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President’s Message

by Jesse Ballenger

As usual, I have no idea what to write about, this being my final message and all. Katherine Cerino, Vice President for Activities, suggested a thank-you note, but I do not like thank-you notes. That reminded me I owe one to Drs. Debra Martin and James Snead for time and patience dedicated to steering Kiva.

So, I laid down for a while in hopes that something would come to me about the people, and the activities, and the membership, and stuff like that. I could not sleep, and I was about to give up when suddenly two friends were inside the house waking me, and I was naked. They asked me if I was interested in attending a party at a geomorphologist’s house, but we agreed otherwise. We went outside, and I was disoriented because a fallen tree was obscuring the sky, and on top of the tree was my smashed Jeep. We all asked ourselves if we were dreaming. Then one of my idiot friends started pulling on the branches and the Jeep fell to the sidewalk, but when it hit the ground, it became a small cardboard replica Jeep. A large Persian rug was draped on a roof. The parking lot with the recycle bin was completely filled with thousands of cardboard boxes. Somebody pointed out an elaborate Persian boat on another roof. It was then that we spotted some hoodlums coming down a ladder (they were not Persian). We confronted them, and a big guy jumped down. It came to fisticuffs, and he accused me of being a Brooklyner. But before he could punch me, I woke up again.

I was not certain what it meant, but I went with Edgar Allan Poe that it meant something important. According to the Wiki, it is what they call a false awakening, including dreams within dreams that are vivid and convincing. The “symptoms” of a Type 2 false awakening are described:

The subject appears to wake up in a realistic manner, but to an atmosphere of suspense. [...] The dreamer’s surroundings may at first appear normal, and they may gradually become aware of something uncanny in the atmosphere, and perhaps of unwonted [unusual] sounds and movements, or they may “awake” immediately to a “stressed” and “stormy” atmosphere. In either case, the end result would appear to be characterized by feelings of suspense, excitement, or apprehension.

Wow! I have felt suspense, excitement, and apprehension! For example, what is on the board meeting agenda? Who is in charge of awards? Clearly, I owe thanks to many board members and committee heads who kept things going. The Society managed to continue thriving because of a supportive and loyal membership. I think that is the point of my dream. Or, someone is going to punch me. I am also excited about the future, because there are still many fulfilling opportunities to be had and projects to be completed.

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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.

July 18, 2016: Doug Gann, Current Research in Digital Archaeology
Aug. 2016: No meeting; Pecos Conference
Sept. 19, 2016: J. Jefferson Reid, Thirty Years into Yesterday: A History of Grasshopper Archaeology
Oct. 17, 2016: Patricia A. Gilman, Social Contexts of Chaco and Mimbres Macaws

Follow AAHS on Facebook at www.facebook.com/pages/Tucson-AZ/Arizona-Archaeological-and-Historical-Society
June 20: Topic of the General Meeting

Pueblo People, Franciscan Missions, and the Arrival of the “Refuse Wind”: The Archaeology of Native American Depopulation, Reforestation, and the Dawn of the Anthropocene

Matthew Liebmann
Harvard University

Native American populations were decimated between 1492 and 1900, instigated by the European colonization of the Americas. However, debates surrounding the magnitude, tempo, and ecological effects of this decline constitute some of the most contentious issues in American Indian history. Was this population decline rapid and catastrophic, with effects extensive enough to change even the earth’s atmosphere? Or was depopulation more moderate, with numbers of Native Americans declining slowly after European colonization? Finally, what were the ecological effects of this depopulation, at local and global scales?

This talk addresses these questions by presenting the results of the Jemez FHiRE Project (Fire and Humans in Resilient Ecosystems), a collaboration among researchers from Harvard University, the University of Arizona, Southern Methodist University, and the Pueblo of Jemez. Through a combination of dendrochronology, LiDAR data, historical records, and archaeological survey in the Jemez Mountains of northern New Mexico, the Jemez FHiRE team examined when, where, and how Ancestral Pueblo populations declined following early contacts with Europeans in the sixteenth century. The results have consequences for current understandings of Pueblo history and archaeology, fire ecology, and contemporary debates regarding the concept of the Anthropocene.

Editor’s note: The Anthropocene is a proposed epoch that begins when human activities started to have a significant global impact on Earth’s geology and ecosystems.

