



GLYPHS

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



Vol. 58, No. 2

Tucson, Arizona

August 2007

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2007 Pecos Conference



Galisteo Warrior
Comanche Gap

Pecos New Mexico

Next General Meeting: September 17, 2007

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

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



This is my 38th and final "message" as President of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, my term of office having expired as of June 30, 2007. I willingly volunteered to write the August message to give our new president, Peter Boyle, a little extra time to achieve a smooth transition from his position as Vice President for Activities.

The affairs of the AAHS are in excellent hands. Over the past three years, we have improved our management of the Haury Fund and of our other accounts. The interest and dividends gained by responsible and careful investment of our funds have given us additional working resources with which to carry out the goals of the society.

Our membership numbers continue to be strong, as do the contributions we receive from members. Most of our members are classified as "Regular" members at the \$45 level, although an increasing number of individuals renew at the "Contributor" or "Supporter" levels. Due to this strong backing, we will be able to maintain our current dues structure despite the recent increase in postal rates.

Our student membership numbers remain surprisingly low, and even with some modest attempts to increase these numbers, few new student memberships have materialized.

The AAHS always needs new members in all categories of member-

ship. I urge you all to encourage your friends and colleagues to "join up."

Also, if you do not regularly attend our monthly members' meetings held at 7:30 p.m., on the third Monday of each month in the Duval Auditorium at the University Medical Center, please plan to join us. Peter Boyle has arranged for many excellent speakers, who have presented interesting and thought-provoking discussions covering a wide range of topics. Our new Vice President for Activities, Katherine Cerino, will continue this tradition.

In a different vein, we finally have a signed contract with our new *Kiva* editor, Steve Lekson. This is a big step forward. The *Glyphs* editor, Emilee Mead, has arranged for a new printer and mailer for our newsletter. The new printer will begin with this issue. With Editor Mead at the helm, I see nothing but continued excellent content and improvements that will make *Glyphs* a must read for all our members.

Over the past few years, a number of Board members and loyal volunteers have contributed much more to the AAHS than their "job descriptions" demand. Some we thanked with the 2005 and 2007 rounds of Appreciation Awards, so I will not mention them again here, but there are many other exceptional individuals who work hard for the AAHS. Therefore, I want to thank Sarah Herr and the members of the Publications Committee for their efforts; the con-

tributors to the annual raffle, who receive little notice; and all the regulars at our monthly meetings. Finally, to Alex, Bill, Bridwell, Courtney, Gayle, Jane, Jeff, Kylie, Laurie, Lex, Mel, Peter, Todd, and Velma, who have all

served on a variety of committees, or who have assumed extra responsibilities, thanks!

—James E. Ayres (Jim),
Past President

HOLD THE DATES . . .

. . . for fall field trips! Details will be published in future *Glyphs*, but for now, mark your calendars.

- ♦ Friday, September 28, 2007: Western Archeological & Conservation Center (WACC)
- ♦ Saturday, October 27, 2007: Tumamoc Hill Habitation Sites and Petroglyphs
- ♦ Saturday, November 17, 2007: San Pedro Valley Tour (co-sponsored by the Center for Desert Archaeology)

REPORT ON THE JULY AAHS FIELD TRIP

Like the old song "McNamara's Band," we were small in number, but we saw the finest in the land. Rock Art Ranch (Chevelon Steps) has some of the most fantastic petroglyphs to be seen. Our group of six AAHS field trippers were treated to a 2-hour show on Friday under the guidance of Darlene Brinkerhoff, who has spent years studying and documenting this site. It is awesome! Later that day, we toured Creswell Pueblo, an Archaeological Conservancy site within the confines of Homol'ovi Ruins State Park. A University of Michigan Field School group, under the direction of Lisa Young (UA doctoral graduate), is in its second year excavating this site.

Saturday was Suvoyuki Day/Open House at Homol'ovi. It started with a 7:00 a.m. tour of Homol'ovi II, led by Rich Lange of ASM, who shared years of background experience with our group—an outstanding tour. Later, Lisa Young described the many pithouses she will excavate next year. Hopi dances, cultural booths/demonstrations, and other activities were available. Sunday morning, eight people accompanied Rich Lange to the Chevelon Pueblo for a walk around and description of the "what" and "why" of this site.

In spite of the heat, it was stimulating weekend of archaeology. A number of us plan to attend again next year. We highly recommend it.

— Bill Hallett

AAHS HAPPENINGS UPDATE. . .

