



glyphs

The Monthly Newsletter of the
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society

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September 2023



Marjorie Ferguson (top left), instructor and supervisor of the Tecolote excavations (LA 296) in 1932, with her anthropology and archaeology students from New Mexico Normal University, and field crew. (Courtesy of the Archives, Museum of Indian Arts & Culture, Laboratory of Anthropology; Marjorie Lambert Collection; Negative No. 70.854)

Next General Meeting:

September 18, 2023

7:00 pm (MST)

University of Arizona
Environmental and Natural
Resources Building 2, Room 107
Agnes Neelms Haurly Lecture Hall
1064 E. Lowell Street
Tucson, Arizona

and

AAHS@Home (Zoom webinar)

www.az-arch-and-hist.org

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President's Message

by Rich Lange, President

The topic of “climate change” is front and center for many populations all over the world, as humans and other species experience, and are seemingly relentlessly reminded of, rising seas, massive fires, tornadoes, hurricanes, and extreme temperatures. It often has political overtones as to whether it is really happening at all, and, if so, it is good or bad? For purposes of discussion here, I am going to assume that climate “is” and that it is mostly beyond the control of an individual or a small group to alter or affect the variations on a daily, seasonal, or yearly basis. What is “normal” is what is experienced by an individual or small group, usually outside of long-term statistics or trends and, therefore, focused on the life-experience activities in the place where that individual lives.

To try to explain or explore this perspective further, I will rely on my own experiences and things I have learned about in my own lifetime. I have been fortunate to have lived and worked in the same place(s) for several decades. This creates an advantage of being able to personally remember when the Santa Cruz and Rillito Rivers flooded in Tucson, sometime destructively (in the 1980s), but I also realize that these events do not happen every year. That is one example of memory and experience in one particular location.

In another location in central Arizona, I remember water seeps (springs) that were flowing or creating wet areas along the side of the road for 5 to 10 years in the 1970s, but since then, have rarely been present. Later in the 1980s and 1990s, when working in another area in northeastern Arizona, I became increasingly aware of the regional implications from several studies by researchers like Jeff Dean, Don Graybill, Tom Kolbe, and Carla VanWest who worked with tree-ring data and streamflow data to retrodict precipitation and streamflow into the past.

These studies allow us to see how patterns such as El Niño/La Niña in the waters of the Pacific Ocean can affect regional patterns (as in the southwestern United States). Then, within regions like

that, how climate is manifested in more local areas, such as the so-called Great Drought of the late 1200s CE in the Four Corners area of the U.S. Southwest, or the massive floods of the late 1300s CE that undoubtedly stressed and collapsed the Hohokam canal systems in the Phoenix Basin.

In northeastern Arizona, we assembled the precipitation and stream flow data together to show periods (somewhere between oscillating and random) of retrodicted greater and lesser

precipitation and streamflow. Along the Little Colorado River east of Winslow and upstream from there, it is evident that past occupations occurred primarily when flows in the river were at or below “normal;” that is, when the flow is above normal, the flow can be destructive or too hard to control (such as by diversions or ditches). It is only after the mid- to late 1200s CE that the large Homol’ovi pueblos were built and had sustained occupations – the greater available labor pools made these larger communities and more intensive use of the floodplain possible.



Little Colorado River floodplain near Homol’ovi I pueblo. Top photograph is as the area normally appears; bottom photograph is during flooding in 1993.

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I also learned to be cautiously skeptical of the tree-ring and precipitation records. The growth patterns certainly showed wetter periods of more likely seasonal flooding and greater ground moisture. However, there can also be other extreme flood events not recorded in the tree-ring records. Why? Seasonality. In 1993 and 1995, the Little Colorado River flooded in the winter (from the usual trickle to more than 16,000 cfs!). Those floods overtopped the south roomblocks and plaza of Homol'ovi I pueblo, at the edge of the Little Colorado floodplain on a low terrace, and completely flooded Homol'ovi III pueblo in the middle of the floodplain.