Suggested Readings:
Liebmann, Matthew

Liebmann, Matthew J., Joshua Farella, Christopher I. Roos, Adam Stack, Sarah Martini, and Thomas Swetnam

Matthew Liebmann is the John and Ruth Hazel Associate Professor of the Social Sciences, Department of Anthropology, Harvard University. He is the author of Revolt: An Archaeological History of Pueblo Resistance and Revitalization in 17th Century New Mexico (University of Arizona Press, 2012). He has published research in American Anthropologist, the Journal of Field Archaeology, Kiva, the Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, Proceedings of the Royal Society B, and Plains Anthropologist. Dr. Liebmann is the co-editor (with Uzma Rizvi) of Archaeology and the Postcolonial Critique (Altamira Press, 2008) and (with Melissa Murphy) of Enduring Conquests: Rethinking the Archaeology of Resistance to Spanish Colonialism in the Americas (SAR Press, 2011). He received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of Pennsylvania in 2006, and served as the Tribal Archaeologist and NAGPRA Program Director for the Pueblo of Jemez from 2003 to 2005.

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NEW RESEARCH GRANT OPPORTUNITY

We are pleased to announce the creation of the Caryl Martin Research Grant. This grant is made possible by a bequest from Caryl Martin and consists of a $5,000 competitive research grant to be awarded each year, beginning in 2016. Submissions are open to all researchers working in the U.S. Southwest and Northwest Mexico. Applicants must be members of AAHS, and projects that incorporate participation by AAHS members are encouraged. Application and format information will be available soon on the AAHS website. The application and proposals must be received between November 1 and November 30, 2016.
Upcoming AAHS Field Trips

Participation in field trips is limited to members of AAHS. There is generally a 20-person limit on field trips, so sign up early.

Homol’ovi and Rock Art Ranch Field Trip
June 25–26, 2016

Seven ancestral Hopi villages dating to the late 1200s and through the 1300s are clustered along this section of the Little Colorado River. The Homol’ovi Research Program, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, has been conducting research in these pueblos since the mid-1980s, led by Chuck Adams and Rich Lange. We will try to visit at least three of these villages. All are examples of the varied and often unique histories each village has. We will also talk about the earlier occupations in the area and how the use of the landscape changed over time.

Rock Art Ranch is a private ranch 25 miles southeast of Winslow that still raises cattle and bison. The ranch contains some of the Southwest’s most spectacular rock art, with more than 3,000 glyphs, which have been completely documented, dating from 5000 BCE to 1400 CD. The ranch lies in the high desert at 5,100 feet elevation, in an area used over the past 13,000 years by mobile hunting and gathering groups, early farmers, and later, after 500 CE, by ceramic-producing, sedentary farmers representing archaeological cultures of the adjacent Mogollon Rim and Colorado Plateau regions. The University of Arizona has been conducting a field school at Rock Art Ranch since 2011; this is the last season. We will visit the excavations as well as the spectacular rock art in the canyon.

We will meet Rich Lange at Homol’ovi State Park at 1:00 pm on Saturday, June 25. On Sunday morning, Rich will take us to tour Rock Art Ranch, visiting both the rock art and the field school. The tour should end around 1:00 pm. Homol’ovi is approximately a 5.5-hour drive from Tucson. Camping is available at Homol’ovi State Park and there are a number of hotels in Winslow. For more information about the park, visit: azstateparks.com/Parks/HORU/.

The trip is limited to 20 people. To make reservations, contact Katherine Cerino at kcerino@gmail.com.

New Ball Caps!

To mark our 100th year, we have new ball caps. Caps are available in gray, khaki, and olive, one size fits all. They are nice and light for the desert sun and incorporate the Hohokam dancer from our log. Order online through our website store ($18.00, including shipping), or pick one up at a monthly lecture.

100th Anniversary Bandanas Now Available

Every archaeologist needs a bandana and now you can have one with the AAHS logo for $5.00. Bandanas are available through the AAHS website store.

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 submissions to jadams@desert.com.
From the Archives

In celebration of our centennial year, we will be sharing stories from the past in each month’s Glyphs. Information from this article comes from the 50-year retrospective by Bernice Johnson, Kiva 32(2) 1966, and the 75-year retrospective by Gayle Harrison Hartmann and Sharon F. Urban, Kiva 56(4) 1991, as interpreted by Katherine Cerino.

From the beginning, AAHS was involved with archaeological research. One of the initial actions of the newly formed Society was to aid in funding Professor Cummings’ first expedition under the auspices of the University of Arizona. In fact, in the early decades, AAHS made many contributions to Dean Cummings’ various expeditions—generally in more of a financial role than in actual physical participation.