In Awato'ovi's Shadow: Kawàyka'a in the History of Southwestern Archaeology

by Kelley Hays-Gilpin

Note: This lecture replaced the originally scheduled lecture by John Ware, which has been rescheduled for January 21, 2008. Dr. Hays-Gilpin is Associate Professor of Anthropology at Northern Arizona University and Edward Bridge Danson Curator of Anthropology at the Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff. Her lecture was of great interest and generated much discussion; a brief abstract of her talk is presented here.

The ancestral Hopi village of Awato'ovi, with its Spanish mission, kiva murals, and Harvard Peabody expedition, figures prominently in the history of Southwestern archaeology. Its shorter-lived and lesser-known sister community, Kawàyka'a, has also inspired significant research, including the 1901 discovery of a Pueblo IV period kiva mural by Walter Hough and subsequent mural studies by Watson Smith. Earl Morris's 1928 excavations at Kawàyka'a resulted in a collection of thirteenth to fifteenth century ceramics curated at the University of Colorado Museum. This collection has inspired – and continues

to inspire – research on identifying individual potters, cultural affiliation, and fourteenth century population aggregation.

For additional reading, see the chapter by Kelley Hays-Gilpin and Steven LeBlanc in *New Perspectives on Pottery Mound Pueblo*, edited by Polly Schaafsma and just published by the University of New Mexico Press. In the chapter, the authors compare the kiva murals at Pottery Mound with those at Awato'ovi and Kawàyka'a. Additionally, there is much more information about kiva murals and painted pottery in the latest issue of *Plateau*, published by the Museum of Northern Arizona.

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 LECTURE SERIES

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

- August 2007: No meeting (Pecos Conference)
- Sept. 17, 2007: Suzanne Griset, *California Basketry*
- Oct. 15, 2007: Laurie Webster, *Out of the Museum Basement: The Textiles, Baskets, and Painted Wood from Aztec Ruins and Pueblo Bonito*
- Nov. 19, 2007: Eric Klucas, *Recent Archaeological Work on the Colonial Period in the Tucson Basin*
- Dec. 17, 2007: Doug Gann, *Preservation Archaeology at Casa Malpais*

REMINDER!

THE PECOS CONFERENCE WILL BE HERE SOON!

The **2007 Pecos Conference** will be held August 9–12 at Pecos National Historical Park, New Mexico. The Pecos Conference has been an annual tradition among Southwestern archaeologists since 1927. This is the 70th meeting to present academic papers and recent research concerning archaeology in the American Southwest for professional archaeologists, avocationists, and the interested general public (80th anniversary of the conference). The conference returns to the site of the first Pecos Conference, Pecos Pueblo, New Mexico, with a theme of "Galisteo Basin Archeology."



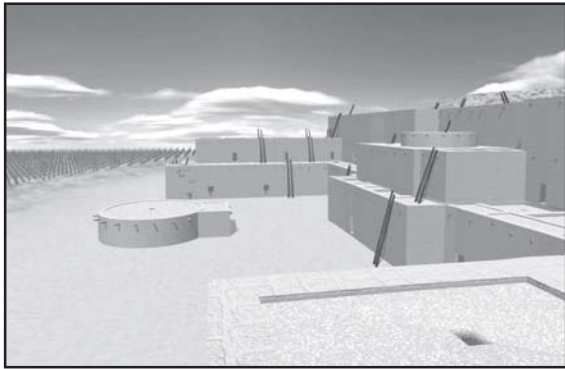
The conference site is located off Interstate 25, near the Village of Pecos, New Mexico, approximately 27.6 miles (about 45 minutes) east of Santa Fe. The 2007 Pecos Conference is sponsored by Pecos National Historical Park, with help from the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, Intermountain Regional Office/Santa Fe (National Park Service), Pecos-Las Vegas Ranger District (U.S. Forest Service), State Historic Preservation Division (Office of Cultural Affairs–New Mexico), and the School for Advanced Research.

For general conference and vendor questions, contact Christine Beekman at 505.757.6414, ext. 227 or <christine_beekman@nps.gov>. For additional information regarding registration, contact Heather Young at 505.757.6414, ext. 262 or <heather_young@nps.gov>. General conference website is <http://www.swanet.org/2007_pecos_conference/index.html>.

Salmon Pueblo: Chacoan Outpost and Thirteenth Century Central Place in the Middle San Juan Region

by Paul F. Reed, Center for Desert Archaeology, Salmon Ruins

Salmon Pueblo was constructed as a Chacoan outlier around A.D. 1090, with 275 to 325 original rooms spread across three stories, an elevated tower kiva in its central portion, and a great kiva in its plaza.



Reconstruction of Salmon Pueblo, at A.D. 1100 (Doug Gann, Center for Desert Archaeology).

