Maverick Mountain Poly-chrome jar (ASM Catalog No. A-12762) recovered from the Bonita Creek Cache, AZ W:14:1 (ASM). Maverick Mountain Series ceramics found at the Davis Ranch site help tell the story of the immigrants who founded the village and produced much of the Salado polychrome found in the San Pedro Valley. (Photograph by Mathew A. Devitt.)
I have written about Arizona’s historic-period mining on a few occasions, but never about the equally important historic mining remains in southwestern New Mexico. I recently asked my old friend and colleague, John P. (Jack) Wilson of Las Cruces, if he had any suggestions to offer about the subject. Jack is a historian and a historical archaeologist who has written several important studies about historic sites in both New Mexico and Arizona, including a history of the Coronado National Forest.

Not long ago, Jack sent me about 10 pounds (only a slight exaggeration) of current promotional literature produced by and for the many counties, municipalities, state parks, historic and natural sites, and museums found throughout southwestern New Mexico. I was somewhat overwhelmed, but these brochures contain an abundance of historical summaries about mining and many other interesting sites.

Relatively large-scale mining of gold, silver, and copper in southwestern New Mexico began in the Spanish period and boomed in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Mining continues to be an important industry in this part of New Mexico today.

This month, I will confine my remarks to two important locations: the Silver City area and the ghost town of Shakespeare. Both areas are easily accessible to most AAHS members who might want to visit some of the sites.

Silver City Area

In 1804, a merchant from Chihuahua began mining the soon-to-be famous Santa Rita de Cobre copper deposits located about 12 miles east of what is now Silver City. It is said that 41 million pounds of copper were removed from the Santa Rita mines before 1843. When the United States acquired the area at the conclusion of the Mexican War, miners from the states took over, and by 1850, active mining camps sprang up at Santa Rita and elsewhere in the area.

In 1860, gold was discovered at Pinos Altos, which soon became a boom town. Pinos Altos is located 6 miles north of Silver City in the Gila National Forest, and it retains some of its historic character. A favorite meeting place is the Buckhorn Saloon and Opera House. It is an easy drive from Pinos Altos to the prehistoric Gila Cliff Dwellings, which are well worth visiting.

The Civil War brought an end to most mining, as it did in Arizona, because federal troops that provided protection from the Apache were sent east. After the war, miners redoubled their efforts in the New Mexico mines. As with most mining, the succeeding years saw repeated booms and busts. In 1909, the Hurley Copper Company was formed. The company established a mill site at Hurley, about 10 miles south of the Santa Rita deposits where an open pit mine was begun. The open pit, which is owned today by Phelps Dodge, is visible from Highway 152 east of Silver City. The pit is 1,500 feet deep and 1.5 miles in diameter. Mines-related businesses can be seen today in the town of Hurley; the old company store has even been renovated. A additional information about Hurley can be found at <www.hurleynewmexico.com>.

The silver deposits at Silver City were exploited from 1870, when they were discovered, until the depression of 1893, when the silver market plummeted and mining as the mainstay for Silver City came to a halt. Silver City survived and grew into an important commercial center in the 1900s. The Silver City Museum contains mining exhibits reflecting the glory days of the community. Much of the historic architecture in the business district conveys a feeling of the town when it was in its prime.

Shakespeare

The mining town of Shakespeare, located 2.5 miles southwest of Lordsburg, like Silver City, was founded in 1870 as a result of a silver strike. Shakespeare quickly reached a population of 3,000. Earlier, the location served as a Butterfield stage station and as an Army relay post established because of a spring located there. Shakespeare was a rough, lawless town, and killings and hangings were not uncommon occurrences. The same 1893 depression that stopped Silver city’s silver mining also brought an end to the boom at Shakespeare. It did have a minor resurgence from 1908 to 1932.

The townsite has been owned by the Hill family since 1935. The Hills are trying to preserve the eight surviving adobe buildings and the character of the old town. One of the buildings, the Stratford Hotel, is where the future Territorial Governor of Arizona, George P. Hunt, waited on tables as a boy. The town was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1970. Visits to the town can be arranged by calling 505.542.9034.

—James E. Ayres (Jim), President
Understanding the Salado Phenomenon through Museum Collections-based Research:
A Reanalysis of the Data from the Davis Ranch Site
by Patrick D. Lyons, Arizona State Museum

In 1957, Rex E. Gerald, the Amerind Foundation’s first and only pre-doctoral research fellow, excavated the Davis Ranch site, AZ BB:13:36 (ASM)/ARIZONA BB:11:7 (AF), across the San Pedro River from the Reeve Ruin, investigated by Amerind Director, Charles C. Di Peso. Although Gerald never finished his report on the excavations, he did produce a substantial manuscript. This document, Gerald’s field notes and maps, his field and laboratory photographs, and the artifacts he recovered are curated at the Amerind Foundation.