In 1931, AAHS members started a “Foot-of-Fence-Fund” to construct a fence to enclose Old Fort Lowell. This property has a checkered past, having evolved from a center of military operations against Apaches, to an abandoned target for looters and vandals, to being owned by the State Land Board, which then leased 40 acres of the principal property to the University of Arizona to maintain as a state park. This is when the Society jumped in and, with the help of archaeology students, cleaned it up, cemented the well, put in a pump, had the land surveyed, and had the road moved to run outside the park.

When the Civil Works Administration (C.W.A.) program (1933–1934) was established under the New Deal, plans were made to fence the 20 acres of the park that contained the most important buildings with an adobe wall. The area was fenced, adobes were made, and half the wall was erected when the C.W.A. expired, and the project came to an end. As those of us who live in Tucson know, work continues to preserve the remains of Old Fort Lowell, which is now a Tucson City Park.

With the arrival of Dr. Bernard L. Fontana, the Society began to conduct real dirt archaeology both at San Xavier Mission and at Johnny Ward’s Ranch. Sixty-six AAHS volunteers worked at Johnny Ward’s Ranch under the leadership of Fontana and J. Cameron Greenleaf. The Arizona State Museum provided the services of its assistant archaeologist, Alfred Johnson, for one day, to make a base map. The total cash outlay from AAHS was $3.17 to pay for photographic work. All the other labor and equipment was donated by these volunteers. The work at Johnny Ward’s Ranch (1959–1960) set a new stage for the young field of historical archaeology and led to one of the best selling kivas [Kiva 28(1–2)] of all times.

From 1964 to 1966, AAHS carried out work at the 18th C Jesuit mission, Guevavi, near Nogales, Arizona. More than 120 volunteers put in a total of 320 worker-days. Results were published in a 1976 volume of Kiva.

AAHS has twice been involved with fieldwork at Tumamoc Hill in Tucson. Once from 1974 to 1976 [Kiva 45(1–2)] and again in 2006 to 2009, when 734 rock art elements were recorded by a group of approximately 10 AAHS volunteers (Hartmann and Boyle, Arizona State Museum Archaeological Series No. 208). Having been personally involved with the later project, it is hard to imagine a day when you could get 120 volunteers to put in the equivalent of more than a year’s labor as was done at Guevavi.

Other excavations were conducted by AAHS volunteers at two Tucson Basin Hohokam sites. In the 1960s and 1970s, AAHS volunteers, University of Arizona students, and Pima College students excavated Whiptail Ruin, a village in the northeastern Tucson Basin that dates to the mid- to late A.D. 1200s (also published by the Arizona State Museum Archaeological Series). From 1984 to

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1987, AAHS carried out excavations at the Redtail site in the northern Tucson Basin. In the mid-2000s, a large group of AAHS volunteers completed cataloging all material from the excavation. Unfortunately, the results of this excavation have not been published.

The tradition of fieldwork continues to this day. Presently, AAHS is sponsoring rock art recording at Cocoraque Ranch west of Tucson, as well as completing the analysis of work sponsored last year at Desperation Ranch in Portal, Arizona. Finally, over the past year volunteers have completed cataloging materials returned to Arizona, with the help of AAHS, from a field school run by Defiance College in Ohio more than 40 years ago at Fort Mason. The fort was a brief-lived (1865) military installation south of Tumamacori. Volunteers are now working on the analysis of these artifacts.

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**Volunteer Opportunity**

We are looking for a person willing to handle the A/V at the monthly lectures. It is not complicated, so minimal tech savvy is required. This person needs to bring the laptop and the projector to each meeting in its handy carrying bag and ensure that if they are going to miss a meeting, to let the President or Vice-President know so a back-up can be arranged. If you would like further information about what is involved, or if you are willing to take this on, please contact Michael Boley at michboley@gmail.com. As a reward, you would be included in the dinner for the speaker prior to the talk, if so desired.

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**Cornerstone**

Darlene Lizarraga, Director of Marketing
Arizona State Museum

**A Letter to the AAHS Board and Members**

Patrick D. Lyons, Ph.D., RPA
Director, Arizona State Museum

May 31 marked the completion of my third year as director of the Arizona State Museum (ASM). In many ways, it was a challenging year. One of my most pleasant duties at the end of every year, however, is to offer thanks to the museum’s most steadfast supporters, including the board and members of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society (AAHS). As AAHS has done for a century, this past year, you generously supported ASM in significant ways—the library benefit book sale, underwriting for school group tours, program sponsorships, event partnerships, volunteer work, and public advocacy. Thank you!

