitac: A Systemic Place on the Kohatk Landscape,</i> by Michael Heilen, Ph.D .....	4
<i>Documenting ... Perry Mesa, by Chris North</i> .....	5
The Cornerstone .....	8



Photograph of anthropomorph at Perry Mesa, AR-03-12-01-43.  
*Photo courtesy of Jenny Adams*

**Next General Meeting: June 19, 2006**

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

**RESIDENT'S MESSAGE**
**THE SAN RAFAEL  
RANCH, PART 2**

This month we conclude our brief overview of the San Rafael Ranch and further characterize its on-site owner, Colin Cameron, a man of many devious parts. His attempts to assert control over the 135,536 acres of land he did not own, but wished to add to his holdings, led him to frequently violate local, state, and federal laws to achieve his goals.

His heavy-handed treatment of homesteaders and others with a legitimate right to be on the land created an unprecedented hostile and fearful environment for those living in the area. This behavior continued over a period of nearly 16 years, and we need not add that he rarely was called to task for his crimes, except by the newspapers.

Problems for the homesteaders began shortly after the ranch was purchased by the Camerons in 1883. The first major incident occurred in October 1884 on Bear Canyon in the southwest corner of the Huachuca Mountains, an area used by Cameron cattle. Homesteaders Winfield S. and Mary A. Fritz and friends and neighbors Joseph Raymond and Joseph Rafferty were found murdered there. The inquest held at the Fritz homestead was attended by several residents of the area, including Colin Cameron and one of his employees, Joseph Campini. Six years later, two other homesteaders were murdered in the area. Although Cochise County offered a reward in both cases, these crimes were never solved. Cameron and his men were widely suspected of the murders, but no link to them was ever

produced. I speculate that afterwards Cameron allowed Campini, who was said to have had a summer ranch on Bear Canyon, to occupy the Fritz ranch. It is possible that Campini simply took over the ranch as a squatter for the purposes of scaring off others who might have been interested. He sold the place to Cameron in 1898.

In another case, in 1897, Cameron accused rancher Nicholas Berich of stealing windows and doors from an abandoned house Cameron owned. Berich, too, was located on the southwest side of the Huachucas. In 1884, Cameron had written him telling him to get off the land. Later he told Berich that one-third of all Berich's crops belonged to Cameron. Neither of these attempts to force Berich from his land worked, and Cameron did not try to force the issue until 1897. It is not surprising that Campini was the one who found the "stolen" items under a pile of hay, where, if the *Arizona Weekly Star* was correct, they were planted by Cameron's men. The Pima County grand jury refused to indict Berich.

By 1899, Cameron had been accused of a wide range of unsavory and criminal activities. Among these were manipulation of Nogales custom officials, refusing to pay taxes, importing Mexican cattle without paying duty on them in the United States, and hiring Mexican families to homestead land on the Calabasas land grant. He attempted to force a rancher from Babocomari Creek and also one from Lochiel.

Beyond the problems he visited upon the settlers of the region, he used his considerable political influence in Arizona and Washington, D.C., and his wealth, to

manipulate local political issues to his advantage. These also were used to punish those with whom he disagreed, which from one perspective seems to have been virtually everyone in southern Arizona.

In 1898, the *Florence Tribune* called Cameron the wickedest man in Arizona, and, in the same year, the *Weekly Star* characterized the ranch as the "Barony of Blood." There "has been more bloodshed

and destruction" on and near the Cameron ranch than on any similar area in Arizona, said the *Arizona Weekly Star* in 1899.

Cameron's quest for the 135,536 acres was rejected by the federal land claims court. After the decision was rendered in December 1899, Cameron seems to have ended his strategy of harassment of his neighbors.

James E. Ayres (Jim), President

#### **AAHS ANNOUNCES KIVA's NEW EDITOR!**

Stephen (*Steve*) H. Lekson is the new Acquisitions Editor. He is also Curator of Anthropology at the Museum of Natural History on the campus of the University of Colorado at Boulder. Steve brings to AAHS a broad research interest in archaeology, a distinguished publication record including articles in KIVA, and served on KIVA Editorial Board from 1987-1990. He was selected from a group of 14 highly qualified individuals. The Publications Committee and the AAHS Board look forward to working with Steve to continue to produce the quality regional journal that has been skillfully managed by outgoing KIVA Acquisitions Editor, Dr. Ronald (*Ron*) H. Towner.

