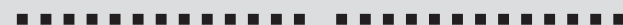




# GLYPHS

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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Tucson, Arizona

April 2007

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

President's Message .....	2
<i>The U.S. 60 Archaeological Project and Aboriginal Use of the Upper Queen Creek Region</i> , by Robert M. Wegener .....	4
<i>Chacoan Shrines in High Places: Intervisibility Across the San Juan Basin, New Mexico</i> , by Tucker Robinson, Ruth Van Dyke, and Tom Windes .....	6
The Cornerstone .....	8




*Aerial photograph showing  
remains of a non-riverine  
Red Mountain phase (A.D.  
1-400) settlement situated  
along U.S. 60 in Queen  
Valley, Arizona.*

**Next General Meeting: April 16, 2007**

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

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

### The Railroad to Everywhere . . . and Nowhere

 In 1882, plans were laid in Tucson to construct a narrow gauge railroad to Globe, and ultimately, to the western border of New Mexico, at the 35th parallel. The earliest mention I have been able to find of this railroad is in the *Daily Arizona Citizen* of August 14, 1882. The item states: "A narrow gauge railroad from Tucson to Globe district would prove a good investment to any company of men who have the money to put into it." This is a curious statement, however, because the newspaper editor must have known that prominent citizens of Tucson had formed the Arizona Narrow Gauge Railroad Company in June of 1882.

In September, the *Citizen* published a copy of the company's articles of incorporation (draft?) and included a list of the incorporators: Lionel M. Jacobs, merchant and banker; Rufus N. "Bob" Leatherwood, former Tucson mayor; William H. Culver, attorney and later company president; and Stephen K. Kane, a doctor – all solid citizens with plenty of money. Formal incorporation papers were not filed until November 23, 1882.

The company proposed building a railroad line beginning at the north side of Tucson's Southern Pacific Railroad depot. It was to head northwest, then north along present-day

Fairview Avenue, a short distance west of modern Oracle Road. Next, the line was to cross the Cañada del Oro, skirt the Steam Pump Ranch headquarters, and go on to Oracle and the San Pedro River valley.

As it went down the San Pedro, it was to pass old Camp Grant, Dudleyville, and the junction of the Gila and San Pedro rivers, the site of the future community of Winkleman. At this point, the line was to be constructed up the Gila, across the Mesal Mountains (Pinal Mountains), and to Globe. I have found no discussion about the specifics of the route beyond Globe.

In the beginning, the planned route was intended to be a straight-forward alignment designed to access the mineral and timber resources of central Arizona, to the benefit of Tucson and the narrow gauge. The primary objective was to have Tucson serve as a transportation hub at the expense of rivals Phoenix and Benson. There were mineral resources in various forms to be hauled from Oracle, Riverside, and, of course, from the hugely successful mining operations in the Globe area. Timber in the Pinal Mountains was also part of the plan.

Additional profits for the railroad were anticipated from hauling a wide variety of equipment and supplies, as well as coke used in the cop-

per smelting process, to the isolated communities it intended to serve.

Shortly after plans for the narrow gauge line became public, stockholders, Tucson community leaders, promoters, and other interested parties began to dream about extending the yet unbuilt narrow gauge to a plethora of destinations. These included Phoenix; Florence; Calabasas; the Gulf of California in Sonora, Mexico; Durango, Colorado; Española, New Mexico; and the Deer Creek coal fields on the San Carlos Indian Reservation – that is, practically "everywhere."

Funding for construction came from Pima County by authority of the territorial legislature, which also ap-

proved the project. Pima County issued \$200,000 in bonds, which were to be exchanged for Arizona Narrow Gauge Railroad bonds. The railroad was to sell county bonds and use the proceeds to begin construction. The company received \$50,000 of the bond money in 1883, before any work had been initiated. The bonds, often called the "everlasting bonds," were not redeemed until 1953, by the Arizona legislature, which gives the reader a clue to what happened to the proposed construction of the Arizona Narrow Gauge Railroad.

(to be continued . . .)