**Current Conditions: Cautiously Optimistic**

Funding remains our top concern, day in and day out, as we work to fulfill our responsibilities on behalf of the people of Arizona. I can report that ASM no longer has a state operations budget. All of its state allotment is directed toward salaries. At this point, only about one-third of ASM positions are state funded. We are told there will be no cuts this year.

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Endowments: A Vision for the Future

As state funding has diminished, private support has increased because of the dedication and generosity of those who believe in ASM’s core mission. We have been working hard to establish endowments to support key museum functions. If we are disciplined enough to feed these endowments over the years, we will set the museum on a path toward long-term financial stability.

The Basket Project: Our Immediate Present

At the same time we are committed to the long game, we continue to pursue short-term strategic goals. Because AAHS is a grant funder of this project, I am thrilled to report to you that plans for the Basket Interpretive Gallery (BIG) are back on track and progressing nicely. We look forward to presenting a brand new basketry exhibit in about a year. The exhibit will feature, like never before, ASM’s incomparable collection of what we call “woven wonders” (35,000+ specimens make it the world’s largest and most comprehensive). A partnership among museum curators, basket weavers, tribal consultants, a local design firm, and university facilities managers is shaping up to be something we’re excited about sharing. Save the dates of April 7 and 8, 2017, for opening celebrations and watch for coming details.

Offsite Curation Facility: A Plan to Solve the Curation Crisis for a Generation

Because we no longer have enough space on campus to meet our responsibilities to curate, facilitate research on, and provide access to the state’s archaeological collections, we are in the midst of securing a portion of an off-campus, shared-use facility recently purchased by the University of Arizona. Without this space, we will be forced to continue to convert galleries into collections storage rooms, threatening our ability to educate the public. The first phase of this $1.6 million project entails raising $250,000 to secure the space. The new facility will allow us to reclaim for public programs prime spaces in our two on-campus buildings recently lost to collections storage. Additionally and most importantly, this facility will ensure ASM’s ability to accept archaeological collections for 40-60 years. Look for more details on this game-changing institutional imperative in the immediate future.

On behalf of all of us at ASM, I thank AAHS again for another year of dedication, support, and partnership. As you embark on your 101st year, we embark on our 124th. Please know that your needy older sibling is very grateful. Thank you!

Save the Dates

April 7-8, 2017: Opening celebrations for the new basketry exhibit
April 7, 2018: ASM’s 125 anniversary celebration

MONTHLY LECTURES NOW AVAILABLE ON YOUTUBE

To make our monthly lectures available to members who live outside of the Tucson Basin, as well as to a wider public, we are experimenting with having them professionally videoed and posted on a Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society channel on YouTube. You can access these lectures through our website or by searching for us on YouTube. At the moment, only the last two lectures are available, but we will continue adding each month. If this appears to be useful, we will continue. Feedback appreciated!
The 2016 Pecos Conference of Southwestern Archaeology will be held in Alpine, Arizona, August 5-7. Thank you in advance to the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forests, host for the 2016 event. For all the information you need—registration, maps, camping information, schedules, and so much more—visit http://pecosconference.com/. Be sure also, to stay updated through Facebook or Twitter!

Each August, archaeologists gather under open skies somewhere in the southwestern United States or northwestern Mexico. They set up a large tent for shade, and spend three or more days together discussing recent research, problems of the field, and challenges of the profession. In recent years, Native Americans, avocational archaeologists, the general public, and media organizations have come to speak with the archaeologists. These individuals and groups play an increasingly important role, as participants and as audience, helping professional archaeologists celebrate archaeological research and to mark cultural continuity.

First inspired and organized by A.V. Kidder in 1927, the Pecos Conference has no formal organization or permanent leadership. Somehow, professional archaeologists find ways to organize themselves to meet at a new conference location each summer, mostly because they understand the problems of working in isolation in the field and the importance of direct face time with colleagues. To make progress with objective science and other cultural matters, books and journal articles are important, but one still must look colleagues in the eye and work out the details of one’s research in cooperative and contentious forums.

Open to all, the Pecos Conference remains an important opportunity for students of prehistory to meet with professional archaeologists on an informal basis to learn about the profession, gain access to resources and to new research opportunities, and to test new methods and theories related to archaeology.
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 and preserve archaeological and historical sites; to encourage scientific and legal gathering of cultural information and artifacts; to publish the results of archaeological, historical, and ethnographic investigations and field trips; and to provide educational opportunities through lectures, field trips, and other activities. See inside back cover for information about the Society’s membership, publications, and programs.