

# glyphs

The Monthly Newsletter of the  
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society

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1916-2016  
Celebrating 100 Years of Research,  
Scholarship, and Preservation

AAHS



*Partial Mimbres Classic Black-on-white bowl with a scarlet macaw, identifiable by the white area around the eye (from the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution).*

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**Next General Meeting:**  
**October 17, 2016; 7:30 p.m.**  
**University Medical Center**  
[www.az-arch-and-hist.org](http://www.az-arch-and-hist.org)

## President's Message

*by John G. Douglass*

Fall is definitely arriving. The summer monsoon heat is slowly dissipating, and soon (well, relatively soon), it'll be time to break out light sweaters and fleece. For me, the summer, in part, means getting out early in the morning to get things done before it gets too hot. When I was running a lot, that might mean heading out before first light and being back before Jill and the dog might be heading out for a walk.

Many years (but not this one, unfortunately) since we've lived in Tucson, I've headed up in mid-September to Hopi Nation for a run called the Water is Life (Paatuwaqatsi) Run. It's a relatively casual and friendly affair. In the past, the run has started and finished in Bucky Preston's cornfield, just north of the Hopi Health Care Center, outside of Polacca. Bucky's been very kind to let runners camp on his land the night before the race, since it starts at sunrise. If you attempt the longer courses (10 miles, or 50k), you run up, down, and around First Mesa and through Walpi, Sichomovi, and Tewa (Hano) villages, before heading out to the back country to the north on single track trails marked with corn flour and flagging tape. Walpi village has been occupied by the Hopi since around 1,000 A.D., whereas the latter two villages on First Mesa were founded after the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Located on the top of First Mesa's narrow ridge, the villages are linked by trails to springs at the mesa's base. The run focuses on how important water and these springs are to the Hopi. As Bucky would tell us at the start of the run each year, the Hopi believe that running on the trails helps keep them alive and the springs flowing, as the trails are seen as connections between the villages and springs. Running on trails is transformative to them and the springs they pass along. As part of the run, participants have the privilege of visiting a number of traditionally important springs around First Mesa along the course. The experience of running there is, to me, very meaningful.

Trails across Hopi Nation are important as monuments both to the past and to the present, as they connect them together. This run

has always been important to me because it helps remind me about the evolution of trails and paths to more formal and modern systems and these connections between the past and present. Throughout the American West, as elsewhere, traditional



trails have turned into tracks, which have turned into roads, and so on. As T. J. Ferguson and colleagues (2009) have pointed out, though, the connection isn't always so clear, as some trails continue to be used as such, while other paths have been transformed into more formal roads. They point out, for example, that the construction of State Route 264, which runs along the base of all the Hopi Mesas, in places, followed traditional trails, but in other sections, was diverted to avoid areas particularly difficult for construction; in those latter areas, T. J. and colleagues identified some of the traditional trail segments, some of which are still used today. Trails used for hundreds of years connecting Hopi Mesas to the Grand Canyon area and Zuni Salt Lake are still important and used today, although they may partially be altered by modern development.

As we live our busy lives and travel by car from place to place, I encourage you to think a bit more about the routes you take and what significance they may have taken in the past and what connection they have to the present. You may just discover something new about your surroundings you didn't know before.

#### Reference:

Ferguson, T. J., G. Lennis Berlin, and Leigh J. Kuwanwisiwma  
2009 Kukhepya: Searching for Hopi Trails. In *Landscapes of Monument: Trails, Paths, and Roads in Anthropological Perspective*, edited by J. E. Snead, C. L. Erickson, and J. A. Darling, pp. 20–41. University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia.

## October 17: Topic of the General Meeting

### *Social Contexts of Mimbres and Chaco Macaws*

*Patricia A. Gilman*

*Professor Emerita, University of Oklahoma*

Scarlet macaws were present and contemporary at Mimbres Classic and Chacoan sites from about A.D. 1000 to 1130, and they were the most spectacular item obtained from further south in Mexico. Does the presence of macaws in these two Puebloan traditions indicate a similar use and meaning in both communities or even a relationship between them?

