GLYPHS
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The fertile valley of the Rio Sonora. This segment was described in Coronado expedition records as the “Valle de Señora.” (Photograph by Bill and Gayle Hartmann)

Next General Meeting: October 20, 2008
<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml>
Tumamoc Hill Redux

I think it was Yogi Berra who said, “It’s not over, until it’s over.” The AAHS Rock Art Recording Project has reaffirmed this truism.

As you may recall, we began a project in November 2006 to record all rock art and modern graffiti on Tumamoc Hill in Tucson. The project has gone very well, but as it turns out there is more to be done.

Thus far, we have recorded well over 600 prehistoric petroglyphs. That is substantially more than recorded previously, but we know we have not recorded everything. We don’t think there is much more rock art to be found, but this fall, we are returning to the field for a third season to complete the work. Our recording is very thorough and includes detailed descriptions of the rock art, its condition, several quantitative measures, GPS coordinates, photographs, and sketches documenting details and locations of the rock art.

We have also recorded more than 300 instances of modern graffiti on Tumamoc Hill. Again, we know we have not recorded all the graffiti, so this year we will complete that work as well. We are recording graffiti with the same thoroughness as the prehistoric panels to clearly document current conditions at Tumamoc Hill. Graffiti has been produced at Tumamoc for a long time and, regrettably, still is today.

This project is helping build the case for preservation of Tumamoc Hill. Additionally, it provides information that will serve as the baseline for monitoring the condition of the rock art for years to come. Beyond this, we hope new information from the project will enhance understanding of the people who created the rock art. We anticipate completing fieldwork this calendar year, and shortly thereafter, will prepare a final report and probably other publications as well.

The project has been good for AAHS. Since its inception, 25 volunteers have contributed a total of more than 2,000 hours to the project. Some people have worked in the field for both field seasons, while others have participated for a more limited term. All, however, have given something to the project and, I believe, have gained something in return. To be honest, those of us returning to the field this year can hardly wait to get started.

So, it’s not over — but it will be soon. But then again, it will never really be over because preserving Tumamoc Hill will require ongoing commitment and specific programs to ensure that its integrity is maintained. And as scientific methods improve, there may be new reasons to return to Tumamoc to learn more about the prehistory of Tucson.

— Peter Boyle, President
The Coronado Expedition through Arizona and Sonora in 1539–1542: New Research, New Results
by Gayle Harrison Hartmann and William K. Hartmann

The Coronado expedition of some 400 Spaniards and 900 central Mexican “Indian allies” was the first European exploration into the American Southwest. It resulted from a competition between Cortez, conqueror of the Aztecs, and the king’s viceroy, to conquer supposedly rich empires north of Mexico City. The main route came up the Rio Sonora through Arizpe, across the modern border along the San Pedro River, and across the southeastern corner of Arizona. It then passed along the Arizona-New Mexico border to the “Seven Cities of Cibola,” (modern Zuni, New Mexico). In southeastern Arizona east of the San Pedro, the expeditionaries described camping at a ruined pueblo, called Chichilticale. A second, lesser known branch of the expedition was by sea, up the Gulf of California, in a vain attempt to rendezvous in Arizona and resupply the main expedition. Results of the two-pronged expedition included the “discovery” by Europeans of the Colorado River, the Grand Canyon, and the Hopi pueblos, not to mention exploration into New Mexico, Texas, and Kansas.

Nonetheless, the expedition was regarded as a failure. It was an exercise in venture capitalism: investors bought shares and were to be paid when treasures of gold or other transportable wealth were shipped back to Mexico. Spaniards in Mexico based these expectations on the conquest of the Aztecs in the 1520s and the Peruvian Incas in the 1530s. Because no such fabulous empires were found, the northern lands were essentially abandoned by Spain for another 60 years, and the Coronado route was forgotten.