— James E. Ayres (Jim), President

### 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.
- April 16, 2007: Robert M. Wegener, *U.S. 60 Archaeological Project and Aboriginal Use of the Upper Queen Creek Region*
- May 21, 2007: Tineke Van Zandt, *Shaping Stone, Shaping Pueblos: Architecture and Site Layout in Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico, A.D. 1150 to 1600*
- June 18, 2007: John Ware, *Pueblo Social History: Some Old and New Ideas*
- July 16, 2007: Henry Wallace, *Large-scale Excavations at Honey Bee, a Hohokam Town in Oro Valley*

**INTERESTED IN SERVING AAHS?** Any person interested in running for an officer or a board member position shall advise the nominating committee of such interest, in writing, prior to the April board meeting.

## AAHS HAPPENINGS

### TOPIC OF THE APRIL 16 GENERAL MEETING

#### The U.S. 60 Archaeological Project and Aboriginal Use of the Upper Queen Creek Region

by Robert M. Wegener

In 2005–2006, under contract with the Arizona Department of Transportation (ADOT), Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI), documented 13 prehistoric and six historic sites along U.S. 60 between Florence Junction and Boyce Thompson Arboretum. For much of its length, this segment of U.S. 60 follows Queen Creek, a major seasonal drainage that empties into the Phoenix Basin between the Gila and Salt rivers. The drainage and its various resources supported diverse cultures that practiced a variety of land use strategies. Queen Creek also served as an important corridor connecting the Hohokam of the Phoenix Basin with the Salado of the Tonto Basin and surrounding uplands.

Of the 13 excavated prehistoric sites, the largest and oldest was situated in Queen Valley, and represents the activities of several families between A.D. 1 and 400. Remains associated with this early occupation in Queen Valley included nearly 40 pit structures and dozens of food-pro-

cessing, storage, and cooking features. Archaeologists are especially excited about this site because it dates to a time when the aboriginal people of Arizona first began to routinely make ceramic vessels for cooking and storage, along with greatly expanding their agricultural pursuits.

Other excavated sites included settlements dating to A.D. 500–1350, including extensive dryland-farming complexes, consisting of terraced hillsides that were associated with nearby farmsteads or villages. Some of these sites also contained pit structure or single-room, aboveground masonry structures overlooking nearby Queen Creek. Artifacts collected from these sites indicate the prehistoric people of the area maintained strong connections with people living in the Tonto Basin and eastern New Mexico. The purpose of this presentation is to discuss the preliminary project findings and ongoing analyses.

*Speaker Robert M. Wegener is a principal investigator at SRI's Tucson office, where he has worked since completing his M.A. in anthropology at Washington State University in 1998. He has conducted archaeological projects throughout the Greater Southwest, Great Basin, California, and the Columbia Plateau. Past ADOT projects in which he has participated include: the Lower Oak Creek Archaeological Project along State Route 89A between Cot-*

*tonwood and Sedona, Arizona; the State Route 188 – Cottonwood Creek Project situated along State Route 188 in the Tonto Basin, Arizona; and the Marsh Station Traffic Interchange along Interstate 10 east of Tucson. Mr. Wegener's primary interests include the study of aboriginal land use, zooarchaeology, and stone tool technology.*

#### JULIAN D. HAYDEN STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

The winning entry in the AAHS Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition comes from M. Jill Ahlberg-Yohe, a doctoral student in the Department of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico. "What Weavings Bring: The Social Value of Weaving Objects in Contemporary Navajo Life," a material culture study/ethnology focused on Navajo weavers, offers new data from first-hand interviews and provides new insights and interpretations of existing research. It will make a fine article for a future issue of *Kiva*. The competition committee extends its congratulations to Jill, who will receive an award of \$500 in addition to publication of her paper.

#### MARJORIE FERGUSON LAMBERT (1908–2006)

Marjorie Ferguson Lambert, 98, died on December 16, 2006, in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Born in Colorado Springs, Colorado, on June 13, 1908, Marjorie earned a B.A. in Social Anthropology from Colorado College in 1930, and an M.A. in archaeology and anthropology from the University of New Mexico in 1931. In a career spanning more than six decades, Marjorie has left her imprint on southwestern anthropology, archaeology, and history. She devoted her life to the study and advancement of our understanding of the presence of humans upon the landscape of the American Southwest in the past, as well as to the preservation of the arts and cultures of the living Native American and Hispano peoples of New Mexico in the present. She became a professional archaeologist and a museum curator at a time when there were relatively few women establishing full-time careers in either profession.