Subsequent use by local Middle San Juan people (beginning in the 1120s) resulted in extensive modifications to the original building, with the reuse of hundreds of rooms, division of many of the original large, Chacoan rooms into smaller rooms, and emplacement of more than 20 small kivas into pueblo rooms and plaza areas. The site was occupied by Pueblo people until the 1280s or 1290s, when

Note: This article is excerpted (with minor editing and permission) from my paper on Salmon in a recent *Archaeology Southwest* 20(3):1-5, 2006. Center for Desert Archaeology, Tucson.

much of the site was destroyed by fire and abandoned.

Salmon was excavated between 1970 and 1978, under the direction of Cynthia Irwin-Williams, of Eastern New Mexico University, in partnership with the San Juan County Museum Association. The San Juan Valley Archaeological Program resulted in the excavation of approximately one-third of Salmon. More than 1.5 million artifacts and samples were recovered from Salmon.

In 1980, Irwin-Williams and co-principal investigator Phillip Shelley wrote, edited, and compiled a multi-volume, 1,500-page report.

The document fulfilled the reporting requirements for the series of grants under which the project had been completed, but was never intended for publication. Throughout the 1980s, Irwin-Williams and Shelley worked on a modified and greatly reduced manuscript, with the goal of producing a publishable report. The work ended with Irwin-Williams' death in 1990.

In 2000, Center for Desert Archaeology staff met with Salmon Executive Director Larry Baker, and forged a multiyear partnership. The partnership is part of the Center's effort to build a preservation archaeology network across the Southwest. The

Center's effort at Salmon began in 2001 as the Salmon Reinvestment and Research Program, which I was selected to direct. The research initiative comprised two primary tasks: first, to condense and edit the original 1980 Salmon report into a new, published technical report, and second, to conduct additional primary research in several targeted areas, with the goal of producing material for the detailed technical report, as well as a synthetic volume. I am happy to report that the three-volume report, entitled *Thirty-Five Years of Archaeological Research at Salmon Ruins, New Mexico*, has been published.

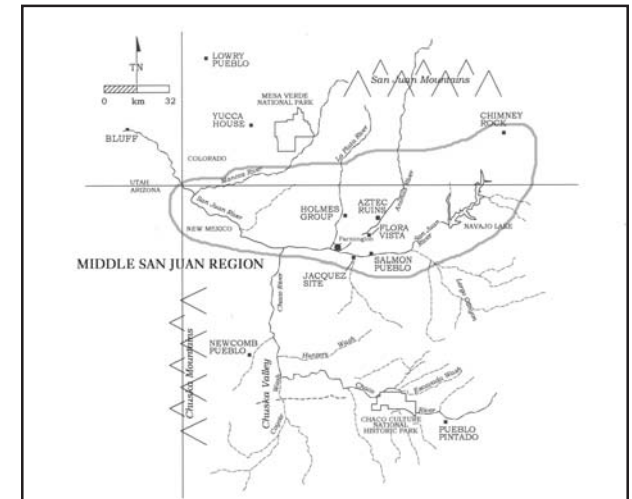
Research by archaeologists associated with the National Park Service

Chaco Project and other scholars indicates that, between 1000 and 1130, Chaco functioned as the political, social, economic, and ritual center of the northern Pueblo world. Archaeologists' views of Chacoan outliers, including Salmon and Aztec, have evolved in recent years, and some archaeologists now see little evidence for an overarching Chacoan "system." The Middle San Juan region figures strongly in modified interpretations of

Chacoan outliers. As interpreted by the original excavators of Salmon and Aztec, Irwin-Williams and Earl Morris, respectively, Chacoan migrants

established colonies at Salmon and Aztec in the late 1000s and early 1100s as part of an expansion to the north. Subsequent research suggests other communities in the Middle San Juan emulated the Chacoan architectural style. The decline of Chacoan political influence by about 1130 led to the rise of new centers across the Pueblo landscape, including sites in the Northern San Juan–Mesa Verde region and in the Zuni–Cibola region to the south. As part of this process, important regional centers emerged in the Middle San Juan region, including Aztec and Salmon.

Salmon lies between Chaco (45 miles to the south) and Mesa Verde (45 miles to the north), in the heart of



Regional map showing location of Salmon Pueblo in the Middle San Juan region.

the Middle San Juan region. In the Center's research in the area, we have

(continued on page 10)

THE CORNERSTONE

The State of the Native Nations, a New Book from the John F. Kennedy School of Government (Harvard University) Examines Progress and Challenges, Chronicles Resurgence — ASM Director Hartman H. Lomawaima is Contributing Author

After decades of grinding poverty and social distress, the 500+ federally recognized American Indian tribes in the U.S. are in the midst of a remarkable resurgence. This unprecedented movement is chronicled in a new book by the Harvard Project on American Indian Economic Development, *The State of the Native Nations: Conditions under U.S. Policies of Self-Determination*.

