

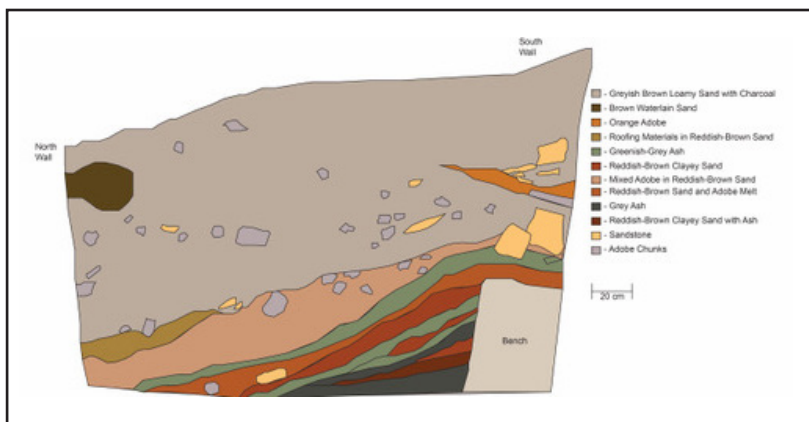


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The Monthly Newsletter of the
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society

Vol. 68, No. 11

May 2018



Profile of Kiva 558 at Homol'ovi I, illustrating the multiple episodes of cultural deposition used to close the structure. An ash cone over the bench consists of alternating layers of greenish-gray ash and reddish-brown clayey sand.

Next General Meeting:
May 21, 2018; 7:30 p.m.
Duval Auditorium
Banner-University Medical Center
1501 N. Campbell Ave.
Tucson, Arizona
www.az-arch-and-hist.org

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President's Message

by John G. Douglass

Jill and I recently returned from leading a trip to Guatemala and Honduras for a non-profit aid organization of which we are on the board of directors. We spent almost two weeks helping trip participants experience ancient Maya sites and perform service in a Mam-speaking Maya community in the western highlands of Guatemala. Our group of more than 20 volunteers built chicken coops, constructed a water-harvesting pilot project, worked with women in the community in learning how to use a solar oven, provided medical care to hundreds of people, aided several cooperative artisan groups, and much more. The non-profit has a permanent medical clinic and center in the community that provides a wide range of services; therefore, the multiple service trips provide intense pulses of much-needed additional aid to the community.

The village we work in is located at approximately 8,500 feet above sea level, and the folks who live there are principally subsistence agriculturalists, as indigenous people in the region have been for hundreds of years. Nearby active volcanoes burp ash and pumice on a regular basis, making soils fertile for agriculture. The primary limits for farming are the high altitude, access to water, the steepness



The highland agricultural landscape in Guatemala.

of the fields and associated erosion, and, of course, access to land. The landscape surrounding the community is a true mosaic of forest, agricultural land hosting a wide variety of crops, and interspersed residences.

Weaving across the highlands has been a tradition among Maya women since well before the Spanish arrived and is tied to indigenous identity, as each community weaves particular patterns that are identifiable as being from that village. Rather than using an upright loom for weaving, however, women use a back-strap technique, a tradition unique in the Americas. When the Spanish arrived in Guatemala in the 1520s, they introduced floor looms, but interestingly, these looms are only used in one community in the highlands – by men – to make a traditional, resist-dyed fabric that is woven into fabric for skirts worn by most traditional highland women.

When the Spanish arrived, they imposed tribute demands on indigenous groups, much like other areas of the Spanish Empire. Based on ethnohistoric records from the period of early Spanish occupation, indigenous Mam-speaking Maya in the region were required to produce, as tribute, a variety of foods and produce, including cacao, eggs and chickens, corn, and salt, as well as a wide variety of woven textiles. Mayan highland groups adapted indigenous technologies and incorporated new and novel innovations, simultaneously, to continue traditional practices.

I am struck by how groups across the Spanish Empire, when faced with new technologies, incorporated them in such a way as to be able to continue traditional ways. In the American Southwest, for example, the Hopi had a long-lived tradition of weaving, using vertical looms, which had been principally utilized in kivas. The Hopi adapted to Spanish demands of tribute by incorporating new materials and forms. For example, Hopi weavers – principally men – incorporated newly introduced wool into their traditional weaving practices. The Hopi, like many other groups in the American Southwest during the Colonial era, went through a processes of continuity and change to be able to both meet colonial demands placed on them while helping ensure the persistence of weaving.