A partnership between the Center for Desert Archaeology and the Amerind Foundation, with funding from the Southwestern Foundation for Education and Historical Preservation and a number of private individuals, has resulted in an ongoing reanalysis of the Davis Ranch site material. Although our work is not yet complete, many significant insights have been gained. My presentation will focus on the importance of the Davis Ranch site relative to documenting ancient immigrants in southeastern Arizona, understanding the origin of Roosevelt Red Ware (Salado polychrome pottery), building models of the Salado phenomenon, and refining the ceramic chronology of the late prehispanic period (A.D. 1300-1500).


 Speaker Dr. Patrick D. Lyons is Head of Collections and Associate Curator of Anthropology at the Arizona State Museum (ASM) and a Research Associate at the Center for Desert Archaeology (CDA). Dr. Lyons received his B.A. and M.A. in Anthropology at the University of Illinois at Chicago and earned his Ph.D. in Anthropology at the University of Arizona. He was a long-term staff member of ASM’s Horom’ovi Research Program and spent six years as a Preservation Archaeologist at CDA. His research has focused on the relationship between late prehispanic population movements and the origin and spread of the Salado phenomenon.

The Tucson Presidio Trail
The January AAHS Field Trip
Presidio Trail, Downtown Tucson
January 20, 2007; 10:00 a.m.

Our January field trip will be to the Presidio Trail in downtown Tucson. We will walk the 2.5-mile Presidio Trail to see a wide array of sites, including the newly reconstructed northeast corner of Tucson’s Presidio San Agustín, el Tirañito, and La Pilita in Barrio Viejo, and the renovated railroad depot and transportation museum, among other locations of historical interest. Gayle Hartmann, President of the Tucson Presidio Trust and former President of AAHS, will lead the trip and share her extensive knowledge of this culturally rich area. Throughout the walk, Gayle will provide commentary and perspective on the many interesting sites we will see.

We will meet at 10:00 a.m. on January 20, at the southwestern corner of Washington Street and Church Avenue. There is ample on-street parking in the area; parking is free on weekends. The tour will end at approximately 12:30 p.m., and will be followed by an optional lunch gathering at Old Town Artisans. All interested participants are welcome to join the group for lunch; please note that the cost of lunch is not included in the trip fee. Participation is limited to 12 individuals. Wear comfortable walking shoes and bring water. For additional information or to register, please contact Bridwell Williams at <azbwr@dakotacom.net> or 887.5048, or Peter Boyle at <sjpboyle@aol.com> or 232.1394. [$5 for members; $10 for non-members]

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.
ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

JULIAN D. HAYDEN STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is pleased to announce the ninth annual Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition, named in honor of long-time AAHS luminary, Julian Dodge Hayden. The winning entry will receive a cash prize of $500 and publication of the paper in Kiva, The Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History. The competition is open only to bona fide undergraduate and graduate students at any recognized college or university. Co-authored papers will be accepted if all authors are students. Subject matter may include the anthropology, archaeology, history, linguistics, or ethnology of the American Southwest and northern Mexico, or any other topic appropriate for publication in Kiva.

Papers should be no more than 30 double-spaced, typewritten pages (approximately 8,000 words), including figures, tables, and references, and should conform to the Kiva format — see <http://www.altamirapress.com/RLA/journals/Kiva/Authors.shtml>. If the paper involves living human subjects, the author should verify, in the paper or cover letter, that necessary permissions to publish have been obtained. Previous entries will not be considered, and all decisions of the judge are final. If no publishable papers are received, no award will be given. Judging criteria include, but are not limited to, quality of writing, degree of original research and use of original data, appropriateness of subject matter, and length.

Deadline for receipt of submissions is January 15, 2007. Late entries will not be accepted. Send four copies of the paper and proof of student status to: Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition, AAHS, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0026. For more information, contact Dale Brenneman at <daleb@email.arizona.edu> or visit <http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/hayden_comp.shtml>.

Scholarship and Grants Applications Available

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is pleased to announce its grant and scholarship applications for the year 2007. Scholarships and grants in amounts up to $500 will be awarded for scholarship, research, and travel related to archaeology, anthropology, American Indian studies, ethnology, ethnography, and history of the American Southwest and northwest Mexico. Applications must be postmarked by February 15, 2007, to be eligible for consideration. Applications can be obtained from some student advising offices, the AAHS website <http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs_grant_info.shtml>, or by contacting Laurie Webster, <Lwebster1@mindspring.com>.

New AAHS Mailing Policy

The Board of Directors has approved a new policy relating to replacement of missing issues of Kiva and Glyphs. The Post Office does not automatically forward third class mail, such as Kiva and Glyphs, when an individual requests that mail be forwarded to a new or temporary address (“temporarily away”). One must make special arrangements with the Post Office, and pay to have third class mail forwarded.