#### **AAHS MEETING TIME AND PLACE**

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society's monthly meeting will be held on June 19th 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.

**GLYPHS** — 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 Editor, *Glyphs*, c/o AAHS, ASM, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85737.

**AAHS WEBSITE** — *Glyphs* is posted each month 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, June 19, 2006 General Meeting

### SANTA ANA DE CUIQUIBURITAC: A SYSTEMIC PLACE ON THE KOHATK LANDSCAPE

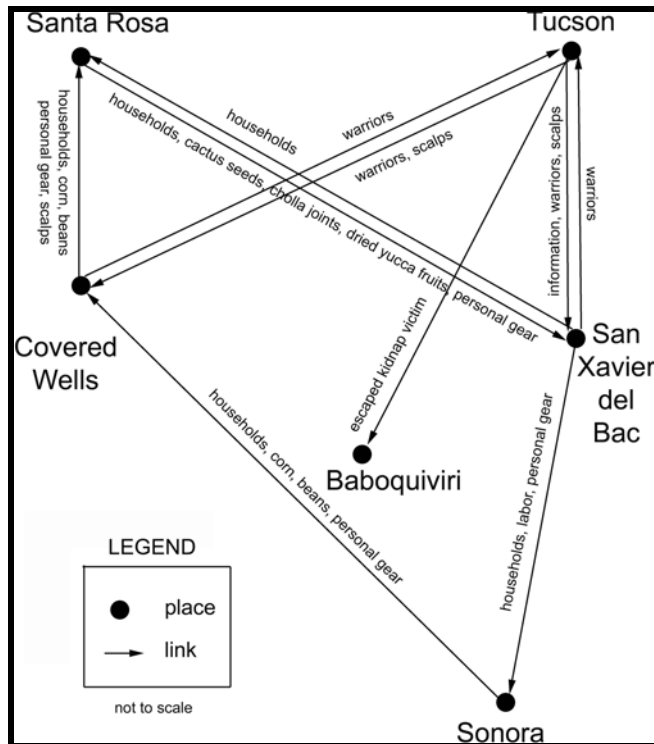
by Michael Heilen, Ph.D.

Santa Ana de Cuiquiburitac was a briefly-occupied Spanish *visita* at the northern frontier of the Spanish Mission system. Now a remote archaeological site in the Aguirre Valley of southern Arizona, Santa Ana de Cuiquiburitac can be understood as an important place that linked multiple landscape networks. Cuiquiburitac was established by the Kohatk, a distinct O'dham group that had a unique capacity to link Spanish settle-

ments, Papaguerían *rancherías*, and native agricultural villages along the Gila River. As a *visita* of the mission San Xavier del Bac, Santa Ana de Cuiquiburitac represents a late attempt to extend the Spanish mission system to native groups along the Gila and Salt Rivers.

**Speaker Michael Heilen** recently earned his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Arizona. His dissertation,

*An Archaeological Theory of Landscapes* (2005), develops a coherent theoretical framework for landscape archaeology. Michael's current interests include the American Southwest, formation theory, and the development of novel quantitative methods for analyzing archaeological landscapes.



Portion of an O'dham Landscape Network. Adapted from Underhill (1938) by the author.

## DOCUMENTING VANDALIZED SITES ON PERRY MESA

by Chris North, SWCA Environmental Consultants

Archaeologists, Native Americans, and pothunters have long known about the existence of large sites on Perry Mesa, 60 miles north of Phoenix. Dozens of nucleated hamlets or villages that date between A.D. 1250 and 1450 are present. This network of hamlets and villages comprised an integrated settlement cluster that a few thousand people called home.

Detailed knowledge, such as how many rooms these sites contain, what types of artifacts are present (particularly decorated pottery), and how they may have interacted with one another has only recently surfaced through the efforts of academic, cultural resource management, and Federal archaeologists. Unfortunately, more than 50 years of intense looting took place before the current period of professional archaeological research.

