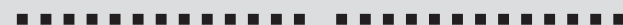




GLYPHS

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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The Wetherill brothers.

Next General Meeting: March 19, 2007

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

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Thomas Gardner was born in Buffalo, New York, on April 13, 1820. After stints in Texas and California, he arrived in southern Arizona in 1859, five years after the signing of the Gadsden Purchase treaty. Gardner first settled near the site of the future Lochiel, Arizona, on the Mexican border. While living there, he was shot twice by the Apache and nearly killed. Gardner grew vegetable crops and raised beef, all of which he sold to the miners at the well-known Mowry Mine.

In 1861, he married Gertrude Apodaca, who lived in Santa Cruz, Sonora, Mexico. Santa Cruz, at the time, was an important place at which to conduct

business for those on both sides of the international border. In 1867, Gardner moved his family to the Sonoita Valley near present-day Patagonia.

The Sonoita Valley was one of the most productive agricultural sections in Arizona. Beginning in the 1850s, the valley attracted many farmers, including Thomas Hughes, James and E. C. Pennington, and the Rickman, Ake, Findlay, Marshall, Wordsworth, and Graydon families. It was also appealing to Johnny Ward, whose ranch headquarters site was excavated by Bunny Fontana and others for the AAHS in 1960–1961. Al-

though farmers in the Sonoita area were ostensibly protected by soldiers from Fort Buchanan, and later from Fort Crittenden, only 35 soldiers were stationed at Fort Crittenden in the early 1870s. At times, as many as eight of these men were sent to live at the Gardner ranch for 2-week periods. This effort provided additional protection for the settlers.

The Apache were a continual threat to all settlers on Sonoita Creek. Between the late 1850s and 1888, well

over 100 individuals were killed along the settled 15-mile-long stretch of Sonoita Creek. No family was untouched by the violence. How many Apache died during the Sonoita Creek

raids seems not to have been recorded.

Gardner engaged in a variety of economic activities in addition to farming and ranching while he lived on Sonoita Creek. As a government contractor, he provided hay and produce to Fort Crittenden, and when the fort closed in 1873, he helped move equipment and supplies. In addition to selling food to the fort, he also sold food to others. In 1870, he hauled a wagon load of potatoes to Tucson, where they sold for 8 cents per pound.

From his first location on the creek, Gardner moved downstream some 2



miles where the water supply was more reliable. He later sold the place to Syl Lowell, who lost it when it was found to be located within the boundaries of the San Jose de Sonoita land grant.

The discouraging frequency of Apache raids, with their concomitant loss of life and property, led Gardner to give up his Sonoita holdings in 1872. He moved his family to the Apache Springs Ranch in the eastern foothills of the Santa Rita Mountains, where he stayed until 1896. There, he planted apple trees that produced quality fruit known throughout the area.

In addition to ranching, Gardner was involved with mining. He was one of the discoverers of the famous Trench Mine in 1859, near Harshaw in the Patagonia Mountains, but he and his partners did not begin serious development there until 1873. In 1863, he was connected with the San Antonio Mine, and in 1875, placer mining in the Santa Ritas excited his interest. In 1882, he and his partners located the Alta Mine.

Despite all the other activities in which he was engaged, including fighting the Apache, Gardner also

found time to operate E. N. Fish's sawmill in the Santa Ritas. He bought the mill from Fish in 1874, and operated it until 1878. He sold his lumber at 12.5 cents per board foot, delivered.

In 1896, he sold his ranch to Walter Vail of the Empire Ranch and shortly thereafter, moved to Patagonia, where he resided until his death in 1906.

In 1888, a contemporary of Gardner's said, "Old Tom is one of the most original characters to be found anywhere in the western country."

Gardner was one of the "real" pioneers of southern Arizona, a man who got his hands dirty on the front lines helping to settle and bring stability to the area. He definitely was not one of the more well-to-do city pioneers who lived within the confines of Tucson and hired others to take the risks living on their ranches and working in their mines scattered in remote areas.

— James E. Ayres (Jim), President

Last month, the President's Message contained an error. I wrote "Fort Staunton," instead of the correct "Fort Stanton."

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.