Today, the Coronado records and the route are attracting new interest. The expedition clearly followed well-established prehistoric native trade routes between Sonora and Cibola. Along the way, the Coronado chroniclers gave eyewitness accounts of native life during the last days of prehistory, and the many recorded observations along the route shed new light on native towns and societies—information that archaeologists try to piece together from artifacts and statistics. Until recently, these observations were mostly ignored by archaeologists, partly because the locations were not known with any precision. New discoveries about the route are accumulating rapidly and make the Coronado records more valuable than ever, in terms of understanding the Protohistoric period.

We participated in the discovery of the first known campsite of the Coronado expedition while it was on the march, near Amarillo, Texas. We have also studied the route along the Rio Sonora valley, matching Coronado-era descriptions with modern features. At Zuni, surveys sponsored by the Zuni tribe have revealed the site of the skirmish between Coronado and the Zunis, the first battle in the U.S. between a European armed force and a Native American town.

Speaker Gayle Harrison Hartmann has worked in a variety of archaeological capacities over the last 35 years throughout southern Arizona. Recently, she worked on a survey project at Tinajas Altas, an important water source in southwestern Arizona. As former president of the Tucson Presidio Trust for Historic Preservation, she was very involved in the recent reconstruction of the northeastern corner of Presidio San Agustín del Tucson on its original site in downtown Tucson. She is currently completing a reappraisal of the rock art on Tumamoc Hill. Gayle has been president of AAHS and editor of Kiva.

Speaker William K. Hartmann is a Tucson astronomer and writer with an interest in the Coronado explorations. In Kiva and elsewhere he has published articles on Coronado and especially on Marcos de Niza, who first reconnoitered the route in 1539. His 2002 novel, Cities of Gold (Forge, New York), combined a story of Marcos de Niza in 1539 with a modern story of scholars, developers, and the Coronado trail in southern Arizona exactly 450 years later.

In 2007, New Mexico researcher Nugent Brasher announced the probable discovery of the Chichilticale campsite near Elfrida, Arizona. This first-known Coronado site in Arizona is now being studied further by Brasher and Arizona archaeologist Deni Seymour.

We will discuss the significance of the many Coronado-era letters and documents, the probable route along the Rio Sonora, the types of artifacts that are diagnostic of the Coronado-era explorers, and the exciting new discoveries.

Navajo rugs selected from the private Conley Collection will be displayed at the Saturday, October 18 meeting, 10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m. This initial meeting will be at the Tucson Museum of Art, a partner in this venture. Meet in the lobby by the reception desk. Park in the TMA lot accessed from both Meyer Avenue and Washington Street, west of Old Town Artisans. Join the TMA staff to discuss pattern styles, as well as history, of these beautiful, old Navajo textiles. We will also decide future topics to explore together. Save time to visit the new Maynard Dixon exhibit at TMA. To express your interest, or for more information, contact Marie Lynn Hunken at <NavahoRugInfo@gmail.com>.
2008 AAHS Annual Raffle

At its December 15 general meeting, the Archaeological and Historical Society (AAHS) will hold an auction and raffle to raise funds for its Scholarships and Grants program, which awards grants to promising students and researchers each year through competitive proposals. To fund this program, we are requesting items for the raffle and auction. Donated items will be advertised through a PowerPoint presentation prior to general meetings, as well as in the November and December Glyphs. Raffle and auction items, donors, and recipients will be published in a subsequent newsletter.

Please consider contributing to the success of the Scholarships and Grants program by donating books, memberships in an organization, arts and crafts items relating to the Southwest and Mexico, gift certificates, and so forth. We would appreciate your placing a value on each item contributed.

Send your contributions to the fundraising co-chair, Donna Yoder, 2533 West Calle Genova, Tucson, Arizona 85745, or contact her at 520.882.4281, or <donnayoder@cox.net>. You may also give her your donation at a monthly general meeting.

