The Monthly Newsletter of the
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
Vol. 69, No. 2 August 2018

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Next General Meeting:
September 17, 2018; 7:30 p.m.
Duval Auditorium
Banner-University Medical Center
1501 N. Campbell Ave.
Tucson, Arizona
www.az-arch-and-hist.org

August 9–12: Pecos Conference
Flagstaff, Arizona
President’s Message

by John G. Douglass

This time of year, you have to get up pretty early in the morning if you want to do things outside. Even then, it can be pretty warm and sticky. I’ve grown accustomed to doing things early or just dealing with the heat the best I can. For roughly a decade, I’ve been doing CrossFit with my next door neighbors and other friends several times a week after work. My neighbor, Lisa Anne, got interested in CrossFit enough to convert the garage and dirt driveway into a home gym. I started doing CrossFit next door soon afterwards.

I wasn’t much of an athlete growing up (besides bicycling), but it’s been fun learning Olympic lifting moves and seeing progression in both strength and skill. I will say that at times it’s been very hard finishing some workouts due to my abilities or the heat, but it’s been rewarding once I’m done and drinking water or a cold beer afterwards. As I get older, keeping active is important and I’m happy to report I’ve only been injured once doing this (failed handstands can have bad results).

Our CrossFit group has grown and shrunk over the past decade, but has held steady with a constant core of friends. Like the population of Tucson in general, our group has experienced the exciting birth of new children, the joy of marriages, the difficulty and sadness of divorce, and the soul-wrenching tragedy of losing one of our group to suicide. Through it all, we have worked out together with the common goals of getting fitter and stronger and learning from each other, whether it be new weightlifting skills or what we have gained from life experiences. We come from all walks of life and backgrounds and value that diversity. We semi-regularly have a potluck barbeque together after workout and there may be 20 or more of us floating around, enjoying one another’s company, with kids running in and out.

There’s also been fun spin-offs from the main group, including trail running and/or biking together. We’ve even done a book club several times. These experiences together have helped create a community of friends who know they can rely on each other. We have created a sense of belonging through our shared experiences and interactions. It’s a fun community of which to be a part.

Over the past several years on various writing projects, I’ve been pondering how and why, across time and space, communities form or dissolve. As my good friend and colleague Kathleen Hull and I have argued, communities are not natural occurrences in which people randomly become parts of those communities. If they did, they wouldn’t be interesting to study. Rather, communities are formed through purposeful action and interaction and people having created, as I described above, a sense of belonging.

As some of my past and present Statistical Research, Inc. colleagues and I have recently studied, the prehispanic Anasazi of the Colorado Plateau, through time, created community in part through interdependence of ritual performance. The transformation over hundreds of years of pit structures into kivas and into great kivas, along with associated architectural features and material goods, illustrates the interdependence, and independence, of ritual knowledge that drew diverse groups of people together for ritual performance.

In many cultures, there were and are multi-layered interconnections and dependence on ritual knowledge and performance. In the case of the Anasazi, while small-scale household ritual ceremonies were performed at the local level, through time, communal ritual drew people together from much wider areas. A number of great scholars have studied similar themes across the American Southwest, including Pat Gilman, Jim Potter, Tammy Stone, and Mark Varien, to name just a few. Also check out Kye Miller’s article on related themes in the latest issue of *Kiva*.

As I mentioned in a lecture to the Society last year, one of my frustrations in studying the formation of community among the prehispanic Anasazi was that while we could talk about community

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conceptually, and connect it to material traits, there was no direct connection to known people and their stories. Since that work in the American Southwest, I’ve been studying community formation in colonial Alta California with a wonderful group of colleagues. There, through archival (ethnohistoric) research, we have been able to connect the archaeology to actual people, both Native Californian and colonists, to more fully understand how communities and ties within and between these groups were initiated, grew, and dissolved.

It turns out that, much like the prehispanic Anasazi, ritual and religion was one tie that created and bonded communities. Missionaries in the late 1700s and early 1800s complained that rancheros in southern California were harboring Native Californians and not allowing them to be recruited to the missions. Ironically, our research has indicated that it was actually baptisms by these same colonial rancheros of Native Californians in their home villages that many times led to recruitment to missions. Through colonial baptismal records, we have been able to document personal connections between these groups that led to sustained interaction and trust between them. These interactions led to that sense of belonging that is so important to the creation of communities.

Communities, both in the past and the present, are meaningful and important to people. Without communities, we do not have the social bonding that is so important to our daily lives. All of us are likely part of a variety of communities—professional, personal, what-have-you—whether we realize it or not.

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.

Aug. 2018: No Lecture: Pecos Conference, August 9–12, Flagstaff, Arizona

AAHS FAll Book SAle
October 12–13, 2018

The AAHS Used Book Sale to benefit the Arizona State Museum library will be held Friday, October 12 (11:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.) and Saturday October 13 (10:00 a.m.–3:00 p.m.). The sale will take place in the lobby of the Arizona State Museum. We have received a large collection of archaeological gray literature from the estate of Lex Lindsay as well as a large number of books on Mexican Art from another donor. Books are very reasonably priced, with many at $1 or $2.

If you are willing and able to help set up the book sale at 8:00 a.m. on October 12 or take down the sale at 3:00 p.m. on October 13 please contact Katherine Cerino at kcerino@gmail.com. Lots of strong backs make easy work!