In short, people used macaws and parrots differently in the two regions. For example, about 30 scarlet macaws were concentrated at Pueblo Bonito, although one or two were present in each of three other Chaco Canyon sites. In contrast, perhaps as many as 15 scarlet macaws were spread among at least six Mimbres Classic sites, some of them within the Mimbres Valley core and some not. A Mimbres macaw was buried with a person or buried by itself beneath a room floor, in Great Kiva fill, or in a midden, while most of the Chaco macaws were on floors or in room fill.

These differences support the idea that there was little connection between Mimbres and Chaco in terms of how scarlet macaws were used and probably, therefore, their role within the social and religious systems. Recent research by several of us, including Stephen Plog,



*Scarlet macaws; note the long (red) tail feathers.*

Adam Watson, and Steven LeBlanc, also suggests people from the two areas may have obtained scarlet macaws from different parts of the Mesoamerican tropical rain forests. These patterns show the complexity in studying exotic items and ancient “trade” within their varying social contexts.

**Suggested Readings:**

Gilman, Patricia A., Marc Thompson, and Kristina C. Wyckoff  
2014 Ritual Change and the Distant: Mesoamerican Iconography, Scarlet Macaws, and Great Kivas in the Mimbres Region of Southwestern New Mexico. *American Antiquity* 79:90–107.

Watson, Adam S., Stephen Plog, Brendan J. Culleton, Patricia A. Gilman, Steven A. LeBlanc, Peter M. Whiteley, Santiago Claramunt, and Douglas J. Kennett  
2015 Early Procurement of Scarlet Macaws and the Emergence of Social Complexity in Chaco Canyon, NM. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 112:8238–8243.

*Pat Gilman has done archaeological fieldwork and research in the Mimbres region of southwestern New Mexico and southeastern Arizona for more than 40 years. Her initial interests were architecture and the transition that ancient people made from living in pithouses to inhabiting pueblos. Recently, Dr. Gilman and her colleagues have been investigating the presence of scarlet macaws in Mimbres sites, their dates and DNA, and how they might have been brought to the southwestern United States from the tropical forest of southern Mexico.*



**AAHS Lecture Series**

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

Nov. 21, 2016: M. Steven Shackley, *The Southwest Archaeological Obsidian Project and Preclassic Hohokam Social Identity*

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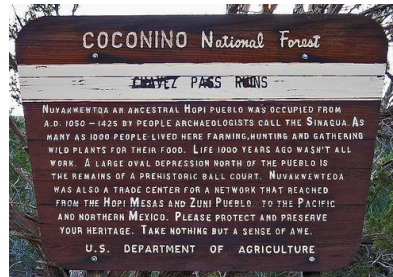
## Upcoming AAHS Field Trips

*Participation in field trips is limited to members of AAHS.  
There is generally a 20-person limit on field trips, so sign up early.*

### Nuvakwewtaqa Ruins (Chavez Pass)

October 8, 2016

Nuvakwewtaqa Ruins, also known as Chavez Pass Ruins, are the remains of a substantial Sinagua pueblo occupied between A.D. 1050 and 1425. The site served as a trade center and was integral to ancestral Hopi migrations to the east. Please join trip leader Jeff Charest for a tour of the ruins.



Located halfway between Winslow and Pine, Arizona, the site is accessible by car and a short, but somewhat strenuous, hike. Please note that the pueblo is situated on a steep and rocky slope, and some may find the approximately 1-mile-long hike difficult.

Make your way to the Blue Ridge Ranger Station by noon, Saturday, October 8, for a tour of the ruins. Unimproved camping areas are available near the ranger station, or a developed campground is available at the Happy Jack Lodge ([www.happyjacklodge.com/](http://www.happyjacklodge.com/)) roughly 15 minutes away on Lake Mary Road. More detailed trip information will follow as the date nears. Tucson folks who might want to go up the night before will find plenty of accommodations in Payson.