Borne out of substantial success in asserting rights of local self-governance and three decades of federal policies of self-determination, the revitalization of Indian Country is being directed by Native peoples themselves. They are rebuilding their governments, their economics, and their communities. "The tribes had to start this process from positions of shocking poverty, denials of their rights, and social stress. We're finding that, while the proverbial glass is still only half full, at last, it is filling," says Joseph P. Kalt, former professor of international political economy at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government and the study's principal investigator (now at the University of Arizona's Udall Center). Kalt points to some of the key findings of "The State of the Native Nations."

- ♦ While Indian citizens on reservations are still four times more likely to live in poverty than the average American, both those tribes whose governments have undertaken gaming operations since the late 1980s and those that have eschewed gaming have been growing economically at about three times the rate of the U.S. economy as a whole.
- ♦ Despite rates of college enrollment that are only half that of the general U.S. population, the number of Native students enrolled in degree-granting institutions of higher learning has more than doubled in the last 20 years.
- ♦ Although indicators of poor health and health care such as rates of infant mortality, tuberculosis, and maternal mortality remain much higher than U.S. averages, they have been steadily decreasing in the Self-Determination Era.
- ♦ Like indigenous languages the world over, American Indian languages struggle to survive, but on many reservations, Native language use remains at over 50 percent, and some tribes with economic wherewithal to invest in

cultural strengthening show signs of increasing Native language fluency among their children.

First-person essays by 14 Native leaders cover topics ranging from the endeavors of Indian artists to the importance of healthy intergovernmental relations with non-Indian counterparts. Contributing author Hartman H. Lomawaima, director of the Arizona State Museum, explains, "essays that appear throughout this volume were written by American Indian grass-roots residents, natural and cultural resources managers, civic leaders, and professionals from the health sciences, economics, business, and museum fields. The essays serve to set the stage for each chapter

or to be the final word on a topic. This volume is truly the result of a collaborative effort that gives voice to Indian Country."

More information on *The State of the Native Nations* can be found at <http://www.ksg.harvard.edu/virtualbooktour/kalt_spring_07.htm>. It is published by Oxford University Press, <<http://www.oup.com/us/he>>.

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Four Corners Learning Expedition

September 29–October 6, 2007

This popular trip fills quickly every year! Travel with museum archaeologists and 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. For complete itinerary, visit <<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/public/tours.shtml>>. [\$1,300 ASM members; \$1,400 non-members]

(continued from page 7)

chosen to use the broader and more inclusive term "Middle San Juan" and not the more restricted geographic term "Totah," used by some other archaeologists. This positioning between two of the archaeological centers of the ancient Pueblo world, both of which have undergone intensive work by Southwestern archaeologists, has meant that the Middle San Juan region has been overshadowed by its neighbors. Despite its importance to interpretations of Chacoan and post-Chacoan developments, Middle San Juan archaeology has been largely overlooked in most regional syntheses. Indeed, settlement patterns and individual site histories – for example, for Salmon and Aztec – are usually interpreted in light of Chaco Canyon and Mesa Verde.

Nevertheless, research over the last 15 years has indicated that ancient Pueblo developments in the Middle San Juan have a unique trajectory linked to, but independent of, Chaco and Mesa Verde. A growing

number of researchers, working for different institutions, have begun to discern the distinctive characteristics of the Middle San Juan. For example, Steve Lekson has highlighted the importance of the Aztec community in the post-Chacoan world and has discussed its role as a descendant Chacoan "capital" from the 1100s through the end of the 1200s. Gary Brown and colleagues have begun the task of reassessing Aztec's architecture, chronology, and place in the region. Wolky Toll and colleagues have studied the La Plata Valley over the last decade and have identified a unique local pattern of ancient Pueblo culture. Finally, the newly completed three-volume Salmon report similarly focuses on reinterpreting the site's place in the region. In all of this recent research, it is clear that the Middle San Juan region was much more than simply a receiver of people and culture from Chaco and Mesa Verde.

(this article will be continued in the
September issue of Glyphs)

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

What Do We Do with Our Ancestors?

August 18, 2007; Torreon Golf Club, Show Low

August 23, 2007; Glendale Public Library, Glendale

Director Allen Dart discusses how human remains are treated by people of different cultures, what is done when human remains and grave objects come to light in archaeological excavations, and laws that specify what must be done when human remains are discovered. No reservations required.

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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 85721-0026 USA

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