Mar. 19, 2007: Fred Blackburn, *The Wetherills: Friends of Mesa Verde*

April 16, 2007: Robert M. Wegener, *U.S. 60 Archaeological Project and Aboriginal Use of the Upper Queen Creek Region*

AAHS HAPPENINGS

TOPIC OF THE MARCH 19 GENERAL MEETING

The Wetherills: Friends of Mesa Verde

by Fred Blackburn

The Wetherills—parents, five sons, and one daughter—came from the Midwest to homestead in a fertile Colorado valley, only to find the ruins of a centuries-old structure on their land. Who had built the now-collapsed stone walls? And where had they gone? That first discovery led to many more, and what followed would etch their names into southwestern history.

Decades before the government or scientific institutions acted to preserve Mesa Verde, the Wetherills stood apart, convinced that their Quaker faith had led them here to protect prehistoric sites from wanton destruction.

Based on decades of meticulous research, I have written a book intended to set the record straight on these early Friends of Mesa Verde. The book, which argues that the Wetherills were persistent in preserving the great ruins of Mesa Verde, is one of seven titles published in 2006

in commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the establishment of Mesa Verde National Park. Copies of the book will be available for purchase at the lecture.

This lecture was organized by AAHS and the Arizona State Museum as part of Archaeology Awareness Month activities in Arizona. The lecture is sponsored by the Animas Museum in Durango, Colorado, and the La Plata County Historical Society, with financial support from the Colorado Humanities, the Ballantine Family Fund, and the Charles Redd Center at Brigham Young University.

Blackburn, Fred M.
2006 *The Wetherills: Friends of Mesa Verde*. Durango Herald Small Press, Durango, Colorado.

Blackburn, Fred M., and Ray A. Williamson
1997 *Cowboys and Cave Dwellers: Basketmaker Archaeology in Utah's Grand Gulch*. School of American Research, Santa Fe.

Speaker Fred Blackburn received a degree in Biological Science and Secondary Education from Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colorado. He is an historian, educator, and environmental and cultural interpreter. He became interested in the Wetherill family while a ranger in the Grand Gulch Primitive Area. With help from the Wetherill family, Fred has created a Wetherill Family Archive, bringing together family documents and information from other sources. He recently completed a contract for analyses of inscriptions at Mesa Verde National Park as part of the Save America's Treasures site assessment program. Fred pioneered

methodology in Historic Inscription documentation, including work in Escalante Grand Stair Case, Ute Mountain Ute Tribal Park, Grand Gulch, and Cottonwood Canyon. He is currently cataloguing the Wetherill Family Archives at the Anasazi Heritage Center.

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, in 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 became effective January 1, 2007.



IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT — THE KIVA

AAHS members have, by now, received one copy of *The Kiva* 72(1) with printing errors and a letter of apology and explanation from AltaMira Press. 72(1) was reprinted and should be in your mailboxes. AltaMira has taken steps to ensure that such errors will not happen again. AAHS would like to request that you tear off the covers, recycle, or otherwise creatively dispose of the original issue of 72(1).

Subverting the Dominant Paradigm: The “Pregnant Man” in Huhugam Rock Art

by Albert Vetere Lannon, AAHS member

It has long been an unfortunate fact that a dominant point-of-view, an accepted overarching theory, has held archaeology back. Careers are often built on a particular theory: books are published, followers seek confirming data, and a dominant paradigm is created that brooks no opposition. An example close to home comes immediately to mind: Emil Haury declaring that the Huhugam had to be a riverine people because no one could survive in the desert. This closed mouths and minds about the existence of the Marana Mound site. (Note: I use the O’odham spelling of Huhugam rather than Hohokam; it is their word after all.)



Figures 1 and 2. Photographs taken at Cocoroque Butte by the author.

On the December 2006 Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society field trip to Cocoroque Butte, I saw a juxtaposition of petroglyphs on a small rock pile just south of the main site that crystallized my idea that gender bias appears to have inhibited rock art interpretation and created a paradigm that is not consistent with the facts. Anthropomorphic stick figures are common in southern Arizona, many with a rather large line coming straight down between their legs (Figure 1, bottom). While some have found the representation ambiguous and labeled them “Lizardman,” most of the people I have talked with in the field believe them to be male bragging, a penis often longer than their legs! This may reflect male dominance and gender bias in archaeology, but it does not make sense when compared and contrasted with other anthropomorphs.

For instance, I have yet to see a figure that is believed to be a shaman (male, as far as we know) with such an appendage. Images of linked dancers, which by ethnographic analogy we know to usually be male, lack such pronounced

genitalia (Figure 1, top). Some of these figures clearly appear to be pregnant (Figure 2). Either we have pregnant men, or conventional wisdom about “male bragging” is far from the mark.