The only upside to the rampant looting of these sites is that pothunters have exposed most of the wall alignments in the room blocks. This facilitates mapping of the dense array of rooms at Perry Mesa sites. With the financial assistance of the AAHS, I recently mapped and recorded two large

sites on the eastern rim of Perry Mesa to fill in some of the data gaps. I did not take on this challenge alone, of course, and thank Grant Fahrni and Darsita Ryan for bearing the incessant wind and mapping headaches with me.

One site is known as "Big Rosalie" (AR-03-12-01-1292), which may turn out to be one of the most prominent sites in the settlement system. The site setting is at the base of a high cliff on a narrow ridge that has spectacular views of Perry Mesa. Most of the larger sites on Perry Mesa are visible from this location. It contains two large room blocks separated by a formal plaza. Rows of partially buried rooms are located just below the



Plan map of Big Rosalie  
(AR-03-12-01-1292).

*(Continued from page 5)*

larger room block. This site contains a late-200s component and was occupied perhaps as late as A.D. 1400. Detailed mapping of this site revealed that approximately 120 rooms are present (see map). A small portion of the larger room block (near its center) appears to have been two stories high. This room block contains numerous interior doorways that connected adjacent rooms. It also contains two exterior doorways, a feature that is nearly absent from other documented sites on Perry Mesa.

The other site, AR-03-12-01-43, contains 102 rooms, many more than previously thought. Similar to Big Rosalie, a portion of this site appears to have stood two stories high. Diagnostic sherds indi-

cate that it is roughly contemporaneous with Big Rosalie, although it may not have been inhabited until A.D. 1300. It also contains an array of startling human petroglyphs on the cliff below the site, several of which still contain red paint over the pecked bodies (see this month's *Glyphs*' cover photograph).

Further study of data gathered from these two sites will help evaluate theories about why this settlement system was established, how its residents interacted with their neighbors, and when the system fell into decline. The support of the AAHS is greatly appreciated.

*Editor's note:* Chris North was awarded a grant based on the recommendation of the Scholarship and Research Committee in March of 2005.

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## ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM SUMMER EVENTS

### **MATA ORTIZ LEARNING EXPEDITION** — July 14–16, 2006

Meet the famed potters of Mata Ortiz and buy ceramics directly from them. Enjoy ceramic-making demonstrations. Shop local galleries and tour the Museo de las Culturas del Norte. Explore rock art sites and archaeological ruins of the ancient Casas Grandes culture. Limited group size (12 persons) ensures meaningful interaction and conversation with expert guides. (\$700 ASM members, \$800 non-members)

### **ARCHAEOLOGY SUMMER CAMP FOR ADULTS** — July 24–28, 2006

Be an archaeologist for a week! Enjoy indoor summer archaeology as part of an ASM research team. Museum researchers and scholars are your teachers. An air-conditioned laboratory is your setting. Experience firsthand how and what archaeologists learn about Arizona's ancient cultures through hands-on activities, lectures, tours, and more. \$300, \$270 ASM members.

### **SOUTHWEST FOUR CORNERS LEARNING EXPEDITION** — September 23–30, 2006

TRAVEL with our ARCHAEOLOGISTS! Explore the culture and beauty of the incomparable Four Corners region for 7 1/2 days. Highlights include the Hopi Mesas, Canyon de Chelly, Chaco Canyon, and Mesa Verde, culminating in a trip down the San Juan River, past spectacular rock art and cliff dwellings. Limited group size ensures meaningful interaction and conversation with expert guides. (\$1200 ASM members, \$1300 non-members)

## SWCA ENVIRONMENTAL CONSULTANTS CELEBRATES ITS 25th ANNIVERSARY

PHOENIX, AZ - SWCA Environmental Consultants is pleased to announce its 25-year anniversary. "It gives me a great deal of pride to see how far we've come," said Steven W. Carothers, founder and board chairman. "Twenty five years ago, when I started with the first ecological research contract in the Grand Canyon, I didn't envision where the company would go, but I knew that providing services based on sound science would make us well respected and highly competitive in the environmental consulting industry."

