



GLYPHS

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



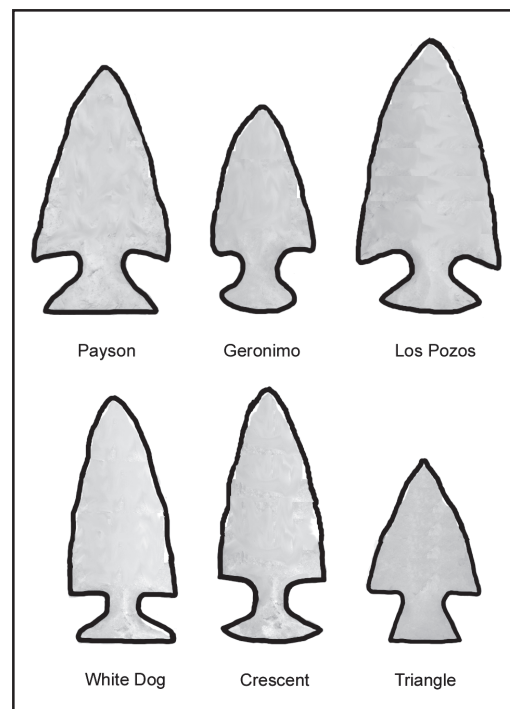
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Payson, Geronimo, and Los Pozos points have distributions along the Mogollon Rim from Payson east to the Reserve area in New Mexico; White Dog, Crescent, and Triangle points also occur along the Mogollon Rim but extend north across Black Mesa and Monument Valley. Although their distributions are not mutually exclusive, there is a significant difference in those distributions.

Next General Meeting: September 18, 2006

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

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



A recent tour of Gillespie Dam and the Gillespie Dam bridge construction camps on the Gila River led me to research Arizona bridges and their history. Bridges are integral elements of most transportation networks, but we usually drive over and through our bridges without really seeing them, unless they are large enough to momentarily dominate the highway landscape.

On a national scale, Arizona bridges are small potatoes; we have none of the large-scale structures we commonly see in the eastern United States. Even the longest bridge still in use, Gillespie, on Old Highway Road (formerly State Route 85), is only 1,660 feet long. This through truss Parker-type steel bridge was completed in 1927. It carries traffic across the Gila River south of Arlington, Arizona. The abandoned Antelope Hill bridge over the Gila River was, at 1,765 feet, the longest of its day.

Today, we are more likely to see our old bridges sitting beside the highway rather than being driven over. As road and bridge requirements change over time, many of these older structures are abandoned. In addition to the bridge at Antelope Hill, abandoned bridges can be seen at Winkelman, Tempe, and other locations across the state.

A study, which resulted in the successful 2004 nomination of 82 Arizona bridges to the National Register of Historic Places, inventoried 610

bridges. The nomination, which is entitled, "Vehicular Bridges in Arizona, 1880-1964," is on file at the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in Phoenix and at the Arizona Historical Society Library in Tucson.

There were no formal bridges in Arizona until well after the creation of the Arizona Territory in 1863. By 1866, bridge and road construction had become largely a county function.

One of the earliest bridges in southern Arizona was erected across the San Pedro River in 1879. This wooden bridge was privately constructed by William Ohnesorgen at the upper crossing of the San Pedro near modern-day Benson. Ohnesorgen charged a toll to cross the bridge. Private funding for bridges and roads was quite common in the 1860s to 1880s, and toll roads were constructed in Graham, Pima, and Yavapai counties, among others.

After 1900, it became painfully apparent that counties could no longer be expected to handle road and bridge building responsibilities alone. In 1909, the office of territorial engineer was created, and this office later became the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT). After being awarded statehood, Arizona began an aggressive program of road and bridge construction throughout the 1910s and 1920s.

Additionally, two major transcontinental roads crossed Arizona in the

teens: the Old Trails Highway that followed the historic Beale's Road across northern Arizona, and the Ocean-to-Ocean Highway across southern Arizona. Federal involvement with Arizona's highways also began during this time. Federal Aid Project No. 1 was concerned with construction on the existing Florence bridge over the Gila River. To a great extent, receipt of this money marked the beginning of federal control over Arizona's major highways.