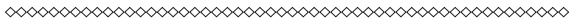
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Like many times in this column, I've only scratched the surface on these ideas about change and adaptation to allow the persistence of tradition. Laurie Webster recently published an insightful book chapter about the change and continuity in Hopi weaving traditions during the Colonial era. If you find this topic interesting, I encourage you to read her chapter to learn more about the topic (reference below).

Webster, Laurie

2017 Hopi Weaving and the Colonial Encounter: A Study of Persistence through Change. In *New Mexico and the Pimeria Alta: The Colonial Period in the American Southwest*, edited by J. G. Douglass and W. M. Graves, pp. 116 -141. University Press of Colorado, Boulder. [Available as a free download at: <https://upcolorado.com/university-press-of-colorado/item/3128-new-mexico-and-the-pimeria-alta>]



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.

- May 21, 2018: Samantha G. Fladd, *Accumulating Identities at the Homol'ovi Settlement Cluster*
- June 18, 2018: Nicole M. Mathwich, *Landscapes of Resilience: O'Odham Resource Use in the Colonial Pimería Alta*
- July 16, 2018: Karen Schollmeyer, *Perforated Plates, Fish Bones, and the Archaeology of the Upper Gila River in the Fourteenth Century*
- Aug. 2018: No Lecture: Pecos Conference, August 9-12, Flagstaff, Arizona

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May 21: Topic of the General Meeting

Accumulating Identities at the Homol'ovi Settlement Cluster

Samantha G. Fladd

University of Cincinnati and University of Arizona

Aggregated villages necessitate the continuous interactions of distinct social groups whose relationships both structure and are structured by their spatial setting. As such, negotiations of identity are often expressed through modifications to space. In addition to traditional architectural analyses, changing relationships to structures can be seen in the deliberate filling of rooms. In the Pueblo Southwest, rooms embody the memories and identities of those who use them, and the treatment of these spaces can speak to changing village dynamics.

I will present research on relationships between spaces and social identities within the three largest ancestral Hopi villages of the Homol'ovi Settlement Cluster: Chevelon Pueblo, Homol'ovi I, and Homol'ovi II. Drawing

on data compiled from detailed excavation records produced by the Homol'ovi Research Program, patterns of room modification practices can be assessed temporally and spatially. The accumulation of identities across the villages can be seen in the elaborate and nuanced practices of room closure, as well as the ways in which rooms



View of a portion of Homol'ovi II. A combination of natural and cultural processes resulted in the filling of each room seen today.

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were prepared for conversions to new uses. While often dismissed as “trash,” the Homol’ovi data suggest practices of material deposition contribute to the creation and maintenance of socially meaningful spaces and provide insights into the social identities of residents and the internal dynamics of village life.

Suggested Readings:

Adams, E. Charles

2016 Closure and Dedication Practices in the Homol’ovi Settlement Cluster. *American Antiquity* 81:42–57.

Adams, E. Charles, and Samantha G. Fladd

2017 Composition and Interpretation of Stratified Deposits in Ancestral Hopi Villages at Homol’ovi. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 9:1101–1114.

Fladd, Samantha G.

2017 Social Syntax: An Approach to Spatial Modification through the Reworking of Space Syntax for Archaeological Applications. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 47:127–138.

Hedquist, Saul L.

2016 Ritual Practice and Exchange in the Late Prehispanic Western Pueblo Region: Insights from the Distribution and Deposition of Turquoise at Homol’ovi I. *Kiva* 82:209–231.

Speaker Samantha Fladd is a pre-doctoral research associate in the Anthropology Department at the University of Cincinnati and a Ph.D. candidate in the School of Anthropology at the University of Arizona. She received her B.A. in anthropology and archaeology from the University of Virginia, where she worked for the Chaco Research Archive (chacoarchive.org). As a graduate student in Tucson, she spent several years working at the Arizona State Museum and with the Homol’ovi Research Program. Sam’s research interests center on understanding the articulation of spatial and social organization within Pueblo communities. Her dissertation work at Homol’ovi has been supported by the National Science Foundation and a 2017 Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society (AAHS) Research Grant. Sam is also involved in ongoing collaborative research on the agricultural potential of Chaco Canyon and the social and ritual organization of great houses and small sites. A paper on Pueblo Bonito, co-authored with Katelyn Bishop (UCLA), was awarded the 2018 Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition sponsored by AAHS and the Arizona Archaeological Council.