Marjorie's life experiences were intricately involved with the development of southwestern archaeology and its supporting institutions, including the University of New Mexico, the School of American Research, and the Museum of New Mexico. The choices she made throughout her career were influenced



(continued on page 10)

## Chacoan Shrines in High Places: Intervisibility Across the San Juan Basin, New Mexico

by Tucker Robinson, Ruth Van Dyke, and Tom Windes

Chaco Canyon, in northwestern New Mexico, was home to Ancestral Pueblo farmers who built great houses, great kivas, small sites, and associated features between A.D. 850 and 1150. Most Chaco scholars currently hold that the canyon was a center for periodic ritual gatherings. It is likely that residents of outlier communities from the surrounding San Juan Basin participated in the rituals, and contributed labor toward construction of the monumental great houses. More work is needed, however, to clarify the roles of outliers in this scenario.

Archaeologists have examined the relationships between outliers and Chaco Canyon through artifacts, architecture, and ethnobotanical data. Our current research examines line-of-sight connections between Chaco Canyon and outliers across the San Juan Basin.

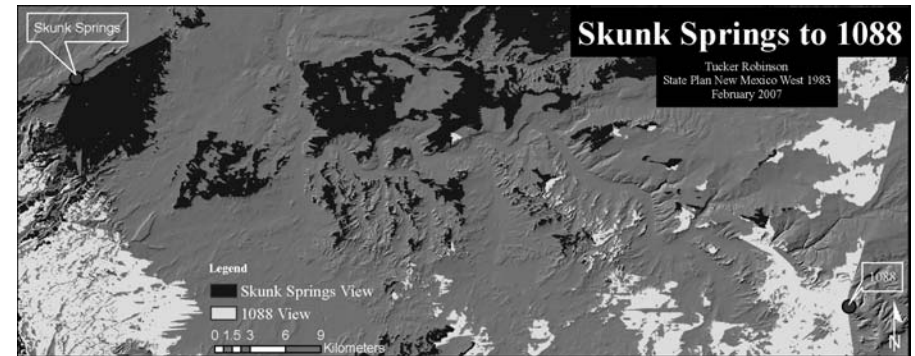
Most of us are used to thinking about Chaco Canyon as a secluded, sheltered space. However, the canyon was created by erosion through Chacra Mesa, a prominent high place located on the broad basin floor. Chacra Mesa, Fajada Butte, South Mesa, and West Mesa all provide stunning vistas of the San Juan Basin, its encircling mountains and uplifts, and its prominent topographic landmarks.

Points on Chacra Mesa, Fajada Butte, South Mesa, and West Mesa are

visible across the surrounding San Juan Basin as far away as 90 kilometers. A number of dramatic peaks punctuate the horizons of the San Juan Basin, including Huerfano Mountain and Hosta Butte. These landmarks figure prominently in the oral traditions of Pueblo and Navajo peoples, and they tend to be topped by shrines.

Chacoan shrines—horseshoe, circular, and J-shaped low masonry features—are found on high places in and around Chaco Canyon. In the 1970s, Chaco project staff demonstrated that canyon shrines are positioned to facilitate line-of-sight connections between all canyon great houses, as well as some outliers. How extensive is this shrine network across the San Juan Basin? Might shrines provide line-of-sight connections between Chaco Canyon and all outlier communities?

Chacoans and outlier residents could have had multiple, overlapping motives for creating an intervisible shrine network. The network could have been used for communication—Chacoans could have used the reflective mineral selenite to signal one another at particular moments in the ceremonial calendar. Additionally, residents of Chaco Canyon may have created a physical connection to those people residing in outliers to emphasize social, ritual, and ideological connections with other inhab-



**Figure 1.** Viewsheds of Skunk Springs and 29SJ1088 intersecting at high points (map by Tucker Robinson).

itants. People living in outlier communities may have valued line-of-sight connection with Chaco Canyon, a special ceremonial location.

