



GLYPHS

The Monthly Newsletter of the
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
An Affiliate of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
Founded in 1916



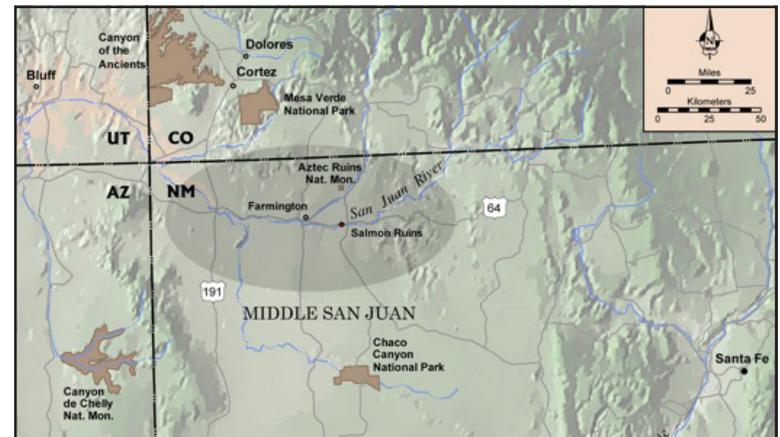
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Map of the Middle San Juan.

Next General Meeting: October 15, 2012
7:30 p.m., Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center
www.az-arch-and-hist.org

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



In the early part of September I visited Robert Dello-Russo and his friends from the New Mexico Office of Archaeological Studies at a locally known Paleoindian site just west of Socorro, named Water Canyon. Paleoindian discoveries in that part of New Mexico can usually be traced back to the late Robert (Bob) Weber, a geologist and University of Arizona alumnus who spent much of his spare time searching for, finding, collecting, and documenting Paleoindian and Archaic sites in west-central New Mexico, including the enormous Mockingbird Gap Clovis site.

Archaeologists are lucky to find one Clovis point in their career, but Bob found more than 300 at the Mockingbird Gap site alone. The Water Canyon site, found in 2000 during a typical cultural resource management survey, represents one of the few Paleoindian sites in the region that was not discovered by Bob, although it was only about 10 km from his office at New Mexico Tech. Who knows what would be if Bob Weber had found this particular site at the height of his career.

The Water Canyon site is an excellent case study in Paleoindian archaeology in the contemporary Southwest, not because its excavators joke about finding nanodiamonds in the screen, but because the project is partly supported by Vance Holliday, director of the Argonaut Archaeologi-

cal Research Fund (AARF) at the University of Arizona's School of Anthropology. AARF is one of five programs endowed by Joe and Ruth Cramer exclusively dedicated to Paleoindian studies. As far as I'm concerned, the Cramer's deserve credit for financing one of the biggest paradigm shifts in American archaeology. Ten years ago we were still joking about being carted off by the "Paleo Police"; today, there are many who wouldn't even get the joke.

With a keen eye on resolving the antiquity of people in North America, the Cramer's contribution has been to endow a significant fraction of what has become mainstream Paleoindian archaeology – both students and opponents of the so-called "Clovis First" model – with funding. The effort has paid dividends; a recent survey by Amber Wheat determined that 58 percent of the archaeologists and 17 percent of the anthropologists she surveyed believe that people arrived in North America before 15,000 years ago. Virtually every late Quaternary archaeological investigation conducted in the Southwest over the past decade, including my own, has benefited from AARF. However, unlike adjacent regions, a strong pre-Clovis contender has not been carefully investigated here in many years.

The Water Canyon site is also unique because it is on a short list of archaeological situations with a possible Clovis-age component to be dis-

covered by an archaeologist, and it may be only the third or fourth buried Clovis-age site to be documented in New Mexico. What makes the site especially intriguing is its stratigraphy, which includes a thick sequence of wet meadow deposits that begin with a 13,000-year-old "black mat" and, in the more recent parts of that deposit, the remains of Late Paleoindian-age bison and other mammal bones. While Clovis and late Paleoindian artifacts have been recovered from the surface, Dello-Russo has not yet found a buried projectile point amid the sparse early Holocene fauna at the site, and the deepest, Clovis-age black mat sediments – while relatively accessible – are only now being revealed.