Living trees at the edge of the forest were cored several years later, and those years were not recorded in the tree-ring growth as substantially wetter years. There was a good snowpack in the mountains and along the Mogollon Rim, and a warm, heavy rainstorm brought it all down at once. So, the water flowed by and disappeared before the spring and summer growth seasons. Similarly, such flows would have been unusable by the early farmers along the river, but could have affected where they were living and farming and could also involve losing or re-locating preferred farming locations in the floodplain as the main channel moved, downcut, or aggraded.

Looking back, data along the middle Little Colorado River show that within 6-year windows, 1–2 years could be very good for farming (moisture, but not excessive), 1–2 years would be bad (too dry or too wet), and the other years just so-so. If these occur randomly, what a farmer learned one year about a particular field location may or may not be usable the following year. Once multiple years in a row were bad, stored seeds may be running out, and the best option was to move somewhere else—either up- or downstream, or many miles away to another valley, stream, wash, or elevation.

Backing off to a wider region and longer time spans, trends do become evident in climate. Cumulatively, population shifts and migrations occur—responses to environmental and social conditions and interactions. Were these also responses to climate change? In a general sense, yes. However, they are also attempts to deal with or take advantage of what “is.”

Suggested Reading:

Adams, Charles E. (editor)
1996 *Rivers of Change: Prehistory of the Middle Little Colorado River Valley, Arizona*. Archaeological Series No. 185. Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson.

Lange, Richard C.
1998 *Prehistoric Land-Use and Settlement of the Middle Little Colorado River Valley: The Survey of Homolovi Ruins State Park, Winslow, Arizona*. Archaeological Series No. 189. Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson.

2020 Down Along Paayu: The History of Homol’ovi II Pueblo, Arizona. *Arizona Archaeologist* 43(1-2).



AAHS Lecture Series

Beginning in September 2023, lectures will be offered in a hybrid format, presented in-person at the University of Arizona in Tucson, Building ENR2, Agnese Nelms Haury Lecture Hall, Room 107, and simultaneously through Zoom.

Directions to Room 107, with parking information, will be on the AAHS website, as well as in lecture emails received by members for the upcoming hybrid lectures.

- Sept. 18, 2023: Shelby Tisdale, *The Contributions of Marjorie F. Lambert to Southwest Archaeology*
- Oct. 16, 2023: Nick Kessler, *Tree-Ring Dating Techniques for the Desert Basin of Southern and Central Arizona*
- Nov. 20, 2023: Maren Hopkins and Kelsey Hanson, *TBA*

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.



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September 18: Topic of the General Meeting

The Contributions of Marjorie F. Lambert to Southwest Archaeology

Shelby Tisdale

In the first half of the twentieth century, the canyons and mesas of the Southwest beckoned and the burgeoning field of archaeology thrived. Among those who heeded the call, Marjorie Ferguson Lambert became one of only a few women who not only left their imprint on the study of southwestern archaeology and anthropology but who flourished.



Marjorie Ferguson Lambert

After spending time in the University of New Mexico/School of American Research archaeology field schools, she became the supervisor of several archaeological projects and directed her own field school before becoming one of the first women to become a curator of archaeology in a major southwest museum. She was known for her collaborative work with Native Americans and her

meticulous fieldwork techniques. In addition to archaeology, Lambert was interested in the history and ethnology of the Southwest.

Through Lambert's life story, we gain new insight into the intricacies and politics involved in the development of archaeology and museums in New Mexico and the greater Southwest. We also learn about the obstacles young women had to maneuver around in the early years of the development of southwest archaeology as a

This lecture is free and open to the public, but for Zoom attendance, you must pre-register at: <https://bit.ly/2023SeptTisdaleREG>

profession. Tisdale brings into focus one of the long-neglected voices of women in the intellectual history of anthropology and archaeology and highlights how gender roles played out in the past in determining the career paths of young women. Women's voices have long been absent throughout history, and Marjorie Lambert's story adds to the growing literature on feminist archaeology.