2018 JULIAN D. HAYDEN STUDENT PAPER

Congratulations to Katelyn J. Bishop (University of California, Los Angeles) and Samantha G. Fladd (University of Arizona) who were awarded the 2018 Hayden Prize for their paper “Ritual Fauna and Social Organization at Pueblo Bonito, Chaco Canyon.” This paper uses legacy collections and archival materials to explore the patterned spatial distribution of ritual faunal deposits in Pueblo Bonito to augment arguments about a dual vs. plural social organization at the great house. In their recommendation to the AAHS Board, the AAHS Publications Committee noted that they found this to be an especially well-written, carefully documented write up of original research.

The annual Julian D. Hayden Student Paper award is co-sponsored with AAHS by the Arizona Archaeological Council. The authors will receive \$750 and the publication of their paper in a future issue of *Kiva*.

MEMBERSHIP DUES TO INCREASE JUNE 30, 2018

After significant debate, the AAHS Board has decided to raise membership dues as of June 30, 2018, to keep a healthy operating balance. It has been quite a few years since the last increase, and publication and distribution costs for *Glyphs* and *Kiva* have increased significantly. The new rates will be:

Glyphs Membership: \$45.00

Kiva Membership: \$60.00

Contributing Membership: \$100

Supporting Membership: \$150

Lifetime Membership: \$1500

Student membership: \$35 (no change).

Please remember that AAHS memberships include all members of a single household.

AAHS HONORS THE “COCORAQUE ROCK BAND”

At the March meeting, we celebrated the culmination of the field portion of the AAHS-sponsored rock art recording project at the Cocoraque Butte site. The 27 people who spent a year or more working on the 5-season project were honored with Appreciation Awards. The project, led by Janine Hernbrode and Peter Boyle, recorded more than 11,000 glyphs on both the Bureau of Land Management portion of the site and the private ranch. In addition to rock art, the features of the site are being recorded in an on-going project by Bill Gillespie. Research using the rich data set created by the project is continuing.

In addition to Janine and Peter, members of the “Rock Band” included: Mary Andersen, Steven Boley, Marc Calis, Katherine Cerino, Carl Evertsbusch, Bill Gillespie, Gordon Hanson, Bob Hernbrode, Marie Lynn Hunken, Laura LePere, Timothy Loftus, Karen Lominac, David McLean, Jean Mabry, Fran Maiuri, Jack Nichols, Myra Nichols, Lynn Ratener, Gail Roper, Jaye Smith, Lance Trask, Joe Watkins, Esther White, Logan T. White, and Donna Yoder.



Members of the Cocoraque “Rock Band” who were honored at the March AAHS meeting (photo by Rick Shorrock).

AAHS AWARDS 2018

RESEARCH AND TRAVEL GRANTS

In the most competitive year in our history, AAHS received 28 proposals for Research or Travel Grants. The proposals came from a broad section of our membership, including graduate students, cultural resources management professionals, non-profit institutions, government agencies and academics. On the recommendation of the Research and Travel Grant Committee, 15 proposals from seven institutions were funded, including eight research grants and seven \$300 travel grants for students to attend the 83rd Annual SAA Meeting in Washington D.C. The total recommended for awards was \$8,490. Congratulations to all and thank you to all our members who contributed to this fund.

RESEARCH GRANTS

Jenny Adams (Desert Archaeology): \$1,000 to fund travel to the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) to examine ground stone artifacts from Pueblo Bonito. The AMNH holds collections from excavations at Pueblo Bonito by George Pepper as part of the Hyde Exploring Expedition of 1896–1899.

Karen Adams (University of Texas, San Antonio): \$990 for two AMS radiocarbon dates on prehistoric uncharred cotton (*Gossypium*) seeds from two archaeological sites in different culture areas of the Southwest United States.

Leslie Aragon (graduate student, University of Arizona): \$1,000 for her research project entitled “Dating the Cliff Phase Salado in the Upper Gila Area.” The funding will be used for AMS dating of two construction wood beams from Room 302 at the Gila River Farm site and two annuals from the hearth fill in that room.