By the time Arizona became a state in 1912, it had about 243 miles of highway, all dirt, and an additional 740 miles of county trails and roads.

By the end of the 1920s, the individually designed, hence interesting and attractive, highway bridges gave way to design standardization. The Navajo Bridge of 1927-1929 on Highway 89 over the Colorado River was the last of the individually engineered bridges.

The 1905 Alchesay Canyon bridge on the Apache trail is Arizona's oldest extant bridge. It is no longer in use. The oldest bridge still in use in Pima County is located over Cienega Creek east of Vail on Pantano Road. It was completed in 1921.

— James E. Ayres (Jim), President

ASM LIBRARY SURVEY — PLEASE HELP!

Arizona State Museum Library's Head Librarian Mary Graham invites you to spend a few moments completing a brief, anonymous survey. The information you provide will help Mary and her staff learn more about the library's users to create better access to the collection and to improve customer service. SIRLS graduate student and volunteer Ruth Morgan has worked very hard to create this survey. If you are an ASM library or LARC user, we would greatly appreciate your input. The survey can be found online at: <<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/library/survey.shtml>>.

GLYPHS: Information and articles to be included in *Glyphs* must be received by the 10th of each month for the next month's issue. E-mail me, Emilee Mead, at <emilee@desert.com>, or contact me at Desert Archaeology, Inc., 3975 N. Tucson Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85716; 520.881.2244 (phone), 520.909.3662 (cell), 520.881.0325 (FAX).

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 it can also be found at: <<http://www.swanet.org/zarchives/aahs/>>.

AAHS HAPPENINGS

TOPIC OF THE SEPTEMBER 18 GENERAL MEETING

Legal Nuance and Structural Continuity in the Spanish Civil Law of Property: Water, Land, and Society in Mexico's Far North

by Michael M. Brescia, Arizona State Museum

In recent years, United States courts and governmental agencies have tried to discern the nature of Spanish colonial property rights in the Southwest as part of a broader effort to fulfill the obligations that the United States assumed in 1848, after ratification of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Historians have demonstrated that water was considered property in the Spanish civil law; however, we know very little about changes and continuities in the public and private understandings of property law following Mexico's independence from Spain in 1821. Moreover, while scholars have asserted that Spanish civil law maintained its full vigor in Mexico despite formal separation from Spain, evidence from both statutory and case law is lacking, not to mention an assessment of the early legal treatises that were written in Mexico following independence.

A comprehensive understanding of such structural continuities in the law is more than an academic exercise; it has the capacity to either sustain or disrupt the links between today's heirs-in-interest (primarily Hispanic and Native American communities in New Mexico), and those natural resources and economic activities essential to their cultural identity and physical livelihood.

Ebright, Malcolm

1994 *Land Grants and Lawsuits in Northern New Mexico*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Meyer, Michael C.

1996 *Water in the Hispanic Southwest: A Social and Legal History, 1550-1850*. Revised edition. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Montoya, Maria E.

2005 *Translating Property: The Maxwell Land Grant and the Conflict over Land in the American West, 1840-1900*. Paper edition. University Press of Kansas, Lawrence.

Speaker Michael M. Brescia received his doctorate in Mexican history at the University of Arizona. After spending five years as a history professor on the Fredonia campus of the State University of New York, he returned to the UA in July 2005, to assume the duties of assistant curator of Ethnohistory at the Arizona State Museum. Michael also has a courtesy appointment in the Department of History, and he participates in the Anthropology Department's Southwest Land, Culture, and Society Program. His publications have appeared in such

journals as The New Mexico Historical Review and The Catholic Historical Review, and his translations have been published by Oxford University Press and Latin American Perspectives.

AAHS LECTURE SERIES

All meetings are held at the University Medical Center, Duval Auditorium Third Monday of the month, 7:30-9:00 p.m.