The evidence of Clovis people remains provocative but elusive. Of course, any animal kill site in the Southwest would be a welcome discovery. The persistence of bison is an especially compelling piece of information when it comes to mapping

prehistoric desert grasslands. As it turns out, grazers at the Water Canyon site were foraging on predominantly cool season grasses, which sets them apart from bison that fed on warm season grasses at Blackwater Draw, Boca Negra Wash, and the Murray Springs site. Cynthia Irwin-Williams and C. Vance Haynes, Jr. speculated that the loss of vast desert grasslands explains why Folsom groups didn't venture as far west as their Clovis predecessors had done, and Dan Amick asserts that bison hunting in the Southwest was typified by small winter kills, so there are serious hypotheses to be tested by the collection of time-resolved bison remains. The AAHS is doing its part in addressing these research problems by co-sponsoring the Arizona Paleoindian Projectile Point Survey (<http://azpaleosurvey.pidba.org/>), an attempt to map the distribution of Clovis and other early hunting technologies across the state.

– Jesse Ballenger

SILENT AUCTION AND HOLIDAY PARTY

By popular demand we are planning a reprise of our very successful Holiday Party and Silent Auction for the December 17 meeting. The event will once again be held at the Arizona State Museum. AAHS President, Jesse Ballenger, will be our speaker. Don and Darlene Burgess have generously offered to coordinate the event. If you have items to offer for the silent auction, please let Don know at dbkuat@aol.com or 520.299.4099. Some of our most popular auction items from the past were personal tours of museums or historical or archaeological sites. Think outside the box!

AAHS will provide drinks but will be asking for "potluck" contributions for the reception.

AAHS HAPPENINGS

TOPIC OF THE OCTOBER 15 GENERAL MEETING

Chacoan Immigration and Influence in the Middle San Juan

by Paul Reed

The identities and origins of the builders and inhabitants of Chacoan outliers have long been the subject of debate, particularly in the Middle San Juan region to the north. Did immigrants from Chaco Canyon establish these outliers as colonies, did local groups emulating Chacoan ideology build these settlements, or did both groups build and co-reside within them? Together with its partners, Archaeology Southwest has recently completed research on a National Science Foundation-funded project entitled: *Chacoan Expansion or Emulation of the Chacoan System? The Emergence of Aztec, Salmon, and Other Great House Communities in the Middle San Juan* (Reed 2011a).

Project team members investigated Chacoan influence and presence in the Middle San Juan region through exploration and analysis of architecture, settlement patterns, and ceramic and perishable artifacts (Brown and Paddock 2011; Clark and Reed 2011; Washburn and Reed 2011; Webster 2011; Reed 2011a, 2011b). Team members used specific methodologies to distinguish between low- and high-visibility attributes. These attributes, in turn, allowed for probable determinations of

Chacoan or local origin for great houses, architecture at various sites, and various classes of material culture on Middle San Juan sites. In addressing the primary research question, team members found evidence both for migration of Chacoan builders and colonists to the Middle San Juan and for emulation of Chacoan great houses by local residents.

Whether Chaco comprised a single socio-ethnic identity or a more complicated society described here as a transcendent meta-identity, a diasporic community model may be useful as a competing hypothesis to a colonization model in explaining the migration process from Chaco Canyon to the Middle San Juan and other areas of the northern Southwest (Clark and Reed 2011). If the main centers in Chaco Canyon were depopulated before outlier settlements, Chacoan roads that connect the latter to the former argue for a dispersed population that maintained a diasporic community based on shared identity and lost homeland.

The colonization-diaspora dialectic leads to important research questions such as: how planned was the migration process from Chaco and who planned it; what motivated

this movement; and how was it organized? These questions require a valley-by-valley assessment in the Middle San Juan.

Chacoan immigrants were probably minorities in many of the valleys in which they resettled, including the Animas and La Plata valleys in the Middle San Juan. However, the ideological power of Chacoan immigrants amplified their impact far beyond their numbers. This is evident in the production and exchange of Cibola White Ware types such as Chaco and Gallup Black-on-whites, the construction of great and “good” kivas and houses, and the reproduction of ritual paraphernalia.