To the extent that we can determine, another view seems much simpler. Survival of the family, the band, the village, was the first priority of ancient peoples. Rock art associated with water, with hunting, with agriculture – the necessities of survival – is well accepted.

Rock art representations of pregnant bighorns and deer are accepted. In a time when infant and maternal mortality was undoubtedly high, would not there be a significant amount of concern about perpetuating the family? The band? The vil-

lage? We know that there were ceremonies in many prehistoric cultures to ensure the fertility of young women, including the grinding of powders in cupules, with those cupules sometimes located in the rock art representation of a fecund mother figure (see especially, the Anasazi petroglyphs at Rock Art Ranch near Winslow). If there was hunting magic and growing magic and water magic, there certainly should be room for birthing magic.

That would make all of those anthropomorphic figures women, and women, then, the dominant human representation in Huhugam rock art. Sorry, fellas.

To comment, please contact the author at: <bluemoon@dakota.net>.

ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGY AWARENESS MONTH

Arizona Archaeology Awareness Month is coordinated by the State Historic Preservation Office. All lectures are free and open to the public. For more information, call Darlene Lizarraga at 520.626.8381.

March 6: *Insights into Casas Grandes Ritual Landscape from Cerro Moctezuma, Chihuahua, Mexico*, by Todd Pitezal [7:00 p.m., Arizona State Museum, North Building, Room 309]

March 8: *New Perspectives on Tumamoc Hill Archaeology*, by Paul and Suzy Fish [7:00 p.m., Arizona State Museum, North Building, Room 309]

March 10: *The Wetherills: Friends of Mesa Verde*, by Fred Blackburn [7:30 p.m., Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center]

March 20: *The Davis Ranch Site and Ancestral Hopi Diaspora*, by Patrick Lyons [7:00 p.m., Arizona State Museum, North Building, Room 309]

March 22: *Something Old, Something New? The Sierra Ancha Cliff Dwellings*, by Rich Lange [6:30 p.m., Arizona State Museum, South Building]

March 27: *A Century of Preserving Mesa Verde*, by Kathleen Fiero [7:00 p.m., Arizona State Museum, North Building, Room 309]

DECEMBER 2006 RAFFLE PRIZE WINNERS

AAHS held its annual raffle at the December 18 meeting. A special thanks goes to Mel Copeland who coordinated the raffle! Winners are listed here.

Prize	Winner
Arizona Opera, two tickets to "Suzannah"	Betsy Marshall
Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, four complimentary admissions	Bridwell Williams
Arizona State Museum, 1-year membership	Laurel Cooper
Arizona Theater Co., two complimentary tickets	Sherry Freeman
Center for Desert Archaeology, supporting membership	Russ Franx
Ceramic canteen	Steve R. James
Crow Canyon, day program for two	B. L. Jones
Durango & Silverton Railroad, trip for two	Elizabeth May
Gouldings Lodge, Monument Valley, 2-night stay for two	Marta Wallace
Grand Canyon Railway, trip for two	Rob Rock
La Posada, Winslow, 1-night stay for two	Laurel Cooper
Petroglyph earrings	Arthur Vokes
Southwest ceramic turtle plaque	Christine Lange
Southwest Mission Research Center, trip for two	Peter Boyle
Tohono Chul Park, 1-year family membership	Carly Martin
Maswick Lodge, Grand Canyon, 2-day stay for two	Chris Lange
<i>Archaeology Southwest</i> , January 1999–July 2006	William Hallett
<i>Bochiti: A New Mexico Pueblo</i>	Coffin
<i>Byron Cummings, Dean of Southwest Archaeology</i>	Thrift
<i>Collecting the Weavers Art</i>	James Heidke
<i>History is the Lan</i>	Steve James
<i>Little River</i>	Betsy Marshall
<i>Pots, Potters and Models</i>	James Copus
<i>Salmon Ruins Report</i> , 3 volumes	Jeff Homberg
<i>San Xavier to St. Augustine</i>	Jenny L. Adams

TWO VOLUNTEERS NEEDED AT GENERAL MEETINGS

We need two individuals for audiovisual help at our monthly general meetings. These individuals will be responsible for working with speakers to ensure that their A/V materials are successfully presented. Familiarity with PowerPoint and with interfacing PCs to projection equipment is necessary. We would like two volunteers so one person can be a backup for the other to ensure coverage at all monthly meetings. To volunteer, or for further information, please contact Peter Boyle at <sjpboyle@aol.com> or 232.1394.