Lori Barkwell Love (graduate student, University of Texas, San Antonio): \$1,000 for her project entitled “Formal Chronological

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Modeling for the Development of Mogollon Village.” The project will use Bayesian chronological modeling of new and existing radiocarbon dates to examine the occupation and contemporaneity of Early Pithouse period (AD 200–700) pithouses at Mogollon Village, LA 11568.

Mary Ownby (Desert Archaeology): \$1,000 for sourcing specular hematite paint on ceramic vessels in southern Arizona; specifically, to analyze the paint on Broadline Purple-on-Red sherds from two sites in the Tucson Basin and, for comparison, possible Broadline Purple-on-red sherds from the site of Snaketown along the Gila River.

Christopher Schwartz (graduate student, Arizona State University): \$500 for radiogenic strontium isotope analysis to determine if scarlet macaws (*Ara macao*) discovered in the northern Sinagua region of north-central Arizona, specifically Wupatki Pueblo, were raised locally or transported from the macaw’s natural habitat in southern Mexico and Central America.

Kimberly Sheets (graduate student, Washington State University): \$500 for strontium isotope analysis to source nonlocal bighorn sheep identified in faunal assemblages recovered from the Homol’ovi Settlement Cluster, northeastern Arizona.

Reuven Sinensky (graduate student, University of California Los Angeles): \$400 for his project “Niche Construction and Common Pool Resource Management in Marginal Locales.” The project utilizes multiple lines of evidence to explore the development and maintenance of land tenure systems and routine food processing/consumption practices; the project will require synthesis and reanalysis of existing data.

TRAVEL GRANTS

Benjamin Bellorado (University of Arizona): Ben has been invited to speak in a sponsored forum entitled “Bears Ears, the Antiquities Act,

and the Status of our National Monuments.” He is also presenting a paper titled “Fancy Threads and Tree-Ring Dates: New Chronometric Controls for the Development of Cotton Weaving Technologies and Ritual Textile Production in the San Juan Basin, A.D. 1150-1300.”

Krystal Britt (University of Illinois, Chicago): Krystal is presenting a paper titled “Sunset at Rock Art Ranch: Human Use and Occupation of the Middle Little Colorado River Valley before the Homol’ovi Settlement Cluster” as an invited member of the symposium, *Learning from Homol’ovi: Papers in Honor of E. Charles Adams and Richard C. Lange*.

Kelsey Hanson (University of Arizona): Kelsey is serving as the co-chair for the session *Performing in the Shadows: Ritual Production in Caves and Rockshelters*, presenting a paper titled “On the Persistence of Tradition: Caves, Ritual Performance, and Secrecy among Multi-Ethnic Communities in the U.S. Southwest,” and co-authoring a paper titled “The Space of Liminality: Between Ritual and Theater in Late Classic Ancient Maya Cave Rites.”

Jordan Krummel (University of Arizona): Jordan is presenting a co-authored paper titled “Interpreting Mortuary Practices in the Prehistoric Sonoran Desert: Archaeothanatological Analysis of the La Playa Burials.”

Katie Richards (Washington State University): Katie is presenting a poster titled “A Low Technology Approach to Understanding Fremont Ceramic Production.”

Amy Schott (University of Arizona): Amy is presenting a paper titled “Soil Quality and Agricultural Productivity in Petrified Forest National Park.”

Caitlin Wichlacz (Arizona State University): Caitlin is a co-chair of the session titled *Pottery in Practice: The Production and Use of Ceramics in the Ancient Southwest* and presenting a paper titled “An Efficient and Reliable Mechanism: The Human Experience of Hohokam Ceramic Exchange during the Middle Sacaton Period (A.D. 1000-1070).”

UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA SPECIAL COLLECTIONS TALK AND TOUR

The Special Collections at the University of Arizona Library holds some unique material, and over the years, many historians and archaeologists have relied on the expertise of the staff in ferreting out documentary evidence they need for research and reports. Director of Special Collections, Stephen Hussman, has a personal interest in archaeology and will provide an overview of those collections we might be interested in and take us underground to see the storage areas.