Below is a list of donations received to date:
- Arizona Theater Company: two tickets
- Bookmans: two gift certificates
- Desert Museum: four adult passes
- Durango & Silverton Narrow Gauge Railroad: two round-trip passes
- Eclectic Cafe: two dinners
- La Posada, Winslow, Arizona: 1-night stay
- Madaras Gallery: two matted prints, Monolith and A Purple Day
- Native Seeds/S.E.A.R.C.H.: gift certificate
- Old Pueblo Archaeology: household membership
- Old Pueblo Archaeology: Mimbres Gods note cards
- Old Pueblo Archaeology: Pages from Hopi History book
- Tohono Chul Park: family membership
- Verde Canyon Railroad: two adult coach passes
- David McLean: Mata Ortiz pot
- Donna Yoder: Navajo wedding vase

Tucson Presidio Trust for Historic Preservation FALL LECTURE SERIES

All lectures at 3:00 p.m., 133 W. Washington St., downtown Tucson. Street parking is free on Sunday, and the lectures are free of charge. Refreshments will be served.

October 19, 2008
The Apache Pacification Policy/Pacification by Dependency: Apaches Mansos (Tame or Peaceful Apaches)
Julia Arriola, museum curator, Arizona Historical Society

November 16, 2008
A Day in the Life of the Presidio
Jim Turner, historian, Arizona Historical Society

AAHS Book Sale
Saturday, October 25, 2008
9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. (AAHS and ASM members admitted at 8:00 a.m.)
Arizona State Museum, South Building

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is pleased to announce its next used book sale. The sale is made possible by the many generous donations of books, journals, and other printed materials to the Society by members, the public, and scholars. The large collection available for this sale represents a wide variety of topics and geographical interests, with a special emphasis on the anthropology, archaeology, and ethnohistory of the southwestern U.S. and Mexico. There are many hard-to-find anthropological titles in an individually, yet reasonably, priced section. General book prices start at $2.00. Proceeds from the event help support and benefit the Arizona State Museum Library. Admission is free.

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/AHHS website at: <http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml>, and it can also be found at: <http://www.swanet.org/zarchives/aahs/>. 
Arizona State Museum’s Preservation Efforts Garner National Attention

Arizona State Museum (ASM) has received a National Preservation Award for Demonstrated Excellence and Outstanding Commitment to the Preservation and Care of Collections. The 2008 award comes from the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works and from Heritage Preservation: The National Institute for Conservation. Both organizations are based in Washington, D.C., and promote professional conservation of movable cultural heritage.

The award recognizes Arizona State Museum for its long-time dedication to conservation and making it a high priority within the institution. Evaluators were especially impressed by the museum’s ability to gather strong community support for The Pottery Project, the most significant and ambitious preservation initiative yet launched by the museum. The project culminated this past May with the opening of the completed east wing in ASM’s north building. The museum’s contribution to emerging professionals was another strong deciding factor, with the museum’s conservators teaching classes and hosting graduate intern and post-graduate fellows for conservation and collections care projects.

ASM has long placed a high priority on conservation and collections care. In the late 1970s, the Arizona Board of Regents approved a faculty-level conservator position for the museum, which hastened the establishment of the state’s first museum conservation laboratory at ASM. In the 1980s, curricula for the care of archaeological and ethnographic collections, as well as an emergency response manual for university museums, were developed and published. Both remain international standards to this day.

Now housed in a state-of-the-art facility, the conservation laboratory is staffed by Nancy Odegaard, Ph.D. (conservator), Teresa Moreno (associate conservator), Gina Watkinson (administrative assistant), and numerous dedicated volunteers and students. With collaborative support from museum staff, the laboratory provides preventive and interventive conservation of the ASM’s vast collections, serves the public through workshops and queries, instructs scores of conservation students, and continues to conduct cutting-edge research.

Funded by sources including the National Science Foundation; the National Endowment for the Humanities; the National Endowment for the Arts; the National Center for Preservation Training and Technology; and the Bay Paul, Kress, Stockman, Gutmann, and Getty Foundations, investigations conducted in the lab include:

- characterization tests for objects of art and archaeology,
- testing of pesticide residues on museum objects,
- new protocols for ceramic care,
- integrated pest management systems, and
- conservation science curriculum development.

