HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

President’s Message ................................................................. 2
Cerros de Trinceras and Warfare in Sonora, Mexico,
by Randall McGuire ............................................................... 4
The Cornerstone ................................................................. 8

Next General Meeting: November 16, 2009
<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml>

La hormiga a cerro de trincheras in the Altar Valley, Sonora, Mexico.
**PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE**

By now, I am sure everyone is aware that the Arizona State Museum has cancelled the *Southwest Indian Art Fair* planned for February 2010. I include below the email from ASM Director Beth Grindell outlining the severity of budget cuts and their ramifications. The second paragraph talking about a “renewed fair” opens up the possibility that the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society can be of significant help in making that happen. The Southwest Indian Art Fair is an important event for Tucson, our winter visitors, the Arizona State Museum, and the Southwest Indian community. If we are asked to help, I am sure our members will enthusiastically offer their support.

—Don Burgess

Message to ASM’s Advisory Board, Members, and Friends of the ASM Collections:

I am deeply distressed to tell you that I have cancelled the planned February, 2010 Southwest Indian Art Fair [SWIAF].

The budget reductions leave us without the staff resources necessary to organize and host the huge undertaking that is SWIAF. I am fully aware of the consequences of this change for the American Indian artists who have supported SWIAF for the past 16 years. They are receiving emails today, and a letter will be mailed to them, as well, to let them know. We have taken seriously the obligations to the artists to make the fair beneficial to them, as well as our obligations to serve as educators on American Indian arts and crafts. We do not plan to abandon these obligations. We consider them part of our mission.

We will be able to use this coming year to re-think the fair in total to insure that it is educational and profitable to artists and guests alike, and to find ways to make it self-sustaining so that future state budget cuts will not harm it. We count on you, our Board, Friends, and Members, to help us think this through, resulting in a renewed fair that best serves all its constituencies.

My actions today result from the most recent cuts, totaling 7%, to ASM’s state budget allocation. Following as it does the 16% cuts to last year’s budget, the cumulative cuts have resulted in the loss of 11 state-funded positions, as well as 2 positions funded with non-state monies. The losses include 4 layoffs, 5 positions lost through retirement or resignation, and 4 positions transferred to non-state funds. In addition, effective July 1 of this year, the entire staff took a 5% reduction in pay.

As painful as these cuts are to the individuals involved, the larger loss is the threat posed to Arizona’s cultural and historical legacy. ASM’s mission calls for us to promote understanding of, and respect for the peoples and cultures of Arizona. Some of those cultures extend back over 10,000 years. Others are more recent arrivals. They all combine to produce the spicy stew we call the Southwest. We count on you to help us protect Arizona’s legacy and to bring it to the public in a way that informs and interprets the present.

I hope we will see you all at ASM events this coming year. You are the reason we do what we do.

Sincerely,

Beth

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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.

Nov. 16, 2009: Randall McGuire, *Cerros de Trinceras and Warfare in Sonora, Mexico*


Jan. 18, 2010: John Kantner, *Facts and Fictions of Ancient Puebloan Cannibalism*


Mar. 15, 2010: Steve Lekson, *Chimney Rock and Chaco Canyon, Pinnacle and Mesa Verde: Ancestral Pueblo Regional Dynamics*

Apr. 19, 2010: Will Tsosi, Yádilla, Hádiilil, *Perspectives from a Practicing Native American Archaeologist*

May 17, 2010: Todd Pitezel, *I Rented a Mule and Found Religion*

June 21, 2010: Chip Colwell-Chanthaphonh, *Massacre at Camp Grant: Forgetting and Remembering Apache History*

**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. Contact me, Emilee Mead, at <emilee@desert.com> or 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/>. 
Many archaeologists have begun to question the vision of a peaceful people in the prehispanic Southwest. They argue that warfare drove cultural developments in the region. Dark, isolated, volcanic hills dot the desert landscape of Sonora, Mexico. People constructed terraces up the sides of these hills, and built rooms, compounds, and other edifices on their summits to create cerros de trincheras. Advocates of a violent prehistory interpret these sites as fortifications and as proof of warfare. Sites on hills are inherently defensible, but terraces, trails, ramps, and stairs may either enhance or compromise defense.

The Cerros de Trincheras and Defense Project analyzed data from Trincheras Tradition Cerros de Trincheras in Sonora. Elisa Villalpando co-directed the project with me; the National Science Foundation and the National Geographic Society funded the work. We studied three terraced towns. Tío Benino and La Hormiga dated to the period A.D. 1100–1300, and Cerro de Trincheras dated to A.D. 1300–1450. Most of the terraces at Tío Benino and Cerro de Trincheras provided platforms for the construction of houses. Although there were domestic terraces at La Hormiga, the majority of the constructions were not domestic. All three sites exhibited defensive features. Placing houses on terraces would have inhibited run over attacks but these domestic areas were not fortified. The Trincheras People did fortify the peaks of La Hormiga and Tío Benino, but the areas behind these walls exhibit little or no evidence of domestic habitation. My talk explores the implications of these findings for war in the Southwest.

**Suggested Reading:**

Fish, Suzanne K., Paul R. Fish, and Elisa Villalpando (editors) 2007 *Trincheras Sites in Time, Space, and Society*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.


**Volunteer Opportunity for Archaeological Research: The Redtail Site**

Katherine Cerino and Billy Graves

We need your help! From 1984 to 1987, the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society (AAHS) conducted excavations at the Redtail site, an important archaeological site in the northern Tucson Basin, located along the Santa Cruz River. The Redtail site is part of a large Hohokam settlement complex, known as the Los Morteros Community, which dates from the Pioneer period through the Classic period (circa A.D. 450–1450). The Redtail site is well known for the large number of turquoise artifacts that were recovered there.