Chacoan immigrants attempted to reconstruct idealized Chacoan communities in numerous locations with variable success as local groups differentially adopted Chacoan ideology and accepted these immigrants. Immigrant descendants and local

groups who bought into Chaco transformed its meaning through time. Furthermore, the Chacoan meta-identity persisted for centuries with traces surviving in many contemporary Puebloan societies.

In this presentation, I emphasize a bottom-up approach that carefully examines the archaeological record of each river valley in the Middle San Juan region—Animas, San Juan, and La Plata—when considering these questions (Reed 2011b). I discuss the methods that have been successfully employed elsewhere in the American Southwest to identify immigrants and to reconstruct local-immigrant interaction. These concepts have provided significant insights as we have sought to explain the “Chaco Phenomenon” and its unique expression in amidst the complex cultural history of local-Chacoan interaction in the Middle San Juan.

References:

- Brown, Gary M., and Cheryl Paddock
2011 Chacoan and Vernacular Architecture at Aztec Ruins: Putting Chaco in its Place. *Kiva* 77:203–224.
- Clark, Jeffery J., and Paul F. Reed
2011 Chacoan Immigration and Influence in the Middle San Juan. *Kiva* 77:251–274.
- Reed, Paul F.
2011a Chacoan Immigration or Emulation of the Chacoan System? The Emergence of Aztec, Salmon, and Other Great House Communities in the Middle San Juan. *Kiva* 77:119–138.
2011b Middle San Juan Settlement Patterns: Searching for Chacoan Immigrants and Evidence of Local Emulation on the Landscape. *Kiva* 77:225–250.
- Washburn, Dorothy K., and Lori Stephens Reed
2011 A Design and Technological Study of Hatched Ceramics: Tracking Chacoan Migrants in the Middle San Juan. *Kiva* 77:173–202.

(continued on page 6)

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Webster, Laurie D.

- 2011 Perishable Ritual Artifacts at the West Ruin of Aztec, New Mexico: Evidence for a Chacoan Migration. *Kiva* 77:139-172.

Suggested Reading:

Morris, Earl H.

- 1915 The Excavation of a Ruin near Aztec, San Juan County, New Mexico. *American Anthropologist* 17:666-684.
- 1919 *The Aztec Ruin*. Anthropological Papers No. 26(1):1-108. American Museum of Natural History, New York.
- 1921 *The House of the Great Kiva at the Aztec Ruin*. Anthropological Papers No. 26(1):109-138. American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Reed, Paul F. (editor)

- 2008 *Chaco's Northern Prodigies: Salmon, Aztec, and the Ascendancy of the Middle San Juan Region after AD 1100*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

Speaker Paul F. Reed is a Preservation Archaeologist with Archaeology Southwest (formerly the Center for Desert Archaeology) currently assigned as Chaco Scholar at Salmon Ruins, New Mexico. Reed has been employed in this position for the last 11 years. He completed work as editor (and author of several chapters) on Chaco's Northern Prodigies: Salmon, Aztec, and the Ascendancy of the Middle San Juan Region After AD 1100, published by the University of Utah Press in August 2008. Reed was also editor (and author of several chapters) of the three-volume, comprehensive report entitled Thirty-Five Years of Archaeological Research at Salmon Ruins, New Mexico, published in 2006, by the Center and the Salmon Ruins Museum.

Together with a group of research partners, Reed has recently finished a National Science Foundation-sponsored research project investigating the late eleventh and early twelfth century Chacoan presence in the Middle San Juan region. This research was published in a dedicated issue of the southwestern journal *Kiva* in late 2011 (Vol. 77[2]). The basic question addressed was, did Chaco Canyon residents migrate to the Middle San Juan region to construct and reside at the great house sites of Salmon and Aztec, or are the Chacoan traits (architecture, ceramics, stone tools, perishable items) from these sites the result of emulation of Chacoan culture by local residents? Is there evidence for both processes? Results of the project concluded that Chacoan people did migrate to Salmon and Aztec West to establish these great houses as ritual and residential centers.

Current research involves the complicated post-Chacoan, Pueblo III period in the Middle San Juan. Additionally, Reed is beginning to explore the origins of Acoma Pueblo through a collaborative project between Archaeology Southwest and the people of Acoma.

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.

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.