THE CORNERSTONE

Final Report on Sierra Ancha Cliff Dwellings Now Available

Since 1981, Richard C. Lange has conducted research in the rugged Sierra Ancha of east-central Arizona. Numerous cliff dwellings occur in the canyons, most dating to the late A.D. 1200s and early 1300s. A final report is now available through the University of Arizona press: *Echoes in the Canyons: The Archaeology of the Southeastern Sierra Ancha, Central Arizona* (Archaeological Series No. 198, Arizona State Museum).

The cliff dwellings were first formally described by Emil W. Haury in 1934, under the auspices of the Gila Pueblo Foundation in Globe. Haury directed two forays into the area, and his report (1934; Gila Pueblo Medalion Paper No. 14) was the only formal publication for many decades. His research contributed significantly to studies extending the range of tree-ring dating below the Mogollon Rim.

Arizona State Museum's Sierra Ancha Cliff Dwelling Project began in 1981, as a follow-up to the museum's Cholla-Saguaro Powerline Project directed by Lynn Teague and Jeff Reid. During the Cholla project, Lange worked with crews to map and record several cliff dwellings in drainages leading toward Canyon Creek. In writing up the materials from the powerline project, the Gila Pueblo Foundation's site records and collections from the southeastern Sierra Ancha became important.

The Sierra Ancha Cliff Dwellings Project sought to relocate, formally map and document, and recover additional tree-ring samples from all the cliff dwellings identified by Emil Haury. Lange was fortunate to acquire generous funding from private sources, as well as sponsorship from Earthwatch for two, 4-week sessions, in 1995 and 1996. Private support allowed formal drafting of the site maps, as well as analyses of the botanical artifacts and the roofing systems. Thousands of photographs and documents are now part of the ASM collection, preserving data about these amazing sites for future use. Over the years, dozens of volunteers have shared in the thrill of studying the spectacular cliff dwellings of the southeastern Sierra Ancha, both in the field and in the lab. Now you can read all about their exciting work. Find information about the Sierra Ancha Cliff Dwelling Project at <<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/arch/arcprojs.shtml>> and click on the link the the UA Press.

The Cornerstone is presented by:
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UPCOMING ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM EVENTS

Canoa Ranch Tour

March 3, 2007; 8:00 a.m.–1:00 p.m.

Hosted by ASM, this tour of Canoa Ranch (established in 1820 as part of the Spanish land grant), its pastures, and archaeological sites is led by former resident Deezy Manning-Catron and Canoa Ranch Director Robi Pardee. Coffee and snacks served. Limit 20 people. Contact Darlene Lizarraga at 520.626.8381 or <df1@email.arizona.edu>. [\$20 ASM members; \$250 non-members]

Clay 2: Southwest Indian Pottery Tiles

March 16–October 14, 2007

This exhibition showcases more than 75 different tiles, including works from early twentieth century Hopi artists Fanni Nampeyo and Sadie Adams, and Zia Pueblo artist Harvianna Toribio. The tiles on display reflect not only the traditional approaches from the earliest days of tile making, but also contemporary and innovative designs that push the envelope of the materials and form.

Calling All Critters! ASM's First Annual Animal Bone Identification Day

March 17, 2007; 1:00–4:00 p.m.

Arizona State Museum, North Building, Rooms 309 and 311A

ASM zooarchaeologist Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman hosts this first-time ever event to identify that animal bone you picked up years ago while hiking. Also learn about southwestern zooarchaeology and the laws that protect archaeological and paleontological sites. Tour the museum's unparalleled vertebrate collection. Activities for kids of all ages. *No human remains, please, just critters.* [Free]

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

March 15, 2007: Jay Craváth, *Kokopelli: Mystery of a Flute Player*

Globe, Arizona Centennial Anniversary with Historic Buildings Open House

March 31–April 1, 2007

Overnight at Noftsgar Hill Inn B&B

Including an on route guided tour of Boyce Thompson's Picket Post House mansion. Tour fee includes transportation by van, lodging with breakfast, and all entrance fees. [\$229 per person, double occupancy; \$329 per person, single occupancy; \$25 discount for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center members and Pueblo Grande Museum Auxiliary members]

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*
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- \$250 **Sponsors** 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

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.