Unfortunately, the collections from the AAHS excavations at Redtail were never inventoried or examined in detail, and the results of the work done at this important site were never written up and published. In addition, the materials from the AAHS excavations, which are housed at the Arizona State Museum (ASM), have never been fully curated.

The Board of Directors of the AAHS would like to see the collec-

(continued on page 7)
THE CORNERSTONE

Lost Spanish Trails: The Expedition of Don José de Zúñiga

Text by John H. Madsen, Arizona State Museum
Based on the English translation by George P. Hammond
The Zúñiga Journal, Tucson to Santa Fe
The Opening of a Spanish Trade Route 1788–1795
New Mexico Historical Review 1931

In 1795, Don José de Zúñiga, captain of the presidio of Tucson (Tucson), was chosen by military commandant Don Marcial de Echeagaray to lead what was to be the last Spanish attempt to open a trade route between Sonora and the province of Nueva Mexico. Zúñiga’s task was three-fold: (1) he was ordered to be “diligent in punishing the Apaches going and coming”; (2) to travel by the most direct route to the pueblo of Zuni, marking his path along the way; and (3) to lead a Santa Fe pack train back to Sonora to prove the usability of the route. Zúñiga’s orders took him across the San Pedro River and the Gila River, then along the San Francisco River for miles before crossing over the San Francisco Mountains, where he located a pass and a beaten path leading him to Zuni Pueblo.

Zúñiga’s expedition pales in size, complexity, and intent compared to earlier Spanish expeditions. And by no means can it be compared to the American Southwest and plains. Zúñiga travelled through landscapes claimed for the King of Spain by Fray Marcos De Niza in 1539, and again by Coronado in 1540. He also followed in the footsteps of Manuel de Echeagaray, who explored the San Francisco Mountains in 1788. It was not the last Spanish expedition in the American Southwest either; other larger expeditions followed, such as the expedition of Facundo Melgares (1806) and Francisco Amangual (1808). Yet all of this does not diminish the importance of Zúñiga’s expedition. It was an important regional event at the time and is worthy of recognition today. It was the last Spanish expedition staged from what is now Arizona.

Read much more at <http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/exhibits/lostspanishtrails/>.

The Cornerstone is presented by:
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UPCOMING ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM EVENTS

Native Eyes Film Showcase
November 12–15, 2009
The 6th annual showcase features an array of contemporary Native American films and discussions with filmmakers. Native Eyes brings the best of new cinema made by the most talented indigenous filmmakers today. This year’s films tell stories of love, memory, activism, and culture, and offer provocative ideas about social responsibility, attachment to place, and what determines identity. Screenings occur at Grand Cinemas Crossroads, 4811 E. Grant Road; $5.00, tickets available at box office beginning November 6. For screening schedule, film descriptions, and filmmaker bios, see <http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/public/native_eyes/>.

(continued from page 5)

... the American Southwest and plains. Zúñiga travelled through landscapes claimed for the King of Spain by Fray Marcos De Niza in 1539, and again by Coronado in 1540. He also followed in the footsteps of Manuel de Echeagaray, who explored the San Francisco Mountains in 1788. It was not the last Spanish expedition in the American Southwest either; other larger expeditions followed, such as the expedition of Facundo Melgares (1806) and Francisco Amangual (1808). Yet all of this does not diminish the importance of Zúñiga’s expedition. It was an important regional event at the time and is worthy of recognition today. It was the last Spanish expedition staged from what is now Arizona.

We need volunteer help for all parts of this project. Our first task will be curation. This will involve activities such as creating proper archival labels and entering the information into a database. Tedium, but the fun part is that you will get to see what is in all the bags! Our second task will be to analyze the artifacts and write the chapters of a monograph report about the site. This second part of the project will also require volunteers and will be an opportunity for Society members to work with professional archaeologists on ongoing research. As part of this project, we also plan to include some talks about the site, as well as a field trip to the area for the volunteers.

There is excitement in the local archaeological community about this work, and this is a great opportunity for members to participate in all aspects of an ongoing project, from inventorying artifacts to analysis to write-up. We plan to start our work in January, and will initially work with Arthur Vokes and his staff in the curation laboratory at the ASM, most likely on Tuesday and Thursday afternoons. If you would like to volunteer to help, please contact AAHS Vice President of Activities Katherine Cerino at 721.1021 or <kcerino@gmail.com>. This is both a great opportunity to learn the details of the archaeological research process and a chance to make a significant contribution to our knowledge of the Hohokam and Tucson area history.
Categories of Membership

- $50 Kiva members receive 4 issues of Kiva, 12 issues of Glyphs, and all current benefits
- $40 Glyphs members receive Glyphs
- $35 Student Kiva members receive both Glyphs and Kiva
- $75 Contributors receive Glyphs, Kiva, and all current benefits
- $120 Supporters receive Glyphs, Kiva, and all current benefits
- $300 Sponsors receive Glyphs, Kiva, and all current benefits
- $1,000 Lifetime members receive Glyphs, Kiva, and all current benefits

For memberships outside the U.S., please add $20.00.

For institutional membership, contact AltaMira Press at <www.altamirapress.com> or 800.273.2223.

AAHS MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION APPLICATION

(A membership subscription makes a great gift for your loved ones!)

All members receive discounts on Society workshops and classes. Monthly meetings are held the third Monday of each month except August, and are free and open to the public. Participation in field trips requires membership.

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.
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.