To register for the trip, email [cannondaughtrey@gmail.com](mailto:cannondaughtrey@gmail.com) and [jcharest@westlandresources.com](mailto:jcharest@westlandresources.com).

For more information about Chavez Pass, check out:

Brown, Gary M.

1990 *Technological Change in the Chavez Pass Region: North Central Arizona*. Anthropological Research Papers Vol. 41. Arizona State University, Tempe.



Lyons, Patrick D.

2003 *Ancestral Hopi Migrations*. Anthropological Papers No. 68. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

## Archaeological Sites of the Petrified Forest National Park November 5–6, 2016

### TRIP FULL – WAITING LIST ONLY

Explore the archaeology of the Petrified Forest National Park with Park Archaeologists Bill Reitze, Amy Schott, and Erina Gruner. Petrified Forest hosts 13,000 years of human history, including hundreds of petroglyph sites, an amazingly dense prehistoric occupation, and a rich historic record. Saturday will include a mix of pueblo, historic, and rock art site visits, including several short hikes in the core of the park. Sunday will involve longer backcountry hikes into sites in the park's new expansion lands, finishing in early afternoon. We will meet at the park headquarters off Interstate 40 at exit 311 on both days. The visitor's center is about a 30-minute drive from Holbrook, where motels are available. We will plan a group dinner in Holbrook on Saturday night.

To sign up, contact Cannon Daughtrey at [cannondaughtrey@gmail.com](mailto:cannondaughtrey@gmail.com). The trip is limited to 20 people, and we will arrange car pooling from Holbrook to limit the number of vehicles.



## New Ball Caps!

To mark our 100th year, we have new ball caps. Caps are available in gray, khaki, and olive, one size fits all. They are nice and light for the desert sun and incorporate the Hohokam dancer from our log. Order online through our website store (\$15.00, including shipping), or pick one up at a monthly lecture.



## FROM THE ARCHIVES

*As part of our 100th Anniversary Celebration, David Wilcox is contributing several articles on the deep history of AAHS. Here is the fifth.*

### AAHS and the Hohokam Museums Association

*David R. Wilcox  
Itinerant Scholar and Research Associate, Arizona State Museum*

When the U.S. Census in 1920 unequivocally showed that Tucson was no longer the largest city in Arizona, its 20,000 being surpassed by Phoenix's 29,000, the Tucson business community acted quickly to redefine its image as not only a place for health seekers, but also a welcoming place for wealthy winter visitors and retirees. They established the Tucson Sunshine Climate Club as a publicity arm of the Chamber of Commerce (Drachman 1999; Sonnichen 1987). Arrangements were also made to build the luxurious 300-room El Conquistador Hotel out of downtown (where the El Con shopping center is today). Similar strategies were pursued in Phoenix, with construction of the Biltmore resort on Camelback Road (VanderMeer 2010): the race was on for economic rewards and political clout.

Thirty years later, by winning the placement of the Davis-Monthan Air Force Base and the Hughes Aircraft Company (now Raytheon) in Tucson, businessmen like AAHS member Monte Mansfield and Roy Drachman (1999) helped Tucson keep pace with similar moves in Phoenix, and the 20,000 acres of developable land conveyed to Hughes made the 1950s an urban boom in Tucson, which led to a parallel expansion of the University of Arizona (UA) (Martin 1960). These large economic and political processes defined the context in which the UA Archaeology/Anthropology department and the AAHS grew and flourished.

One of the wealthy women who moved to Tucson in 1930 was Edith Bird Bass, whose husband Robert had been governor of New Hampshire, and whose mother, Anna Child Bird (1855–1942), had been the first woman on the Republican National Committee.