UPCOMING ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM EVENTS

Welcome to the Anthropocene
October 7, 2008; 7:00 p.m., CESL Auditorium 103
An illustrated talk by William deBuys, award-winning author and conservationist from the College of Santa Fe, *Anthropocene* refers to the most recent period in the Earth’s history, beginning in the late eighteenth century, when human activity first began to have an impact on global climate and ecosystems. The landscapes of the Southwest, for example, while seemingly timeless and unaffected, have experienced enormous change over the past century. These human-induced changes are becoming harder to predict, harder to live with, and for many, harder to accept. Left unchecked, a warming and increasingly variable climate promises to usher in a period of unprecedented impact. Enjoy a post-lecture reception at ASM. [Free and open to the public]

This lecture is presented by the Southwest Land, Culture and Society Program, a joint venture of Arizona State Museum and the University of Arizona’s Department of Anthropology. The 2008 Distinguished Lecture Series is co-sponsored by Arizona State Museum, the UA Department of Anthropology, Arid Lands Resource Sciences, and the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research.

ASM Library Benefit Booksale
October 25, 2008; 9:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m., ASM South Building
This very popular annual booksale is hosted by the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society. Save on USED Southwest books, magazines, journals, and more. Proceeds benefit the ASM Library. [ASM and AAHS members admitted one hour early for best selection]

Waddell Trunk Show and Benefit Sale
November 22, 2008; 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m.
Don’t miss our annual show and benefit sale of exquisite silver and turquoise jewelry. Presented by Arizona’s historic Waddell Trading Co., Gene Waddell will be on hand to share his knowledge of this Southwest tradition. [Free]
OLD PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY MOVING!

The not-for-profit Old Pueblo Archaeology Center will be moving to new “digs” at the end of 2008. Recognizing the contributions that Old Pueblo has made in educating southern Arizona youth about archaeology, history, and cultures for the past 14 years, on September 9, the Tucson Unified School District (TUSD) approved an agreement whereby TUSD will provide a facility from which Old Pueblo will begin conducting business in January 2009. In exchange, Old Pueblo will provide TUSD with free and reduced-rate educational programs as well as cultural resources assessments of school district properties that may be developed in the future for schools and other facilities.

Old Pueblo’s new facility will be located at TUSD’s Ajo Service Center (ASC), 2201 W. 44th St. in Tucson, a bit west of La Cholla Blvd. The ASC is a 10-acre property in the foothills of the Tucson Mountains, adjacent to an unspoiled Sonoran Desert setting preserved in Pima County’s Tucson Mountain Park immediately to the west, and along the northern margin of the City of Tucson’s John F. Kennedy Park.

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

Set in Stone but Not in Meaning: Southwestern Indian Rock Art
October 12, 2008; 2:00–3:30 p.m.
Free presentation at the Pinal County Historical Society Museum, 715 S. Main St., Florence. Allen Dart illustrates pictographs and petroglyphs, and discusses how even the same rock art symbol may be interpreted differently from popular, scientific, or modern Native American perspectives. For meeting details, contact Chris Reid at 520.868.4382 or <pchsmuseum@yahoo.com>. [No reservations needed]

The “Deep Structure” of Early Archaic Rock Art: Human Universals
Third Thursday Presentation, by Professor Ekkehart Malotki
October 16, 2008; 7:30–9:00 p.m.
On a global scale, all earliest art-making traditions consist of abstract-geometric motifs and non-figurative patterns, regardless of whether they occur on portable objects or on rock surfaces. This is also true for the rock art of the American West, which houses a wealth of nonrepresentational images, both painted and engraved. To shed light on this imagery, Professor Malotki looks at human universals and cutting-edge ideas from neuroscience and evolutionary psychology. [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.