Established in Flagstaff, Arizona in 1981, SWCA initially focused on providing biological services. Since that time, the firm has expanded its services to include natural and cultural resource management, planning and design, and regulatory compliance. SWCA has grown from a single office in Flagstaff to twenty offices in eleven states with over 300 employees. "The keys to our success are having high scientific standards, hiring the best people, and a culture that makes SWCA a great place to work," said CEO John Thomas. "We have worked hard to maintain our culture while we have grown. We realized early on that people want a lot more from their job than just a salary. They want to learn and solve problems, and they want to make a difference. This is a place where they can do that."

SWCA plans to continue offering focused and comprehensive services and welcoming new environmental professionals to its team. "My vision for our company's future is to continue to provide

our employees with opportunities to be creative and have a well-diversified life while we grow and develop as an environmental consulting firm," Thomas stated.

SWCA is an employee-owned, Engineering News-Record Top 200 environmental consulting firm. SWCA has achieved a national reputation for providing its clients with creative solutions based on sound science and professional integrity. With 20 offices located in 11 states, SWCA provides environmental consulting services to clients across the West, Pacific Northwest and Pacific Islands.

For more information about SWCA, visit <[www.swca.com](http://www.swca.com)>.



CEO John Thomas and Steven W. Carothers,  
founder and board chairman

**THE CORNERSTONE****BURNING DOWN THE HOUSE, PART II**

by E. Charles Adams, Director,  
Homol'ovi Research Program,  
Arizona State Museum

Since 2003, Arizona State Museum's Homol'ovi Research Program has been conducting excavations at the 500-room, ancestral Hopi village of Chevelon, ten miles east of Winslow in northeastern Arizona. Chevelon is part of a cluster of villages along the Little Colorado River that form what archaeologists call the Homol'ovi cluster. Chevelon is named after the canyon and stream that flow just to its east. Homol'ovi is a Hopi name for the Winslow area that translates as "place of small hills," referring to the buttes in the area.

Early in the excavations, we discovered that much of Chevelon had been burned while still occupied. This is unusual for the area, so we focused our excavations to try to discover the extent and potential cause for the fire or fires. All seven of Chevelon's room blocks have burning in them, but some areas are burned more than others. Additionally, some rooms were burned with no artifacts on the floor; others were burned with some trash on the floor; while still others were burned long after use of the structure had ended. The latter typically had lots of trash and/or wind-blown sand on their floors.

At Chevelon, as with most pueblo structures, the room walls are constructed entirely of stone with mud mortar. Roofs are always made of primary wood beams set in opposite walls with a layer of sec-

ondary wood beams perpendicular to the primaries. These in turn are covered by a layer of brush and then several layers of grass. All of these layers are capped with six or more inches of dried mud clay. Frequently, these roofs have openings in them through which the rooms were entered. Other rooms have one or more openings in their walls, which allowed access between rooms.

Since no one before had systematically studied how roofs were burned and how fire moved through these roofs, the study of the structural burning posed exciting questions:

*Is it possible for fire to spread from one roof to another?*

*What effect do openings in roofs and walls have on the intensity and movement of the fire?*

*What effect does organic material, such as stored corn, have on the burning of the structure?*

To answer these questions, we decided to construct simulated Chevelon rooms.

In 2005, I and A.J. Vonarx, a UA doctoral student in anthropology, applied for and received research funds to construct a simulated Chevelon room that we could burn. Through help from eight high school students recruited through Earthwatch Institute's Student Challenge Award Program, Vonarx constructed a 2.5 m square, 1.5 m high structure whose walls were sandstone and mud mortar with a dirt floor and wood, brush, grass, and earthen roof. The floor had a hearth; a 70 cm by 50 cm doorway was made in the north wall; and there was a roof entry. Artifacts of pottery, stone, shell, and bone were on the floor.



To measure heat buildup and dispersion, thermocouples were placed in the walls of the room as well as thermally-sensitive tiles on a pole in the center of the roof. A large fire was built in the hearth, larger than needed to heat or cook. The fire failed to ignite the roof.