- Oct. 15, 2012: Paul Reed, *Chacoan Immigration and Influence in the Middle San Juan*
- Nov. 19, 2012: Joshua D. Reuther and Ben Potter, *Upward Sun River Site: Climate Change, Geoarchaeology, and Human Land Use in Ice Age Alaska*
- Dec. 17, 2012: Jesse Ballenger, *Effluent Hunters: Conservation and Research at the Murray Springs Clovis Site* [Note: This lecture will be held at ASM in conjunction with a holiday party/silent auction.]
- Jan. 21, 2013: Suzanne F. Fish, Paul R. Fish, and Mark D. Elson, *University Indian Ruin: Changing Views of the Hohokam Late Classic Period in the Tucson Basin*
- Feb. 18, 2013: Barbara Mills, *From Typology to Topology: Social Networks and the Dynamics of the Late Prehispanic Southwest*
- Mar. 18, 2013: Paul Minnis, *The Boring Side of Paquime*
- Apr. 15, 2013: Carolyn O'Bagy Davis, *Goldie Tracy Richmond: Trapper, Trader and Quiltmaker*

AAHS APPRECIATION AWARDS

On September 17, at the general meeting, the Society will honor former presidents Don Burgess and Scott O'Mack as the 2012 recipients of its annual appreciation award. Under the leadership of Don Burgess, the Society saw the fruition of its efforts to build a comprehensive member database, hosted the 75th anniversary of both the excavations at Snaketown and the inception of the Society's journal, *Kiva*, and greatly increased its funding of research.

Scott O'Mack answered the call to serve as president during a pivotal moment in the journal's history, and provided steady and insightful leadership as the journal entered its new relationship with Left Coast Press. We hope you will join us in recognizing their selfless and effective service.

UPCOMING AAHS FIELD TRIPS

AAHS membership is required to participate in field trips. Prospective members may attend one AAHS field trip prior to joining.

Petroglyphs and Ruins of the Gila Bend November 3-4, 2012

Long-time avocational archaeologists Roy and Ella Pierpoint will lead a two-day tour of the less well-known and accessible sites in the Gila Bend area. Saturday, we will tour the Red Rock Canyon glyphs and rockshelter, the Gillespie Dam petroglyphs, the Spring Mountain geoglyphs, and ballcourts and compound on the Enterprise Ranch. Sunday, we will hike into the Pierpoint site, a walled village with more rock art.

We will meet on Saturday morning at 10:00 a.m., at the Pierpoint farm, 10 miles north of Gila Bend. Self-contained campers are welcome to stay on the farm. We will leave just after lunch on Sunday. Registration is limited to 20 people. To register, email Katherine Cerino at kcerino@gmail.com.

Tour of the Prison Camp Historic Site, Mt. Lemmon December 8, 2012

Discover the historic structures of the Prison Camp in a tour by Arizona Site Steward Ralph Mersiowsky and Coronado National Forest Archaeologist Bill Gillespie. They will share the results of a multi-year effort to identify the remaining features and document the camp.

We will meet at the site at 9:00 a.m., and should finish around noon. Bring a picnic if you like. Tour is limited to 20 people. To register, email Katherine Cerino at kcerino@gmail.com.

Amerind Foundation Back Room Tour December 15, 2012

This will be a half-day trip to visit the Amerind Foundation, located east of Tucson, on Saturday, December 15. We will meet at 9:00 a.m., at the Houghton Road exit off Interstate 10 East (northwest side) to carpool.

We will then drive to the Amerind Foundation where we will meet Dr. Eric Kaldahl at 10:00 a.m., who will give us a gallery tour and behind-the-scenes look at the Amerind's collection in its new storage facility. The tour will take about 2 hours and is limited to 20 people. Plan to bring a picnic lunch. To register, contact Christine Lange at 520.792.1303, or clange3@msn.com.

THE CORNERSTONE

Grant Supports State Museum Efforts to Return American Indian Items

The Arizona State Museum has been awarded nearly \$90,000 from the National Park Service to support the museum's efforts to return human remains and sacred cultural items to Native American tribes.

—Alexis Blue, University Communications

The Arizona State Museum (ASM) on the University of Arizona campus is home to hundreds of thousands Native American artifacts. Among the museum's collections are thousands of human remains and funerary objects, which the museum is diligently working on returning to the American Indian tribes to which they rightfully belong.