Anna's husband, Charles Sumner Bird, named for the famous Radical Republican abolitionist, twice ran unsuccessfully for governor of Massachusetts. Edith joined AAHS in 1934–1935 (AAHS Archives). Apparently, while visiting her daughter, Anna Bird went with her to see Byron Cummings' ambitious project at the Kinishba Ruin, near Whiteriver on the Fort Apache Indian Reservation (Welch 2007) — and they were thrilled!

Soon, they and their Tucson family and friends began to talk about forming a support group, but new urgency was given to that idea in March 1937, when the new president of the UA, Paul Burgess, moved to implement a Board of Regents' directive that all faculty over 70 years old should retire, with those still capable being given half-time appointments and half-pay (Riesen 1937). One of the nine faculty affected was Byron Cummings, then 76 (*Arizona Wildcat* 1938). In April 1937, the constitution and by-laws of the Hohokam Museums Association (HMA) were adopted (Wilcox 2005; also, Cummings Papers, MS 200, AHS Library), creating a new support group for both ASM and Byron Cummings.

The following partial list of the officers of the HMA (Wilcox 2016) indicates (\*) those who were also AAHS members, showing a considerable overlap: \*Thomas A. Hale Jr. (President; A. E. Douglass's nephew); \*Professor Edward Payson Matthewson; \*Miss Florence Louisa Pond; Mrs. Selim Maurice Franklin (nee Henrietta Herring); \*Pell William Foster Jr.; \*Professor Clara Lee Fraps Tanner; \*Mr. and \*Mrs. Herbert d'Autremont (Treasurer); \*Mrs. Anna Mae McGrath (Secretary); \*Mrs. Charles Sumner Bird; Miss Marian E. Child;



*Byron Cummings (right); the man on the left is likely his long-time assistant, Turner Thompson.*

*(continued on page 10)*

(continued from page 9)

Honorable and \*Mrs. Robert Perkins Bass; Mrs. Joanne Bird Shaw Parker; \*Miss Laura Lancing Page; \*Reverend Victor Rose Stoner; \*Professor A. E. Douglass; \*Mrs. Melville Hanna Haskell; Byron Ivancovitch; \*Edward Tadnell Nichols III; \*Mrs. Muriel Thayer Painter; Mrs. Margaret Erwin Schevill; \*Professor Charles Taylor Vorhies; Joseph S. Wright; Miss Florence Waterbury; General and Mrs. Charles Gates Dawes; Professor John James Thornber; Mrs. Cyril Charles Sanders (nee Phyllis Mansfeld [Monte's sister]); and \*Miss Margaret C. Love. One can, today, readily Google these names to learn who they were.

One of them, Helen Congdon d'Autremont (1889–1966) had moved to Tucson with her wealthy family from Duluth, Minnesota, in 1929, became an AAHS member in 1934–1935, established the Inn Christopher Square for wealthy patrons in 1937 (Sonnichsen 1987:217), and was treasurer of the HMA. She was also a founding trustee of the Amerind Foundation, Prescott College, the Tucson Medical Center, and the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum. Finally, she was the founder and first president of the Tucson League of Women's Voters.

In 1952, Helen helped transfer the remaining funds of the HMA to the Cummings Publication Fund and became treasurer of its Council (*Prescott Evening Courier* 1952). Like her father, Chester Aldgate Congdon, she “was always a good citizen, eager to have [her] part in every forward movement in directions [she] judged wise” (Google). She died tragically in an automobile accident in 1966.

As a result of the strong moral and financial support of the members of AAHS and the HMA, Byron Cummings, as emeritus director of the ASM, 1938–1954, published a book about Kinishba in 1940, *Indians I Have Known*, and in 1952, at age 93, *The First Inhabitants of Arizona* (Bostwick 2006). Let that record be an inspiration to us all!

### **Suggested Readings:**

*Arizona Wildcat*

- 1938 Museum director, law dean will retire, says Board of Regents; Oliver's position still unfilled; plans for stadium, health service discussed. Vol. XXVII(30), p. 1. Tucson.