- Sept. 18, 2006: Michael Brescia, *Legal Nuance and Structural Continuity in the Spanish Civil Law of Property: Water, Land, and Society in Mexico's Far North*
- Oct. 16, 2006: Joseph Ezzo, *Sojourns in the Foothills: The Trials of Ancient Human Adaptations in the Upper Reaches of the Safford Valley*
- Nov. 20, 2006: John Madsen, *In Search of Spanish Trails*
- Dec. 18, 2006: Rick Ahlstrom, *Prehistory of the Las Vegas Valley, Southern Nevada*

2006 AAHS ANNUAL RAFFLE

The Society will hold its annual raffle at the December 18 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 into the raffle and delivering the prizes. We appreciate your support.

Please send any raffle prizes you would like to donate to: Mel Copeland, 4165 N. Avenida del Cazador, Tucson, Arizona 85718. If you prefer, you can bring the prizes to the December meeting.

Raffle tickets are bound into this issue of *Glyphs*. Please turn them in with your contribution. Note that the cost of the tickets is \$2 each or 6 for \$10. If you choose not to donate, please indicate such.

A list of prizes will be published before the drawing. We expect a great list of prizes. Perhaps you could be a winner! For additional information, call 520.577.6079

AAHS/ASM USED BOOK SALE TO SUPPORT THE LIBRARY

Saturday, October 21, 2006

8:00-9:00 a.m., members only; 9:00 a.m.-1:00 p.m., everyone else

Contact Barbara Murphy at 881.4185 for more information.

Volunteers are needed to set up, take down, and work the sale.

Basketmaker Points Across Arizona

by R. Jane Sliva, *Desert Archaeology, Inc.*

Various Basketmaker point styles represented in the Camp Geronimo assemblage have near-exclusive spatial distributions that overlap along the Mogollon Rim. These patterns of co-occurrence and disjuncture raise interesting questions about social interaction and exchange during the Basketmaker II.

Points in the first set of styles (Payson, Geronimo, Los Pozos; see cover) have distributions extending east along the Mogollon Rim from Payson to the Reserve area on the San Francisco River in New Mexico, and south to the Salt River in central Arizona. Small but potentially significant numbers of points directly analogous to styles in this group have been recovered from Late Cienega phase (400 B.C.–A.D. 50) sites in the Tucson Basin in southern Arizona, made on cherts of northern origin.

Payson Basketmaker points have triangular blades, diagonally oriented U-shaped notches set on or just above the corner of the blank, forming a downward, pointed tang at the corner of the blade. The stem expands rapidly to a flat base with pointed-to-slightly rounded ears; base width is slightly less than blade width. The neck is narrow, comparable with the White Dog/Crescent neck, but lacks a long, parallel-sided drop. The stem is similar to that of the Triangle Basketmaker, but the shape and orientation of the notches, as well as the blade shape, separate the styles. The

spatial distribution of the Payson points hugs the Mogollon Rim, extending from the Payson area to the Reserve area. Like the Crescent points, strong analogues exist with sites to the south, particularly Los Pozos in the Tucson Basin.

Geronimo Basketmaker points are best described as Basketmaker blades on Cienega stems. Blades are gently excurvate, with rounded-to-slightly downward pointing tangs. The neck is narrow; the stem expands gently through much of its length before expanding to a rounded base wider than the neck but narrower than the blade. Single examples are illustrated from scattered surveys and excavated sites, mainly in the Mogollon highlands of eastern Arizona/western New Mexico, with some representation on the Rim near the Little Colorado and below the Salt River.

Los Pozos Basketmaker points have long, broad, lanceolate blades, deep U-shaped notches set at the corner of the preform and oriented diagonally up, creating a narrow neck and expanding stem narrower than the blade. The base is curved and the ears pointed, similar to the Crescent Basketmaker base, but is longer relative to its width due to the lack of a White Dog-style long, parallel-sided neck. This type is the exception within the southern group, as its spatial distribution appears to be concentrated at Los Pozos in southern Arizona, with small numbers of ana-

logues reported from sites in the Tonto Basin, along the Verde River, and near the Gila River south of its confluence with the Salt.

The second set of styles (White Dog, Crescent, Triangle; see cover) also occur along the immediate Mogollon Rim area, but extend north across Black Mesa and Monument Valley in northeastern Arizona. The two sets do not have absolutely mutually exclusive spatial distributions, but the lack of more than a few observed outliers (almost all single occurrences) indicates a significant difference in the distributions.