Among the holdings are the Henry Dobbins collection, Ed Abbey's papers, the Father Francisco Garces journals from 1775-1776 to the Hopi Mesas and along the Gila River, Carl Shuster's fascinating collection, *Patterns that Connect: Social Symbolism in Ancient and Tribal Arts*, including Casa Grande Ruins, Sanborn Fire Insurance maps, U.S. Military reports from the camps and forts dotting the Southern Arizona landscape, and other documentary gems. Explore their website prior to the tour: [//new.library.arizona.edu/departments/special-collections](http://new.library.arizona.edu/departments/special-collections).

This experience will be a first for AAHS, so join us for a glimpse at the collections on Saturday, May 12, at 10 am. This separate area of the University Libraries has the ultimate climate controlled and spacious interior. Special Collections is normally closed on Saturdays, but Steve will open it for our AAHS members.

The event is open to 20 people. Parking in the garages at the University is free on weekends; the closest garage is on the east side of Cherry Street across from the Library. Commencement is on Friday, May 11, so we anticipate the campus will be quiet, with easy access. We will end in time for you to get lunch. To register, please contact Chris Sugnet at sugnet@yahoo.com.

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, or 520.881.2244.

Cornerstone

Darlene Lizarraga, Director of Marketing
Arizona State Museum

*The great Raymond H. Thompson turns 94 this month, May 10.
Happy birthday, Ray!*

*The following article originally ran in the University of Arizona's
staff newsletter, Lo Que Pasa, on March 2, 2018.
It is reprinted here with permission.*

Decades Past Retirement, University of Arizona Anthropology 'Giants' Still at Work

Alexis Blue
University Communications

For many, retirement marks a time to kick back and relax – perhaps spend some more time on the golf course.

This could not be further from the truth for three retired University of Arizona anthropology professors who, several years after their official retirement dates, remain actively engaged and deeply respected members of the University of Arizona (UA) community.

Ray Thompson, Vance Haynes, and Art Jelinek – all nearing or above 90 years of age – continue



(From left): Vance Haynes, Art Jelinek, and Raymond Thompson, who were honored by the School of Anthropology on March 19, 2018 (photo by Kyle Mittan/University Communications).

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to contribute to UA research, scholarship, and institutional memory. All three say they felt a strong sense of responsibility to their field and their colleagues to keep going with what they started at the University.

"We in the School of Anthropology recognize how privileged we are to benefit from the continued mentorship and guidance of these three individuals and wanted to celebrate them and their ongoing contributions to our school, the University of Arizona, the field of anthropology and our society," said Diane Austin, director of the School of Anthropology.

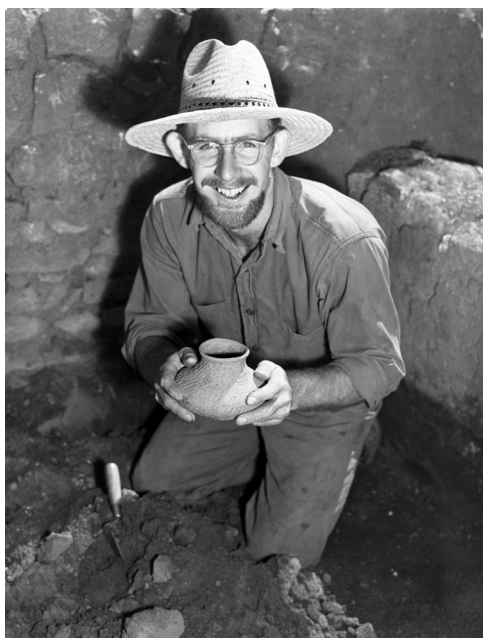
Ray Thompson

Thompson's interest in archaeology began when he was a boy growing up in Maine. He was fascinated with Native Americans of the northeastern U.S., and says he "read out all the libraries in the state of Maine" on the subject.

"I gradually began to realize that I was not going to be an Indian, but I could study Indians," he said.

By high school, Thompson knew he wanted to be an archeologist. Tufts University, which offered him a four-year scholarship, didn't have an archaeology program, so he enrolled as a geology major.

Knowing that the UA and Arizona were considered "nirvana for archaeologists," Thompson applied during his junior year at Tufts to the UA's Point



*Ray Thompson at Point of Pines field school in 1946
(photo courtesy of the Arizona State Museum).*

of Pines archaeological field school. He was accepted, and it was at that summer field school, on the San Carlos Apache reservation in Arizona, that he met Emil Haury, then director of Arizona State Museum (ASM) and what was then the UA Department of Anthropology.