Speaker Dr. Shelby Tisdale, retired Director of the Center of Southwest Studies at Fort Lewis College in Durango, Colorado, has more than 40 years of combined experience in museum administration; anthropological, tribal museum, and cultural resources management consulting; and university teaching. She is the former Director of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe, New Mexico and the Millicent Rogers Museum in Taos. She also served as Vice President of Curatorial and Exhibitions at the Autry Museum of the American West in Los Angeles. Dr. Tisdale received her Ph.D. in cultural anthropology from the University of Arizona in 1997. Her B.A. is from the University of Colorado-Boulder where she studied anthropology and southwestern archaeology, and her M.A. is from the University of Washington where she majored in social anthropology and museum studies.

Dr. Tisdale has curated numerous exhibitions on Native American and Hispano arts, culture, and history. She has published 45 articles and book chapters relating to American Indian art and culture, repatriation, and women in the West. She contributed to and directed the publication of the Oklahoma Book Award winning *Woven Worlds: Basketry from the Clark Field Collection*, for the Philbrook Museum of Art in Tulsa, Oklahoma (2001). Her book, *Fine Indian Jewelry of the Southwest: The Millicent Rogers Museum Collection* (Museum of New Mexico Press, 2006) received the Ralph Emerson Twitchell Book Award from the Historical Society of New Mexico and the Southwest Book Award from the Border Regional Library Association. She edited *Spider Woman's Gift: Nineteenth Century Diné Textiles* (Museum of New Mexico Press, 2011). Her book, *Pablita Velarde: In Her Own Words* (Little Standing Spruce Publishing, 2012), is a full-length biography of the famous American Indian painter. Dr. Tisdale recently edited *Federico: One Man's Remarkable Journey from Tututepec to L.A. by Federico Jimenez Caballero* (University of Arizona Press, 2021), which received Honorable Mention for Non-Fiction Biography in English from the International Latino Book Awards in 2021. Her most recent book, *No Place for a Lady: The Life Story of Marjorie F. Lambert*, was published by the University of Arizona Press in 2023.

Dr. Tisdale currently calls Tucson, Arizona her home.

AAHS News

First, a big thank you to Fran Mauiri for setting up and running our previous Zoom lectures. She has done a fantastic job, and we are lucky to still have her working behind the scenes.

Coming up September 10–11 is a field trip to northeastern Arizona to visit ancestral Hopi sites in Homolovi State Park and to visit the spectacular rock art at Rock Art Ranch. Space is limited to 20 people. Sign up soon!

Our upcoming September 18 lecture features award-winning author, Dr. Shelby Tisdale, who will talk about the contributions Marjorie F. Lambert made to the early development of southwest archaeology. The lecture is based on Dr. Tisdale's new book, *No Place for a Lady: The Life Story of Archaeologist Marjorie F. Lambert* (University of Arizona Press 2023). Through this brief biographical sketch, you will gain insight into a time when there were few women establishing full-time careers in anthropology, archaeology, or museums.

Dr. Tisdale's lecture also marks the transition to a hybrid format hosting in-person lectures as well as continuing the virtual Zoom format. In-person meetings will be on the University of Arizona campus at the Environmental and Natural Resources 2 Building, Room 107 (also known as the Agnese Haury Lecture Hall). We will continue to offer a virtual meeting through Zoom for those who are not in Tucson or for those who choose to participate virtually. A reminder that no registration is required for in-person attendance. However, if you would like to attend the meeting via Zoom, pre-registration is required at <https://bit.ly/2023SeptTisdaleREG>.

As a reminder, we do not host an August lecture because we will be at the Pecos Conference, hosted this year in Flagstaff, Arizona, August 10–13. We will be selling used archaeology books and some previous volumes of *Kiva*. Please join us, find some good books, and help support the Arizona State Museum library. We will also be selling shirts and hats and presenting the Byron Cummings Award, the Victor R. Stoner Award, and Alexander J. Lindsay Jr. Unsung Hero Award.



In-person AAHS monthly lectures begin again at the University of Arizona with the September 2023 lecture (Environmental and Natural Resources 2 Building). Parking is easy! The 6th Street Parking Garage is next to ENR2 to the east, and a surface lot is available across 6th Street from ENR2.



