GLYPHS
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Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
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Next General Meeting: July 21, 2008
<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aaahs/aaahs.shtml>
**President’s Message**

Transitions

July is a time of transition at AAHS and also a time to say “welcome” and “thank you.” AAHS begins a new fiscal year on July 1, and with that, we welcome new members to the Board of Directors and say thank you (but not good-bye) to one outstanding member who has completed her term.

First, I would like to thank Bridwell Williams for serving admirably on the Board for three years. Brid has been a member, and a big help, on both the Fundraising/Raffle Committee and the Activities Committee. Additionally, she has been a stalwart of our Outreach Program where she and Bill Hallett have done an excellent job of representing AAHS at events such as the Pecos Conference and ARC Expo. Brid has a passion for this work and intends to continue in this role.

I would like to welcome two new Board members. Billy Graves has just been elected to a three-year term as a member of the Board and will also serve as Assistant Treasurer. Also elected to a three-year term, Matt Pailes will be AAHS Student Representative for the coming year. I am confident both will bring new ideas and energy to the Society.

The Board of Directors is composed of 16 individuals in total. With only two new members, there will be quite a bit of continuity going into the new fiscal year. A number of Board members ran for an additional term during the recent election and quite a few others had additional years remaining on their terms. I would like to thank Alex Cook, Tom Euler, and Sharon Urban for agreeing to serve additional three-year terms on the Board. And thanks to all the continuing Board members and officers for their ongoing commitment to the Society.

Many, many other people contribute to the success of AAHS by participating on one of the many committees that do much of the actual work of the Society, or by volunteering to help out with a specific program or event. Still others contribute in a variety of ways such as presenting lectures at our General Meetings, leading field trips, offering classes, or reviewing papers for *Kiva*. All members contribute financially with their membership dues, and some contribute even more through donations or electing a membership category beyond the basic membership level. Thanks to all of you.

Elsewhere in this issue is an announcement regarding three individuals who are being awarded the AAHS Appreciation Award for their outstanding efforts supporting the Society. Jenny Adams, Jeff Clark, and Laurie Webster have helped in many ways, both large and small, to make AAHS a much better organization.

All of us owe them a debt of gratitude for their terrific work.

All this effort by so many people is making a difference. Our publications are strong, membership is increasing, attendance at lectures is improving, most field trips are full, and we are able to award more scholarships and research grants. Let’s all build on this momentum during the next year.

—Peter Boyle, President

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**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.

July 21, 2008: Jesse Ballenger, Naco, Arizona: Renewed Paleontological and Archaeological Prospecting on the U.S.–Mexico Border

August, 2008: No lecture; Pecos Conference

Sept. 15, 2008: David Mehalic, Challenges of Historic Preservation along the U.S.–Mexico Boundary: Examples from Southeastern Arizona’s Sky Islands

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**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.

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**Glyphs**: Information and articles to be included in *Glyphs* must be received by the 10th of each month for inclusion in the next month’s issue. E-mail me, Emilee Mead, at <emilee@desert.com>, or contact me at Desert Archaeology, Inc., 3975 N. Tucson Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85716; 520.881.2244 (phone), 520.909.3662 (cell), 520.881.0325 (FAX).

**AAHS Website**: *Glyphs* is posted each month and can be found on the ASM/AAHS website at: <http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml>, and it can also be found at: <http://www.swanet.org/zarchives/aahs/>. 
Naco, Arizona: Renewed Paleontological and Archaeological Prospecting on the U.S.–Mexico Border
by Jesse Ballenger, University of Arizona

The Naco site is a 4-m² area located along Greenbush Draw approximately 1 mile from the U.S.–Mexico border. Here, eight Clovis points were discovered in close association with an adult Columbian mammoth. For more than 50 years, archaeologists have referred to the Naco site as a premier example of mammoth hunting by Clovis groups. Discovered by Marc Navarrete in 1951, and salvaged over the course of five days by Emil Haury and others, archaeological interpretation of the Naco site has witnessed a gradual evolution. The Naco site was first described as an independent kill/butchery site, but discovery of the Lehner site led to speculation that the same group of Clovis hunters were responsible for both sites. Additional Clovis sites investigated by Vance Haynes have revealed a pattern of: (1) large kill sites with clear evidence of human occupation, and (2) isolated mammoth skeletons containing spear points but no other signs of human presence.

The difference between these sites has been explained in terms of successful and unsuccessful hunting attempts.

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Speaker Jesse Ballenger, a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona, is a native of Oklahoma. Jesse started his graduate program at the University of Oklahoma where his studies emphasized late Pleistocene and Holocene bison hunting, and the settlement patterns and stone artifact technology of Dalton populations in Oklahoma and Arkansas. In 2000, he moved to Tucson to pursue his Ph.D. studies. This led to a survey of Pleistocene exposures in the San Pedro Basin, which, to date, has resulted in the discovery of more than 400 paleontological and archaeological sites. Jesse and his wife, Rebecca, are the parents of two children.

ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
APPRECIATION AWARDS

This year, Appreciation Awards are being given to three individuals who have been long-standing friends of AAHS and have made many contributions to the Society. All three have been very active in supporting AAHS in recent years, and all continue to play important roles in helping to meet our goals. The commitment of these three people is an inspiration to all of us who are working to support AAHS.

Jenny Adams: Jenny has served a number of years as Co-chair of the Publications Committee, and recently has become Co-chair of the Scholarship and Research Committee as well. She has played many roles in the Society, including President, and has been one of our most active supporters. Jenny led the search committee that identified Steve Lekson as editor of Kiva, and her work on the Publications Committee has helped improve both Glyphs and Kiva. Jenny’s involvement on the Scholarship and Research Committee is helping to strengthen that important program as well.

Jeffery Clark: After completing a 6-year term on the AAHS Board of Directors two years ago, Jeff has continued to support the Society in important ways. As Co-chair of the Education Committee, he designed and organized many interesting classes offered by the Society. Presently, Jeff is Chair of the Finance Committee, which manages the Society’s investments. His wise stewardship in this area has helped considerably to build the Haury Fund, as well as the Endowment Fund that supports our Scholarship and Research Program.

Laurie Webster: Laurie has made important contributions to a wide range of AAHS programs. Over the last several years, she has played an important role on several committees, including the Co-chair of the Education Committee, Chair and now Co-chair of the Scholarship and Research Committee, and member of both the Publications Committee and the Fundraising Committee. She designed many excellent classes offered by AAHS, and has been central to the development of our Scholarship and Research Programs. Although Laurie has relocated to Colorado, she continues as Co-chair of the Scholarship and Research Committee.
The 2008 Pecos Conference will be held August 7–10, 2008, in Flagstaff, Arizona, in the same location as the 1996 and 2001 conferences. Held annually for the last 80 years, the Pecos Conference has traditionally been when Southwestern archaeologists get together, informally, to discuss new discoveries in their respective fields. With declining participation in recent years, this year’s planning committee hopes to “reinvigorate” the conference with a somewhat renewed format and encourages professionals working in the private sector, academic professionals, students, and avocational archaeologists to attend.

Four plenary sessions, each two hours long on the mornings of August 8 and 9 are planned. Each of these sessions will address a major issue in Southwestern archaeology, including: (1) a celebration of collaboration and cooperation over many decades; (2) the Early Agricultural period in the Southwest; (3) the hypothesis of a comet explosion being responsible for the end of the Clovis period and the onset of the Younger Dryas; and (4) the current state of mega-databases in the Southwest.

CONGRATULATIONS TO PAST PRESIDENT
JIM AYRES

James E. Ayres, recent past president of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society was recently presented with the 2008 Governor’s Archaeology Advisory Council Professional Archaeologist award at the Statewide Historic Preservation Partnership Conference in Rio Rico on June 13, 2008. The text of the award follows.

Jim Ayres has been a professional archaeologist for more than 40 years. Along the way, he has held many positions, including Project Director and Principal Investigator at the Arizona State Museum, State Historic Preservation Officer, independent archaeological consultant, and adjunct member of the Anthropology faculty at the University of Arizona.

Jim specializes in the fields of historical archaeology, history, and historic preservation, and he is at the forefront of each. For this reason, he is a much sought-after consultant. Jim has also been active in bringing historical archaeology to the public. His past and current service commitments in the historic preservation community are numerous, and include many leadership positions. Among these are:

- Member, Governor’s Archaeology Advisory Commission
- Vice Chair and later Chair, Tucson-Pima County Historical Commission
- Member, Pima Association of Governments Transportation Enhancement Task Force
- Member, State Board of Directors, Arizona Historical Society
- Vice Chair and later Chair, Arizona Historical Advisory Commission
- Member, Board of Advisors, National Trust for Historic Preservation

Jim’s many accomplishments were recently recognized by the Society for Historical Archaeology, which awarded him its prestigious J. C. Harrington Medal. It is with great pleasure that the Commission presents this year’s award in the Professional Archaeologist category to James E. Ayres.

Also planned are the traditional field reports and poster sessions on the afternoons of August 8 and 9. Although conditions outside are sometimes not amenable to posters, this is a great opportunity to talk about your current work, get feedback, and interact with each other in a way not usually available. A series of workshops for students looking for jobs in the private sector will be offered concurrently.

We are soliciting students to blog the conference and also hope to film much of the conference to be streamed onto the internet.

Finally, a series of field trips to sites around Flagstaff have been planned for August 10, after which the conference will end, until 2009!

For more information, including registration information, camping and lodging guides, times, and so forth, visit <http://www.swanet.org/2008_pecos_conference/index.html>.
The fifth and final volume in the Presidio and Militia Series, a set of documentary histories on the civil-military relations on New Spain’s northern frontier, is scheduled to appear next year. The presidio inspection tour of the Marqués de Rubí (1766–1768) was selected as the capstone of the series because of its wide-ranging influence and the rich information it contains. The multiyear project is produced by Documentary Relations of the Southwest (DRSW), under the auspices of Arizona State Museum’s Office of Ethnohistorical Research (OER). This final volume is skillfully edited by Tracy Duvall, Ph.D.