White Dog points are long, with relatively narrow, lanceolate blades, horizontally oriented, C- or very open V-shaped notches set just above the corner of the blank, flat bases narrower than the blade width, and a distinctive narrow, parallel-sided neck. They are common on Black Mesa and on sites in far northeastern Arizona. They occur with diminished frequency on sites between the Little Colorado and the Mogollon Rim area, and only rarely in the southern basin-and-range province south of the Salt River.

Crescent Basketmaker points are very similar to White Dog points, with long, lanceolate blades and long, narrow, parallel-sided necks. They are different in their distinctive narrow, near-crescentic curved bases with pointed ears and horizontally oriented C-shaped notches. They have the same general spatial distribution as White Dog. They are present on Black Mesa, where the

associated date ranges are essentially the same as those for White Dog, as well as in the vicinity of the Mogollon Rim and in southern Arizona, albeit at low numbers.

Triangle Basketmaker points share both a northern spatial distribution and early chronological association with White Dog and Crescent points, but morphologically, are quite dissimilar. The notches are deep, open Vs centered on the corner of the blank, oriented to form a horizontal tang. The interior angle of the notch is sharp, creating a narrow neck without a parallel-sided vertical drop (unlike White Dog). The result is a moderately expanding, flat-based stem with an equilateral triangle shape narrower than the blade.

Available dates suggest the development of the northern types predates the introduction of the southern types in the study by as much as 400 years if the early end of each date range is used. Possible explanations for the observed patterns include the Mogollon Rim as a natural frontier between northern and southern populations, with the sharing of both design concepts and material goods concentrated along this border and the presence of plentiful high-quality cherts, making it a natural production and distribution locus for preforms and points. No direct evidence for this has been compiled to date, but the potential for extensive future research tracking distribution of Rim-area cherts throughout the observed geographic reaches of the point styles is considerable.

THE CORNERSTONE

Arizona State Museum Library Offers Gila Pueblo's Medallion Papers Online

by Marly Helm, ASM Assistant Librarian and Cataloger

The Arizona State Museum Library is undertaking its first digitization project to place some of its most treasured resources on the Web in full-text. The library selected the Medallion Papers, a publication of the Gila Pueblo Archaeological Foundation, as its first digital project.

Founded in 1927 by Winifred Jones MacCurdy Gladwin and Harold Sterling Gladwin, the Gila Pueblo Archaeological Foundation was a privately funded archaeological institute in Globe, Arizona. The fieldwork conducted by its archaeologists, devoted to Southwestern prehistory, helped to shape current understanding of the "red-on-buff" culture of the Hohokam, as well as the delineation between the Mogollon and Cochise cultures. "Sooner or later anyone who delves into Southwestern archaeology encounters the name of Gila Pueblo," once remarked Emil Haury, Gila Pueblo archaeologist and Arizona State Museum director from 1938 to 1964.

When Gila Pueblo dissolved in 1950, its entire collection of artifacts and documents were donated to the Arizona State Museum.

Gila Pueblo's research findings

were printed as the Medallion Papers, a series of 39 booklets and books, published between 1928 and 1950. In addition to the Gladwins and Haury, who wrote several of the earliest papers, noted contributors include E. B. Sayles, Deric O'Bryan, George Vaillant, Charles Avery Amsden, Ernst Antevs, and George and Edna Woodbury.

Sooner or later, anyone who delves into Southwestern archaeology encounters the name of Gila Pueblo.

—Emil Haury

The library's digitization project provides searchable PDFs of each paper. Randolph Seligmann, a digitization technician, scanned the original papers, assigned metadata, ran the text through Optical Character Recognition (OCR) software, and formatted the papers into PDFs. Marly Helm, project manager and ASM's library cataloger, created links from the library's online catalog to the PDFs.

The full-text papers are accessible through ASM's website at <<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/library/>> and through the Arizona Memory website at <<http://azmemory.lib.az.us/>>.

The Medallion Papers are the ASM library's first contribution to the Arizona Memory Project, an online repository of digital collections from archives, libraries, museums, and

historical societies sponsored by the Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records.

The project is funded by a Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) grant from the Institute of Museum of Library Science (IMLS) and is admin-

istered by the Arizona State Library, Archives and Public Records.