Bostwick, Todd W.

2006 *Byron Cummings: Dean of Southwest Archaeology*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Drachman, Roy

1999 *From Cowtown to Desert Metropolis: Ninety Years of Arizona Memories*. Whitewing Press, San Francisco.

Martin, Douglas D.

1960 *Lamp of the Desert: The Story of the University of Arizona*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

*Prescott Evening Courier*

1952 Byron Cummings council is formed. 2 June, p. 3, col. 6. Prescott.

Riesen, Emil Richert

1937 Riesen to Emil W. Haury, 9 March. Emil W. Haury Papers, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson.

Sonnichsen, C. L.

1987 *Tucson: Life and times of an American City*. University of Oklahoma Press, Lincoln.

VanderMeer, Philip

2010 *Desert Visions and the Making of Phoenix, 1860-2009*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.

Welch, John R.

2007 A Monument to Native Civilization: Byron Cummings' Still Unfolding Vision for Kinishba Ruins. *Journal of the Southwest* 49:1-94.

Wilcox, David R.

2005 Creating a Firm Foundation: The Early Years of the Arizona State Museum. *Journal of the Southwest* 47:375-410.

2016 Data Tables and Related Information on the History of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, to 1956. Ms. on file, Arizona State Museum Library, University of Arizona, Tucson.

**glyphs:** Information and articles to be included in *glyphs* must be received by the first of each month for inclusion in the next month's issue. Contact me, Emilee Mead, at [emilee@desert.com](mailto:emilee@desert.com), or 520.881.2244.

## CARRYL B. MARTIN RESEARCH AWARD

*(sponsored by the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society)*

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society (AAHS) has received a substantial bequest from the estate of Carryl B. Martin, an avocational archaeologist and long-time member of the Society. Carryl's wish was to specifically support research.

In her honor, AAHS is pleased to announce the Carryl B. Martin Research Award. A single award of \$5,000 will be given annually to a high quality archaeological or historical research project that focuses on significant questions in the archaeology of the Southwest U.S. or Northwest Mexico. In the spirit of Carryl, projects that allow opportunities for participation by avocationalists will receive special consideration.

Applications for the first award cycle will be accepted through our website, [www.az-arch-and-hist.org](http://www.az-arch-and-hist.org), November 1-30, 2016. All applications must be members of AAHS. Applications will be reviewed by the AAHS Research Committee, and the awardee confirmed by the Board of Directors. The successful awardee is expected to submit information about the research topic for use by AAHS in its publications and on-line media, as well as a final report upon completion.

### MONTHLY LECTURES NOW AVAILABLE ON YOUTUBE

To make our monthly lectures available to members who live outside of the Tucson Basin, as well as to a wider public, we are experimenting with having them professionally videoed and posted on a Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society channel on YouTube. You can access these lectures through our website or by searching for us on YouTube. At the moment, the last five lectures are available, but we will continue adding each month. If this appears to be useful, we will continue. Feedback appreciated!



## 2016 ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL FALL CONFERENCE

The Arizona Archaeological Council (AAC) is pleased to announce the 2016 AAC Fall Conference. The symposium will be held at the Arizona Museum of Natural History in Mesa on Friday, November 18, with a reception to follow afterwards on the rooftop.

Hoski Schaafsma will chair the morning session, and the theme is "The Archaeology of Queen Creek Drainage from the Phoenix Basin to Top of the World." Although extensive prehistoric and historic settlements are present in this area, until recently, comparatively little archaeological research has focused on Queen Creek. Most of what is known about prehistoric and historic populations in south-central Arizona is based on work along the lower Salt and middle Gila Rivers. Papers presented in this session will compare and contrast the archaeology of the Queen Creek drainage from Top of the World on the east, to its confluence with the Gila River at Gila Crossing on the west. Recent investigations have shown that Queen Creek was occupied consistently from the Archaic through historic times.