The presidio system, a Spanish military institution that developed over the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, was intended to protect the empire’s frontiers against raiding Indian groups such as Tobosos, Comanches, Series, and Apaches. The term presidio is normally used to describe a military garrison, although it sometimes indicates the physical structures associated with the garrison—frequently walled fortress-like adobe compounds, but sometimes little more than corrals with temporary shelters.

The grueling two-year, 7,500-mile tour, conducted between 1766 and 1768 by the Marqués de Rubí, a high-ranking, respected Spanish noble and field marshall, visited all of the presidios of New Spain’s northern frontier and resulted in the recommendations for reform that significantly changed Spanish policy in the region and culminated in the Reglamento of 1772—the set of regulations adopted by the Spanish king that guided subsequent military and political policy on this remote periphery of the Spanish empire. The writings that resulted from this endeavor provide researchers with first-hand perspectives on the course of the inspection, the process of presidial reform, and the state of the presidios.

The relación also contains much information about other topics, including environmental conditions, economic change, and ethnic relations. The goals of the presidial inspection focused on reorganization and rationalization of frontier military operations, but also included administrative reform, reduction of corruption, elimination of unnecessary expenditures, improvement of presidio conditions, and the generation of increased revenues for the royal treasury—this last goal perhaps the most important. All goals are discussed in the documents.

A ponderous entourage that included wagons, carriages, military escort, engineers, blacksmiths, cooks and laundresses, a herd of replacement saddle horses, and an on-the-hoof commissary of livestock accompanied the Marqués to each presidio. In addition to visiting presidios, the group inspected many of the government-licensed militia units operated by frontier townspeople. The tour took Rubí across the present states of northern Mexico and the southwestern United States. Inspections included the presidio in Nayarit; the presidio of Monterrey in Nuevo León; the presidios of San Miguel and Buena-vista in Nueva Galicia; Monclava and Santa Rosa del Sacramento in Coahuila; Pasaje, Guajoquilla, El Paso del Río del Norte, San Buenaventura, Cerro Gordo, and Janos in Nueva Vizcaya (now in present-day Chihuahua and Durango); Santa Fe in Nuevo México; Altar, Fronteras, Terrenate, and Tubac in Sonora (Tubac is now in Arizona, of course); San Sabá, San Antonio de Béxar, Los Adaes, Orcoquiza, Bahía del Espíritu Santo, and Rio Grande in Tejas (present-day Texas and Louisiana). The inspection party penetrated harsh deserts, crossed formidable mountain ranges, forded rivers, and encountered hostile native groups.

The relación describing each presidial inspection begins with Rubí’s travel diary of the trip from the previous presidio, then continues with the testimonies of the soldiers stationed at the presidio, followed by a summary of the findings of Rubí’s inspection, and ends with a discussion of any criminal charges that might be brought against the captain or other personnel at the presidio.

In addition to military history, these documents include details concerning the daily living conditions of frontier soldiers and the citizens of nearby towns, abundant ecological and climatological information, ethnographic observations of the Indian nations encountered, reports of complex tribal relations and enmities, information on the intricacies of trade in merchandise and enslaved captives, and insights into the rivalries of interna-

(continued on page 10)
tional European politics as they played out in the colonies.

An additional feature of the volume is the inclusion of the maps generated during the inspection. Two members of the Royal Corps of Engineers accompanied Rubi’s tour. Engineer Nicolás de Lafora, who figured prominently in the inspection and wrote an excellent journal of the trip, was responsible for mapping the route, measuring the coordinates of each presidio’s position, learning about the local population and ethnic groups, and surveying the presidio’s structures and surrounding landscape. Lafora’s highly skilled draftsman, Joseph Ramón de Urrutia y de las Casas, created a large map of the region and completed a series of 21 maps of the individual presidios to accompany the inspection report. Urrutia’s maps of the presidios are clear, elegant, beautifully drawn, and colored. The original Urrutia maps are in the map collection of the British Museum. Copies of them have been purchased through the generosity of the Southwestern Foundation for Historical Preservation and Education and will be an attractive part of this volume.

Contact us if you are interested in obtaining a copy of this or any volume of the Presidio and Militia Series.

— Diana Hadley
Associate Curator of Ethnohistory
Director, Office of Ethnohistorical Research
Arizona State Museum

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Set in Stone but Not in Meaning: Southwestern Indian Rock Art
July 11, 2008; 6:00–7:30 p.m.
Free presentation for Gila County Historical Society and Bullion Plaza Cultural Center & Museum; will be held at the Bullion Plaza Museum, 21 Plaza Circle, Miami, Arizona. For meeting details, contact Lynn Haak at 928.425.4344 or <lynnhaak@cablene.net>. [No reservations needed]

Arts and Culture of Ancient Southern Arizona Hohokam Indians
July 15, 2008; 6:30–8:30 p.m.
Free presentation for Friends of Picture Rocks at Picture Rocks Community Center, 5615 N. Sanders Rd., west of Tucson. For meeting details, contact Albert Lannon at <bluemoon@dakota.net>. [No reservations required]
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.