Old Pueblo Archaeology Educational Programs

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center offers speakers to give presentations on various topics for educators and other adults, as well as for children, upon demand.

Examples of topics include:

- ◆ Ancient Native American Pottery of Southern Arizona
- ◆ The Antiquity of Irrigation in the Southwest
- ◆ Archaeology and Cultures of Arizona
- ◆ Archaeology and You: Preserving the Past for the Future
- ◆ Modern and Historical O'odham Culture
- ◆ Arts and Culture of Ancient Southern Arizona Hohokam Indians
- ◆ Hohokam and Mimbres Art and Ideology
- ◆ Set in Stone but Not in Meaning: Southwestern Indian Rock Art
- ◆ Arrowhead Making and Flintknapping Workshop
- ◆ Traditional Pottery Making Working

To schedule a speaker on these or other Southwestern archaeology, history, and culture topics your organization might like to hear about, contact Old Pueblo Archaeology Center at 520.798.1201.

Cornerstone

Darlene Lizarraga, Director of Marketing
Arizona State Museum

DON'T MISS THESE UPCOMING ASM MASTER CLASSES



The Origins and Antiquity of Perishable Material Culture

A four-part series taught by perishables expert Dr. Edward A. Jolie, Clara Lee Tanner associate curator of ethnology and associate professor of anthropology.

Saturdays, January 6, 13, 20, 27, 2024
9:00-11:00 a.m. In Person. ASM Room 309
\$150 ASM members or \$180 non members

In this Master Class, Dr. Jolie will take you through the global origins and antiquity of perishable material culture (wood and hide working, string, basketry, textiles, etc.), going as far back as millions of years ago in Africa and beyond.

Full details at: statemuseum.arizona.edu/events/perishables



Recent Discoveries Regarding Point of Pines Pueblo

A six-part series taught by Dr. Patrick D. Lyons, ASM director and curator, and professor of anthropology.

Wednesdays, Jan 31, Feb 7, 14, 21, 28, and Mar 6, 2024
10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m. Arizona time, via Zoom
\$150 ASM members or \$180 non members

Excavated from 1946 to 1958 by the Arizona State Museum and the University of Arizona Department (now School) of Anthropology, Point of Pines Pueblo was the largest late pre-Hispanic settlement in the mountains of Arizona, consisting of as many as 800 rooms. Point of Pines Pueblo has long been at the center of discussions about ancient migrations in the U.S. Southwest and interactions between locals and immigrants. However, a lack of systematic analysis of the collections from the site and a dearth of published data about it have left generations of researchers in the position of having to make assumptions about social processes unfolding in the Point of Pines region based on Emil W. Haury's (1958) six-page summary of his complex inferences. This Master Class explores the results of four recent studies focused on the unpublished collections from the site and their associated records, including original fieldnotes, maps, and photographs. Full details at: statemuseum.arizona.edu/events/point-pines

Contact: Darlene Lizarraga at dfl@arizona.edu or 520-626-8381

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. 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.

Membership Categories

- ☐ \$60 **Kiva members** receive four issues of the Society's quarterly journal *Kiva* and 12 issues of *Glyphs*
- ☐ \$45 **Glyphs members** receive *Glyphs*
- ☐ \$35 **Student Kiva members** receive both *Kiva* and *Glyphs*
- ☐ \$100 **Contributing members** receive *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- ☐ \$150 **Supporting members** receive *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- ☐ \$300 **Sponsoring members** receive *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- ☐ \$1,500 **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.

I wish to receive *Glyphs* by (circle your choice): Digital Only Print and Digital

I wish to receive *Kiva* by (circle your choice): Digital Only Print and Digital

I am interested in volunteering in AAHS activities: Yes Not at this time

Institutional Subscriptions

University libraries, public libraries, museums, and other institutions that wish to subscribe to *Kiva* must do so through the publisher, Taylor & Francis at tandfonline.com. For institutional subscriptions to *Glyphs* (\$100), contact VP for Membership.

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

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

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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.

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