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UPCOMING ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM EVENTS

Southwest Four Corners Learning Expedition

September 23–30, 2006

Explore the culture and beauty of the incomparable Four Corners region for 7½ 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. [\$1,200 ASM members; \$1,300 non-members]

Missions, Presidios, and Land Grants Learning Expedition

November 18, 2006

Highlights of this day trip include Tumacacori, Guevavi, Calabasas, Tubac, and the Canoa Land Grant. Lunch and beverages provided. [\$85 ASM members; \$95 non-members]

Archaeology Awareness Month Lecture Series

March 6, 8, 20, 22, 27, and 29, 2007; 7–9 p.m.

Presented in observance of Arizona Archaeology Awareness Month, lectures feature research conducted at the Arizona State Museum. Check back for complete list. [Free]

Textile Analysis Workshop

March 12–15, 2007

Curator Ann Hedlund will lead an intensive workshop on how to examine, analyze, and identify fibers, yarns, and fabric structures. Emphasis on ethnographic textiles of the American Southwest, with some Southwest prehistoric materials addressed, and worldwide comparisons. No prior technical knowledge is required, but an interest in textiles, their construction, and their identification is a must. Limited to 10 participants. For information or to apply, contact Bobbie Gibel at 520.626.8364. [\$240 ASM or GFR Center members; \$275 non-members]

OLD PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY
5100 W. Ina Rd., Tucson, AZ 85743
520.798.1201, <info@oldpueblo.org>

“Third Thursdays” Lecture Program

September 21, 2006: Todd Pitezel, *Recent Archaeological Research at Cerro de Moctezuma, a Medio Period Site in Chihuahua*

October 19, 2006: Deni J. Seymour, *Protohistoric Period Archaeology of Southern Arizona*

These lecture programs are held on the third Thursday of each month, 7:30 p.m., in the Old Pueblo auditorium, 5100 W. Ina Rd., Building 8, Marana Town Limits, Arizona. Each program is free; no advance reservations required.

Verde Valley Summer Overnighter: Archaeology and History of the Cottonwood–Jerome, Arizona Area

September 16–17, 2006

Tour with Dr. Stephen H. Buck.

Southeast Utah Ruins, Rock Art, and Rivers

September 27–October 1, 2006

A multi-day van tour with Dr. Stephen Buck; see petroglyph sites, cliff dwellings, unique geology, and Meteor Crater. Advance reservations required.

Tucson–Marana Hohokam Villages and Rock Art

October 17, 2006

Pima Community College study tour.

“Dig for a Day”

October 19–22, 2006

Hands-on excavation sessions at the Yuma Wash Ruins site. Old Pueblo and Pueblo Grande Museum Auxiliary members only; advance reservations at least one day ahead are required.

The Hohokam Culture: Romero Ruins and the Baby Jesus Ridge Petroglyphs

October 28, 2006

Tour with Dr. Stephen Buck; carpools to sites.

ARTICLE SUBMISSIONS FOR GLYPHS: If you have research or a field project that would be interesting to *Glyphs* readers, please consider contributing an article. Requirements are a maximum of 1,000 words, or 750 words and one illustration, or 500 words and two illustrations. Please send electronic submissions to <jadams@desert.com>, or by mail to Jenny Adams, Desert Archaeology, Inc., 3975 N. Tucson Blvd., Tucson, Arizona 85716.

AAHS MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION APPLICATION

(A membership subscription makes a great gift for your loved ones!)

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

Categories of Membership

- \$45 **Kiva** members receive 4 issues of *Kiva*, 12 issues of *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- \$35 **Glyphs** members receive *Glyphs*
- \$30 **Student Kiva** members receive both *Glyphs* and *Kiva*
- \$15 **Student Glyphs** members receive *Glyphs*
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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 to receive the Society's publications and to participate in its activities at discount rates.

Memberships and subscriptions run for one year beginning on July 1 and ending June 30. Membership provides one volume (four issues) of *Kiva*, the Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History, 12 issues of the monthly newsletter *Glyphs*, and member rates for Society field trips and other activities.

For a brochure, information, or membership/subscription application forms, write to:

Doug Gann, 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 <www.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, 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.