"That was the beginning of my life, so to speak," Thompson said. "There, I met not only Haury, but a galaxy of famous archaeologists, many of whom became my supporters early in my career. I also met a woman, Molly Kendall, who became my wife of 66 years."

Thompson returned to Point of Pines the following summer as dig foreman. He continued his education at Harvard, where he earned his master's and doctorate. He went on to teach at the University of Kentucky, where he stayed in contact with Haury, who offered him a UA faculty position in 1956.

"He adopted me; he furthered my career in many wonderful ways," Thompson said.

Thompson followed in his mentor's footsteps, succeeding Haury in 1964, as the third head of the Department of Anthropology and director of ASM. He also became director of the Point of Pines field school.

Thompson guided the highly ranked anthropology program through a period of booming growth in higher education, during which time the department ballooned from 14 to 40 faculty members.

In 1980, when the Anthropology Department and museum were split into separate units, Thompson stepped down as department head, but remained museum director until 1997, when he officially retired at age 73.

Now a sharp-witted 93-year-old, Thompson hasn't let age hold him back, despite having a hip replacement following a bone cancer diagnosis about two years ago.

He still spends a great deal of time at the museum and remains a popular and frequent speaker at events there.

"I'm a man who requires completion," he said. "I carry some guilt that I was not able to finish several research projects, but fortunately others have been able to pick those up, so the guilt is disappearing rapidly."

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Thompson jokes that he now has the “unenviable role” of being treated as “memory bank” for the Anthropology School and museum.

“This business of being the memory bank has put me in a position of being constantly asked for help, and I have always responded positively,” he said. “It’s enabled me to develop a close working relationship with the people who’ve succeeded me.”

Among the projects in which Thompson is currently involved is the work of ASM Director Patrick Lyons, whose research at Point of Pines picked up where Thompson left off.

“One of the things that’s amazing about Ray is he remembers everything,” Lyons said. “I can’t remember what I had for breakfast, but I can give him a feature number or structure number from something he excavated in the 1950s, and he can tell me who dug it, who that person’s roommate was, what college that person went to, and, if he tries really hard, the name of the boyfriend or girlfriend of that person. We’re lucky that he remembers so much, because Point of Pines has fantastic records in terms of the primary data that were created during the excavations, but what does not exist are interpretations and syntheses. So we are fortunate to have the benefit of his opinions and his interpretations.”

Lyons, who’s in his fifth year as director of the ASM, says Thompson is a mentor not only as a researcher but as a leader. Thompson was among the first museum directors in the country



Ray Thompson served as head of the Department of Anthropology from 1964 to 1980 and director of the Arizona State Museum from 1964 to 1997 (photo courtesy of the Arizona State Museum).

to bring in computers and conservators. He also began the process of repatriation – returning Native American cultural items to their tribes – before it was required by law, and he lobbied for and helped get passed the federal Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

“He’s a true giant,” Lyons said. “Ray has been at the forefront of everything good in archaeology and Southwestern anthropology.”

For Thompson—who has two daughters, two grandchildren, and two great-grandchildren—the decision to keep working is a lifestyle choice and the continuation of a childhood dream.

“The wonderful thing about being an academic is when you retire, it isn’t the same as retiring from a factory,” he said. “You can continue to enjoy the same kind of life that you had in your job.”

Vance Haynes

When Haynes retired from the UA almost 30 years ago, in 1999, he had some 30 unfinished projects.

He was determined that they wouldn’t stay that way.

Haynes, who turned 90 this year, still comes into his office in the School of Anthropology every day. He also remains active in the field, working just last summer at a mammoth kill site in Wyoming.

“I feel obligated to get this work out that other people helped me with,” he said.

Haynes is currently working with colleagues in New Mexico to publish research on the Clovis occupation of Arizona’s San Pedro Valley (the Clovis were a prehistoric Paleoindian culture). He’s also working on a book about the origins and development of the post-Civil War Springfield Officers Model Rifle, designed and manufactured by the National Armory from 1875 to 1885 and sold only to officers of the U.S. Army and Navy. Only 487 of the lightweight sporting rifles were made, and the collectors’ items have fascinated Haynes since he was a boy.

Haynes began his college education at the Colorado School of Mines, studying geological engineering. But he had always been interested in archaeology, especially early man.