We are using ArcGIS computer software to investigate the possibility of an intervisible shrine network across the San Juan Basin. Robinson has constructed a GIS database containing the topography of the San Juan Basin, the locations of outlier great houses, and the locations of known shrines. Helpful colleagues, including Winston Hurst, John Kantner, and Tom Windes, have contributed data or GIS shapefiles to assist us in our project.

Robinson has run a series of GIS viewshed analyses from shrine and outlier great house locations. The viewsheds imagine a 5-foot-tall person standing at each location, looking at all the visible topography. Many San Juan Basin viewsheds intersect and overlap at high places such as Huerfano Mountain and Hosta Butte—prominent, shrine-topped peaks visible from many lo-

cations. These results support the existence of intervisibility between outliers, shrine-topped places, and Chaco Canyon.

Not all shrine locations are known, and this provides us with a good way to assess the intentionality of visual interconnections. If a shrine network exists, we should be able to predict the locations of unrecorded shrines. Some viewsheds, such as the one from the outlier of Skunk Springs and the western end of West Mesa (Figure 1) intersect at prominent, unexplored high places. The next stage of our research will involve field investigations at these sites. If we can document shrines on these unexplored high places, it will help support our hypothesis that an intervisible shrine network did extend from Chaco Canyon to encompass outliers across the San Juan Basin.

We will present more of our research and results in a poster at the Society for American Archaeology meeting in Austin, Texas, on Friday, April 27, 8:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.

## THE CORNERSTONE

### FaunAZ: Arizona's Archaeofaunal Index

In 2004, ASM researchers Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman, Rich Lange, and Chuck Adams were awarded a grant from the Arizona Game and Fish Heritage Grants program, in part, to create a map-linked, searchable database of zooarchaeological (animal bone) remains from archaeological sites in Arizona. The project, FaunAZ, is almost complete and is being developed in cooperation with AZSITE, the state's archaeological site records office largely administered at ASM. Users will be able to search for specific species of animals, receiving a map highlighting 1-mi<sup>2</sup> sections in Arizona with archaeological sites containing that animal.

The project is intended to connect archaeological research with contemporary wildlife conservation issues. Biologists will be able to use FaunAZ to understand past ranges of threatened, endangered, or other Arizona species. Zooarchaeologists, such as Dr. Pavao, have long recognized the possible applications of archaeological data to modern wildlife conserva-

tion problems. Wildlife biologists, such as are employed by Arizona Game and Fish, often wish to reintroduce species to their former range, or to reconstruct destroyed wildlife habitats, but they lack adequate information to know exactly where animals lived prior to recent human-induced environmental degradation. FaunAZ will go a long way toward making this information available for use in areas that need it most.

Because FaunAZ does not reveal the actual locations of archaeological sites, it can be made available to the public via a web interface, creating another important public face for archaeology. FaunAZ should be up, running, and available via ASM's website in late spring 2007.

*The Cornerstone is presented by:  
Darlene F. Lizarraga, Marketing Coordinator  
Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona  
P.O. Box 210026, Tucson, AZ 85721-0026  
Phone: 520.626.8381, FAX: 520.621.2976  
<[www.statemuseum.arizona.edu](http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu)>  
<[df1@email.arizona.edu](mailto:df1@email.arizona.edu)>*

## UPCOMING ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM EVENTS

### Very Nearly Annual Discount Benefit Book Sale!

**April 6-7, 2007; 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. [ASM members admitted 1 hour early Friday]**

Save 40-70% on remainders and first-quality NEW books: visual arts, humanities, poetry, ethnology, southwest studies, world archaeology, anthropology, cooking, lifestyle, architecture, children's books, and more.

### Mexican Puppets: Entertainers Building a Nation with Laughter

**April 13, 2007; 7:00 p.m.**

Dr. William H. Beezley, professor of history at the University of Arizona, discusses the history of puppet performances in Mexico. A mini-performance by Tucson Puppet Works follows the lecture. [Free; open to the public]

### Culture Craft Saturday: Puppet Play!

**April 14, 2007; 1:00-4:00 p.m.**

Free Family Fun! Make a puppet, play with puppets, and watch a puppet performance! Tucson Puppet Works presents a workshop and a bilingual GIANT puppet show – two 30-minute performances will take place on the museum's front lawn. [Support provided by Target and the UA's Office of Early Academic Outreach.]