AAHS has to pay “postage due” on all undeliverable, and thus returned, publications. The society pays for the original postage to mail Glyphs, it pays postage due for the returned issues, and it pays again when mailing an issue that the subscriber did not receive due to failure to have third class mail forwarded. Also, missing issues of Kiva are billed to AAHS at the full publisher’s rate when they are resent.

Because we operate on a razor-thin financial margin, AAHS can no longer continue to re-send missing issues without recovering its costs. These costs may include printing, postage, and postage-due charges. For example, for the month of July 2006, over a dozen Glyphs were returned with postage due.

We will, of course, continue to re-send issues to individuals and libraries who have not changed addresses and find they are missing a particular issue. It is incumbent upon all AAHS members to keep their address information current. If a move to a new address is imminent, please notify the Vice President for Membership, Doug Gann, at 520.882.6946 or <dgann@cdarc.org>.

To give everyone an opportunity to absorb this change, the policy to recover costs for having to re-mail copies of AAHS publications will be effective January 1, 2007.

Glyphs: Information and articles to be included in Glyphs must be received by the 10th of each month for inclusion in the next month’s issue. Email me, Emilee M. Ead, at <emilee@desert.com>, or contact me at Desert Archaeology, Inc., 3975 N. Tucson Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85716; 520.881.2244 (phone), 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/>.
**Upcoming Arizona State Museum Events**

**Southwest Indian Art Fair**
- February 24-25, 2007
- 10:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m., Saturday; 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m., Sunday
- Meet 200 of the most renowned Native artists. Shop for top-quality artwork, including pottery, Hopi kachina dolls, paintings, jewelry, baskets, rugs, blankets, and much more. Artist demonstrations, Native foods, music, and dance performances. ASM members admitted one hour early on Saturday for best selection and to enjoy a light breakfast. [Entry fees apply]

**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]

**Calling All Critters!**
- March 17, 2007; 1:00–4:00 p.m.
- In response to public demand and in honor of Archaeology Awareness Month, ASM zooarchaeologist (animal bone expert) Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman hosts this first-time ever event to identify your bones—not the ones in your body—but the ones sitting on your shelf (no human remains, please, just critters). Also learn about southwestern zooarchaeology and the laws that protect archaeological and paleontological sites. You will also have a chance to see behind the scenes in the museum’s comprehensive comparative collection of vertebrate skeletons, the Stanley J. Olsen Laboratory of Zooarchaeology. [Free; ASM North Building, Room 309]

**Exhibit: Masks of Mexico: Santos, Diablos y Más**
- Continuing through July 2007
- Experience the beauty and power of traditionally carved Mexican masks from pre-Hispanic times to the present. The artisans of Mexico create a fantastic world of hand-carved wooden masks, part of a compelling and continuing tradition.
OLD PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY
5100 W. Ina Rd., Tucson, AZ 85743
520.798.1201, <info@oldpueblo.org>

“Third Thursdays” Lecture Program
7:30 p.m., Old Pueblo Auditorium

January 18, 2007: Gayle G. Hartmann, Finding Coronado’s Route Crossbow Bolts, Cat’s-head Nails, and Other Oddments
February 15, 2007: Laura Tohè, Women in Charge of Themselves: Southwestern Matrilineal Cultures
March 15, 2007: Jay Craváth, Kokopelli: Mystery of a Flute Player

Volunteer-Assisted Excavations and Free Tours with Old Pueblo Archaeology Center
Campbell Avenue Archaeological Site

Check out something new at something old! Old Pueblo Archaeology Center has begun archaeological excavations in Tucson at 3883 N. Campbell Avenue, in cooperation with CNN Realty Services, and is providing free guided tours and opportunities for volunteers to participate in the excavations on February 23-25, 2007, and March 2-4, 2007. Tours will be offered every hour starting at 9:00 a.m. on each of those dates, with the last tour of the day starting at 1:00 p.m. For those wishing to dig, hours will be 8:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. on each date.

No reservations are needed to take the tour, but Old Pueblo can accommodate no more than 15 volunteers per day to dig. To participate in the dig, you must be an Old Pueblo Archaeology Center member, at least 14 years old, and must call 520.798.1202 at least two days ahead for reservations.

The “CNN Camp Bell” archaeological site is on the west side of Campbell Avenue between Allen and Roger roads. According to Dr. Courtney Rose, the site is part of an ancient village inhabited between A.D. 950 and 1450 by the Hohokam, ancient desert farmers known for their distinctive pottery, pithouse architecture, irrigation systems, and shell jewelry-making.

CORRECTION — Missing Page from Kiva 71(3)

Please note: Page 336 was inadvertently omitted from the tie-dye article in the recent perishables issue of Kiva. The page can be downloaded from the AltaMira website: <http://pdfs.altamirapress.com/ KI/ VA_/ KIVA_V71N3Page336.pdf>.
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.