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"Eventually, I was told by various archaeologists, 'You know, you can make a living at this,'" he said.

In 1961, Haynes came to the UA to learn about radiocarbon dating, and earned his doctorate in geology four years later. He taught at Southern Methodist University before being hired to the UA anthropology and geosciences faculty by Thompson in 1974.

Throughout his career, Haynes' research on Paleoindians and the peopling of the New World, as well as climate change in the hyperarid eastern Sahara, took him across the globe, from southwestern Egypt and northwestern Sudan to China. Among his proudest career accomplishments was being elected into the National Academy of Sciences in 1992, but he says his greatest reward is his students who have gone on to have distinguished careers of their own.

When Haynes retired, he turned over his geoarchaeology lab on campus to his colleague, anthropology and geosciences professor Vance Holliday, but he set up his own mini lab in his garage at home, where he often pre-treats radiocarbon samples before they go to the UA for dating.



Vance Haynes with students at the Murray Springs mammoth kill site, near Sierra Vista, Arizona, in 2007 (photo courtesy of Vance Holliday).

"He's been one of the key players in the history of radiocarbon research here going back to the '60s," said Holliday, who was a graduate student at Texas Tech University when he first met Haynes in 1975. "He's been right at the heart of radiocarbon research, in general, for many years."

Holliday, who has collaborated with Haynes on a number of projects, describes Haynes as a "consummate scientist" — a meticulous man with incredible integrity and patience.

"I realized very early on that he got along with just about everybody," Holliday said. "There are some colorful characters in our area of study, and Vance has worked with and gotten along with most of them, and I

admired that because he has a lot more patience than most of the rest of us."

Haynes and his late wife, Elizabeth "Taffy," whom he met while stationed in Alaska in the Air Force, had one daughter, Elizabeth "Lisa," who, like her father, also worked at the UA. She was a wildlife biologist studying big cats before retiring.

While officially a professor emeritus, Haynes is more than happy to continue working.

"To me, playing golf is a total waste of time," he said. "'There's so much other stuff to do before one passes away.'"

Art Jelinek

Like Thompson, Jelinek began developing an interest in archeology when he was young. He remembers picking up Native American artifacts around his grandmother's summer home in southwestern Michigan.

After serving in the Marine Corps, Jelinek went to the University of New Mexico on the GI Bill. He earned his bachelor's degree in anthropology there before going on to get his master's and doctorate from the University of Michigan.

He taught at the University of Chicago and University of Michigan before Thompson hired him at the UA in 1967.

Jelinek's research, which focuses primarily on Neanderthal culture, has taken him to prehistoric sites and collections all over the world, including locations in Israel, France, Germany, Turkey, England and Scotland.

He's published more than 70 academic articles and delivered 60 professional papers at national and international meetings, continuing to publish research long after his official retirement date in 1993.

"I retired so I could work," he quipped. "I spent 20 years after my retirement date finishing a major report on my last archaeological excavation, and it was published by the University of Arizona Press in 2013—'Neandertal Lithic Industries at La Quina.' It weighs 5 pounds."

Like Thompson and Haynes, Jelinek felt obligated to persevere with his work.

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"It was something I felt I owed to my colleagues to make that information available in a form that I thought made sense," he said.

While Jelinek's research output is impressive, he says his proudest career achievement is "the number of students that I trained who've gone on to successful careers."

Jelinek, who will turn 90 this summer, has outlived some of those students now, but continues to stay in touch with those he can — many of whom have now retired or are nearing retirement themselves. He also occasionally meets with current UA students working in areas related to his.

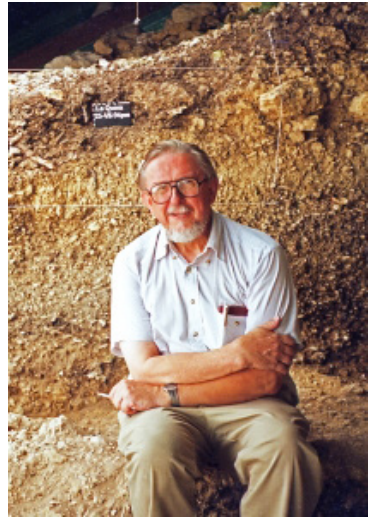
Steve Kuhn, who has taught in the School of Anthropology for 25 years, says Jelinek has the air of an "old-school academic."