To support these efforts, the National Park Service recently awarded the ASM a federal grant of just under \$90,000, which will help the museum work with human remains and artifacts excavated from state trust lands, primarily in the Tucson Basin. These include remains and objects from 70 archaeological sites, said Patrick Lyons, ASM's associate director.

The grant was part of more than \$1.6 million awarded by the National Park Service to museums and tribes across the country to help them with the documentation and return of human remains and cultural objects, a process known as repatriation.

Like all museums that receive federal funding, the ASM is required to repatriate certain cultural objects under the Native American Graves

Protection and Repatriation Act, or NAGPRA. Enacted in 1990, the federal law requires all museums that receive federal dollars to return specified items, including human remains and sacred objects, to the tribes with whom they are culturally affiliated.

The process can be complex and lengthy, and involves ongoing collaboration with tribal leaders throughout the state, Lyons said. Museum staff must spend hours sorting through massive collections to determine which objects are subject to NAGPRA, document those items, make evidence-based determinations of their cultural affiliation, and publish federal notices when objects are ready to be returned so that tribes can make claims.

"It's important work; it's painstaking work. It takes a long time, and we want to do it right," Lyons said. "It's also sensitive work, so we don't want to rush through it."

Last week, the ASM held a panel discussion in which museum staff spoke to members of the community about NAGPRA and repatriation. Arizona Rep. Raul Grijalva gave

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opening remarks at the event and thanked the museum for its work.

"This museum has been a leader in repatriation since before NAGPRA went into effect," he said, adding that he is a strong support of NAGPRA and tribal rights.

Grijalva acknowledged how significant Arizona's native people are to the state's history and culture and said he was proud of the ASM's work with tribes across the state.

"I thank the people who do that work for the compassion, their sensitivity, and their patience, because repatriation is not just a gesture to give back, it's a process," he said.

Although its work is ongoing, the ASM has made significant progress

since NAGPRA took effect, returning thousands of items to tribes across the state and setting a national example for successful repatriation efforts.

"We've been held up as an example by the Bureau of Indian Affairs about how to do things and that makes us proud," Lyons said. "We hear a lot of good things from the tribes as well, so that must mean we're doing something right."

The Cornerstone is presented by:

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WOODBURY ESTATE SALE AND SILENT AUCTION

OCTOBER 26-27

Arizona State Museum and the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society co-present this **two-day sale** of a substantial bequest from the estate of the eminent anthropologist **Dr. Richard Woodbury and his wife, Nathalie**. An estimated 5,000 volumes of books and journals, along with some 100 pieces of Native pottery, paintings, and baskets from the Woodbury's extensive personal collection will be available. On Friday night, rare and high-end objects and books will be for bid in a silent auction, and ASM director emeritus Dr. Raymond H. Thompson will present a tribute to the Woodburys, his lifelong friends. Proceeds benefit ASM library acquisitions and collections storage upgrades.

Friday, 6:30-8:30 p.m.: Sale, Silent Auction, Reception

Saturday, 10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.: All-day Sale

Curatorial Note: The items for sale from this very large gift are those that were not accepted into the ASM collections either because they were duplicative or inappropriate. In his generosity and with much foresight, Dr. Woodbury specified that the gift be unrestricted, allowing for asset conversation as long as the cash benefit the museum's library and collections divisions.

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.

Monthly meetings are free and open to the public. Society field trips require membership. Members may purchase an annual JSTOR subscription to *Kiva* back issues for \$20 through the AAHS website.

Membership Categories

- \$50 **Kiva members** receive four issues of the Society's quarterly journal *Kiva* and 12 issues of *Glyphs*
- \$40 **Glyphs members** receive *Glyphs*
- \$35 **Student Kiva members** receive both *Kiva* and *Glyphs*
- \$75 **Contributing members** receive *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- \$120 **Supporting members** receive *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- \$300 **Sponsoring members** receive *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- \$1,000 **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.

Institutional Subscriptions

For institutional subscriptions to *Kiva*, contact Left Coast Press, Inc., www.leftcoastpress.com, or 925.935.3380.

For institutional subscriptions to *Glyphs* (\$50), contact AAHS VP for Membership at the address below.

You can join online at www.az-arch-and-hist.org, or by mailing the form below to:
Michael Diehl, VP Membership
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RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

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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