The theme of the afternoon session is "New Advances in Arizona Archaeology." We invite archaeologists who have recent research they would like to share with the Arizona archaeological community to participate. The session will include reports on current excavation projects, as well as papers on recent developments in archaeological method and theory. The session will also include a panel discussion on site naming conventions that will be lead by Glenn Darrington.

The AAC is inviting speakers to present papers for either session, and selected conference papers will be published in the peer reviewed AAC journal. Specific details for the conference agenda are forthcoming. Please direct any questions to AACBoard@gmail.com.

*AAHS is pleased to offer a new benefit of membership!* All members can now access current digital versions of *Kiva* for free with an AAHS username and password. If you renew your membership online, you have already created these passwords. Visit the AAHS home page, or Publications menu to log in and enjoy *Kiva* articles, even before they show up in your mailbox.

## Cornerstone

Darlene Lizarraga, Director of Marketing  
Arizona State Museum

# Networking your way to Success in the Ancient Southwest

## A Presentation by Archaeologist Matthew Peeples

The information presented in the *Pieces of the Puzzle* exhibit is the culmination of decades of data collection and collaborative research across the U.S. Southwest and northwest Mexico. Through these collaborations we have a better understanding of how communities across the ancient Southwest responded to dramatic social and environmental challenges. Complex social networks allowed the Hohokam not only to survive but to thrive in an unpredictable arid environment for roughly one thousand years. So what happened to them? Ultimately, the migration of peoples from the north, changes in networks in the wake of this demographic shift, and new environmental challenges culminated in the regional tumult that we see in the archaeological record in the final centuries before European contact.



**Friday, Oct 28, 2016**

**Free! 7:00 p.m. @ CESL 103**

**Reception Follows Program**

Reception underwritten in part by Archaeology Southwest  
in cooperation with Eldon, Jean, and Jaye Smith.

Matthew Peeples, Ph.D. is assistant professor of anthropology at Arizona State University. His presentation is a complement to *Pieces of the Puzzle: New Perspectives on the Hohokam*, a traveling exhibit currently featured at ASM and brought to you in partnership with Archaeology Southwest.



**Arizona State Museum**  
THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA.



**Archaeology Southwest**

The Center for English as a Second Language (CESL) is one building east of ASM North • ASM is just inside the UA's Main Gate at Park Ave and University Blvd • 1013 E University • Garage parking available for a small fee at Euclid Ave and Second St or Tyndall Ave and Fourth St • [www.statemuseum.arizona.edu](http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu)



## AAHS Membership Application

Membership is open to anyone interested in the prehistory and history of Arizona and the Southwest and who support the aims of the Society. Membership runs for a full year from the date of receipt, and covers all individuals living in the same household.

Monthly meetings are free and open to the public. Society field trips require membership. Members may purchase an annual JSTOR subscription to *Kiva* back issues for \$20 through the AAHS website.

### Membership Categories

- ☐ \$50      **Kiva members** receive four issues of the Society's quarterly journal *Kiva* and 12 issues of *Glyphs*
- ☐ \$40      **Glyphs members** receive *Glyphs*
- ☐ \$35      **Student Kiva members** receive both *Kiva* and *Glyphs*
- ☐ \$75      **Contributing members** receive *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- ☐ \$120      **Supporting members** receive *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- ☐ \$300      **Sponsoring members** receive *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- ☐ \$1,000      **Lifetime members** receive *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and all current benefits

*Note: For memberships outside the U.S., please add \$20. AAHS does not release membership information to other organizations.*

### Institutional Subscriptions

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You can join online at [www.az-arch-and-hist.org](http://www.az-arch-and-hist.org), or by mailing the form below to:

Michael Diehl, VP Membership  
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society  
Arizona State Museum, The University of Arizona  
Tucson, AZ 85721-0026

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone : \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

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#### Officers

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Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society  
Arizona State Museum  
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Tucson, Arizona 85721-0026  
USA

## RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

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.

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