"I'm 61, and I still feel like a student when I go talk to him," said Kuhn, who has done work with Jelinek related to Tabun Cave in Israel, which Jelinek excavated in the 1970s. "We're good friends, but still I feel nervous, and I don't go talk to him unless I really have my act together."

Once you get to know Jelinek, however, you see that he's genuine and warm, with an incredible sense of humor to go along with his incredible breadth of knowledge," Kuhn said.

"He's almost 90 but continues to be active and interested in the field — interacting with students and professionals when they come through," Kuhn said. "It's something we should all aspire to. I don't know what his secret is."

When he's not working, Jelinek does photography — mostly landscapes. He has one son and has been married for seven years to his second wife, Carol Gifford, who received her anthropology degree from the UA in 1952.



Art Jelinek took this self-portrait in 1994, at the close of 10 years of excavations at the site of La Quina in France.

"It's an example of the congeniality of the school and its continuing interest," he says. "It's nice to be recognized by so many good people, and in such good company as my two colleagues, who are both close friends and have been for many years."



The *Presidio San Agustín del Tucson Museum* is a re-creation of the Tucson Presidio built in 1775. Visitors travel back in time to learn about life as early



Tucsonans would have lived it. Docent tours discuss life in the Santa Cruz Valley for early Native Americans, Presidio residents, and Territorial period settlers. See the archaeological remains of a pithouse, walk along the original Presidio wall, and experience a 150-year-old classic Sonoran Rowhouse. The Presidio is located at 196 N. Court Ave., and is open Wednesday through Sunday, 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. Admission is \$5 for general public (\$1.00 for children 6-14 years; free for children 5 and under and for Presidio Trust members).

See tucsonpresidio.com/ for more information about visiting, programs, the events calendar, volunteering, membership, and support. Or call 520.837.8119 to speak with someone.



Call for Papers! New Mexico State University will host the 20th Biennial Mogollon Archaeology Conference October 11-13, 2018, in Las Cruces. Visit the conference website at: www.lonjulnet/mog2018/. Papers, presentations, or special sessions that relate to the archaeology of the Mogollon region are welcome. Submit your abstract by August 1, 2018, to Dr. Lonnie C. Ludeman, lludeman@zianet.com. Notifications of acceptance will be sent by August 8, 2018.

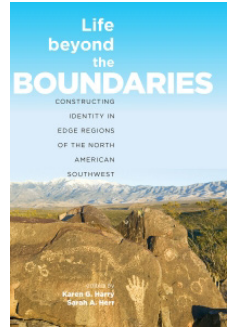
Just Published!

Life Beyond the Boundaries: Constructing Identity in Edge Regions of the North American Southwest

edited by Karen G. Harry and Sarah Herr

Life Beyond the Boundaries explores identity formation on the edges of the ancient Southwest. Focusing on some of the less understood regions, including the Jornada Mogollon, the Gallina, and the Pimería Alta, the authors use methods drawn from material culture science, anthropology, and history to investigate themes related to the construction of social identity along the perimeters of the American Southwest.

Volume is available in cloth (University Press of Colorado and Utah State University Press) or ebook (directly from your preferred ebook outlet).

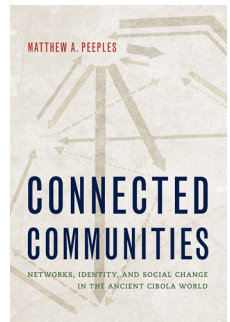


Connected Communities: Networks, Identity, and Social Change in the Ancient Cibola World

by Matthew A. Peeples

In *Connected Communities*, Matthew A. Peeples examines a period of dramatic social and political transformation in the ancient Cibola region (circa AD 1150–1325). He analyzes archaeological data generated during a century of research through the lens of new and original social theories and methods focused on exploring identity, social networks, and social transformation. In so doing, he demonstrates the value of comparative, synthetic analysis. Matt's book received a 2017 AAHS Subvention Award.

Volume is available in hard cover and as an ebook (University of Arizona Press).



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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. If you are joining as a household, please list all members of the household. Monthly meetings are free and open to the public. Society field trips require membership.

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You can join online at www.az-arch-and-hist.org, or by mailing the form below to:

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