Next, a lighted torch was placed in the roof. This ignited the brush and grass and resulted in failure of a quarter of the roof in about 10 minutes. This burn replicated much of the fire evidence seen in rooms at Chevelon, where only part of the roof was burned and collapsed, resulting in extinguishment of the fire.

Finally, a large fuel load was placed into the room consisting of filling it half full of grass and brush. This fire created a major inferno that consumed almost all the roof, but the large primary beams did not fail. The remainder of the roof collapsed in sequence from about 5-15 minutes after ignition. Sooting to the walls and fire damage to the stone near the roof contact were additional indications of the fire. This fire best simulates evidence from rooms at Chevelon that clearly had much hotter fires, such as the rooms filled with corn. But, the simulated fire still did not come close to approaching the temperatures and destruction to walls seen at Chevelon.

After each fire, the collapsed roof and artifacts were excavated to assess damage. This information will help us interpret when fires have occurred in ancient structures, even when the burned roofing has been removed. For example, damage to the artifacts may provide further evidence of the presence and temperature of the fire.

More experiments are planned for this

summer. First, we will fill a newly constructed room with corn to try to replicate similar fires for which corn was the primary fuel. Also, we will build a second room, contiguous with the first and connected by the doorway.

At Chevelon we have seen many areas where several rooms connected to each other are burned. We don't know if this was done by one ignition or multiple ignitions; that is, can fire started in one room travel to an adjacent room and ignite it? In our 2004 excavation we found indications that two rooms were burned using a single ignition point. Our experiments this summer are to test if and when fire can move to adjacent structures, which will help us enormously in interpreting the fire evidence at Chevelon.

Our ultimate goal is to better understand the role of fire in the history of Chevelon and ultimately to apply this understanding to ancient fire scenes all over the world. We have learned much and will continue to learn, addressing new questions along the way.

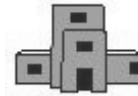
We invite the public to witness our 2006 burns, which will take place at the visitor center of Homolovi Ruins State Park, near Winslow, Arizona. At present, the fires are scheduled for June 21 and 28, 2006, but call the Park at 928/289-4106 to confirm this schedule.

Support for the field research has been provided by the National Science Foundation and Earthwatch Institute.

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**2006 SUMMER ACTIVITIES**

**“Third Thursdays” lecture programs** are held on the third Thursday of each month starting at 7:30 p.m. in the Old Pueblo auditorium, 5100 W. Ina Road Bldg. 8, in the Marana Town Limits, Arizona. Each program is free, with no advance reservations required. Call for specifics.

**June 15** — This “Third Thursdays” program will feature archaeologist Jenny L. Adams doing a presentation called “Set in Stone but Not in Meaning: Advances in Ground Stone Research.” Free. No reservations needed.

**June 7 to June 10** — **“Zuñi Pueblo, Rock Art, and Ruins”** fundraising tour with Marc Severson. Advance reservations required.

**June 10** — **“Tombstone: A Historian-Guided Walking Tour”** guided fundraising tour with Dr. Stephen H. Buck. Advance reservations required.

**Sundays, September 17 - October 29; 2 to 5 p.m.** — Traditional Pottery Making Level 1 Workshop with John Guerin at Old Pueblo.

**July 13 - July 16** — “Wupatki National Monument and the Sinagua Culture” fundraising tour with Marc Severson. Advance reservations required.

**July 20** — “Third Thursdays” program: [Speaker and topic to be arranged] at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center. Free. No reservations needed.

**July 29 – July 30** — “Springerville Ruins and Lyman Lake Rock Art” guided tour with Dr. Stephen H. Buck via passenger van. Advance reservations required.

**August 17** — “Third Thursdays” program: [Speaker and topic to be arranged] at Old Pueblo Archaeology Center. 7:30 to 9 p.m. Free. No reservations needed.

**August 19 – August 20** — “Silver City Summer Overnighter – Ruins and Artifacts in the Middle Gila Area” tour with Dr. Stephen H. Buck. Advance reservations required.

**Call Old Pueblo Archaeology Center for detailed information, event/trip costs, if applicable, exact times and reservations, if required.**

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\$35 *Glyphs* membership receives the Society's monthly newsletter, *Glyphs*  
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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

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