### Yoeme Easter Lecture

**April 23, 2007; 6:30-8:30 p.m.**

#### Arizona State Museum, Mission Gallery

Lecture by Felipe Molina. [Free; open to the public]

### Mata Ortiz Learning Expedition

**May 17-21, 2007**

Meet famed potters and buy ceramics directly from them, enjoy ceramic-making demonstrations, explore cliff dwellings of the Sierra Madres, tour the Museo de las Culturas del Norte, visit early terraced hillside villages, shop local galleries. See <<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/public/tours.shtml>> for complete itinerary. [\$700 ASM members; \$800 non-members]

## COMING THIS SPRING!

### CRAFT TRADITIONS OF NORTHERN MEXICO: THE SEQUEL

Presented by the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society

April-May 2007; dates and times to be announced

For more information, contact Laurie Webster at

<[Lwebster1@mindspring.com](mailto:Lwebster1@mindspring.com)> or 520.325.5435.

## THE JUNE AAHS FIELD TRIP

Plans are being made for an AAHS field trip to archaeological and rock art sites in the Winslow, Arizona, area during June 2007. Current thinking is to visit Homolovi Ruins State Park on a Friday, and then view the Chevalon site on the way to Rock Art Ranch on Saturday. Three dates are under consideration: June 8-9, 15-16, and 22-23 (each a Friday/Saturday). All interested, please indicate your date preference as soon as possible. Contact Bill Hallett at 520.722.9298 (leave message) or e-mail <[billhalay@aol.com](mailto:billhalay@aol.com)>.

(continued from page 5)

early on by an intriguing cast of characters, in particular, Edgar L. Hewett, Sylvanus G. Morley, Alfred V. Kidder, Kenneth Chapman, and Harry P. Mera.

One of the early pioneers of ethnohistorical and ethnoarchaeological techniques, Marjorie hired Native American and Hispano men as crew members on her excavations. She often consulted them about her findings and incorporated their oral traditions and histories into her analyses and interpretations of the past, making her approach much different from other archaeologists at the time.

Marjorie authored almost 200 articles for *American Antiquity*, *El Palacio*, *New Mexico Anthropologist*, *New Mexico Magazine*, two mono-

graphs for the School of American Research, and several review articles and forewords to books. Marjorie also gave countless lectures and organized numerous museum exhibits, introducing the general public to New Mexico's Native American and Hispano peoples. Marjorie's dedication to anthropology and archaeology was recognized on several occasions through the various professional awards she received.

Recognized as one of the "Daughters of the Desert" by Barbara Babcock and Nancy Parezo (University of New Mexico Press 1988), Marjorie Lambert blazed the trail for the next generation of women archaeologists and anthropologists to follow.

—Shelby J. Tisdale

### OLD PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY

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

**"Third Thursdays" Lecture Program**  
**April 19, 2007; 7:30 p.m., Old Pueblo Auditorium**

### Arrowhead-making and Flintknapping Workshop

**April 15, 2007**

Flintknapper Sam Greenleaf teaches a hands-on workshop about making arrowheads and spearpoints out of stone to better understand how ancient people made and used stone artifacts. [Advance reservations required]

### Ancient Native American Potters of Southern Arizona

**April 17, 2007; 7:30–9:00 p.m.**

**Morris K. Udall Center, 7200 E. Tanque Verde Rd., Tucson**

Slide-illustrated presentation by archaeologist Allen Dart. See Native American ceramic styles from specific periods in Arizona's prehistory and history. Includes a discussion about the usefulness of pottery in dating archaeological sites. [Free]

## 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
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- \$15 **Student Glyphs** members receive *Glyphs*
- \$75 **Contributors** receive *Glyphs*, *Kiva*, and all current benefits
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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

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Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society  
Arizona State Museum  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona 85719  
USA

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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.