Southern Southwest Archaeological Conference
Pueblo Grande Museum
January 11–12, 2019

The Southern Southwest Archaeological Conference (SSWAC) is a new conference aimed at highlighting current archaeological research in the southern Southwest United States and Northwest Mexico. The goal is to hold this conference every other year, each time in a different location around the region. This will allow participants to explore the history of various localities through site visits and other activities while also showcasing new and innovative research from throughout the region. In addition to sharing research, goals for the conference include building community and facilitating collaboration among those interested in the archaeology of the region.

Abstracts are due by August 15, 2018. Visit www.sswac.org to learn more.
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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.

University of Arizona Tree Ring Laboratory
Saturday, September 22, 2018; 10:00 a.m.

Join us for a tour of the world’s first laboratory dedicated to dendrochronology, or tree-ring science. Learn how dendrochronology solved the secrets of the southwest by dating pueblo sites in 1929. What can trees tell us about fire history? What can we learn about past societies from trees? Can trees help us develop strategies for dealing with climate change? Join us as we share the science stories behind these questions and more will be found when you explore the exciting world of tree-ring science.

Dr. Jeff Dean will give a special talk at 10:00 a.m. Please RSVP to Pamela Pelletier, pamela@email.arizona.edu.

Rock Art of the Silver Creek Area of Arizona
October 20–21, 2018

This trip is still tentative pending approval from relevant land managers.

A distinctive and intriguing style of rock art, known as Palavayu Linear Style, is found around Silver Creek in northeast Arizona between Snowflake and Woodruff. Palavayu, a Hopi term meaning “red river,” is a name applied to several style designations of a kind of rock art that is only found in the middle portion of the lower Little Colorado River area.

Ghostly figures of beings with rabbit sticks, reptiles, deer, birds, snakes, owls, a birthing scene, anthropomorphs with “antennae,” and numerous other images are located in canyons tributary to Silver Creek and the Little Colorado River. This style of rock art is characterized by beings with elongated bodies, elaborate head attachments, hachure-filled bodies, and triangular heads. This field trip will take participants to several panels in the 5 Mile Wash and Ten Mile Wash drainages, to a birthing panel south of Woodruff, and some images along the Little Colorado River.

Participants should be in good physical condition and able to hike over rocky and uneven terrain. Petroglyph panels are located along cliff walls and in drainages. Hiking distances will be 1-2 miles for each area visited. In some areas, trekking poles will be a hindrance.

The field trip will begin at 1:00 p.m. on Saturday October 20 and continue until about noon on Sunday, October 21. Meeting place to be determined. If you are interested in participating, contact Kirk Astroth at kirkastroth@gmail.com. More information will be provided as it becomes available. The trip is limited to 20 people.

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2018 PECOS CONFERENCE, AUGUST 9–12

Check out the website for the 2018 Pecos Conference at http://www.pecosconference.org/. It includes information about registration, conference location, amenities, accommodations, conference schedule, volunteering, the Cordell-Powers Prize, and much more. The conference will be held at the Hotshot Camp on the Coconino National Forest, about 10 miles outside of Flagstaff. The site will include conference tents, camping, water, and some food sales. Individuals and organizations interested in assisting in the organization as partners, sponsors, or vendors may contact Kimberly Spurr at organizer@pecosconference.org.

Follow AAHS on Facebook at www.facebook.com/pages/Tucson-AZ/Arizona-Archaeological-and-Historical-Society
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**AAHS Roots of Southwest Archaeology Project**

AAHS has conducted several projects to retain both the history of southwestern archaeology as reflected in the generations following the well-documented “founding fathers” and the history of AAHS itself. Our goal is to leave a legacy for future generations. The menu bar on our website has a new link, “Roots of Southwest Archaeology,” where the beginnings of this effort can be found.

Several years ago, AAHS began recording oral histories from leading archaeologists. This project was initiated with support from the Southwestern Foundation for Education and Historical Preservation under the leadership of then AAHS President, Don Burgess. Alex and Madelyn Cook, Tom Euler, and Sarah Herr formed the original Oral History Project Committee. More recently, the baton has been taken up by Patricia Gilman and Katherine Cerino.

Interviews of Raymond Thompson, Bernard Fontana, and James Ayres are available on our YouTube channel and through the link on the Roots page of our website. We plan to continue these interviews and eventually link them to a similar effort by the Society for American Archaeology. These personal testimonies will provide a permanent record of the lives and work of these influential scholars.

We have also posted several articles about the early history of AAHS and the Arizona State Museum written by David Wilcox in honor of our 100th anniversary. Ray Thompson’s 100th Anniversary talk on Arch & Hist Ancestors is available on the site, as is an entertaining *Kiva* issue celebrating AAHS’ 50th anniversary.

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**20th Biennial Mogollon Archaeology Conference**

Call for Papers! New Mexico State University will host the 20th Biennial Mogollon Archaeology Conference October 11–13, 2018, in Las Cruces. Visit the conference website at: www.lonjulnet/mog2018/. Papers, presentations, or special sessions that relate to the archaeology of the Mogollon region are welcome. Submit your abstract by August 1, 2018, to Dr. Lonnie C. Ludeman, Icludeman@zianet.com. Notifications of acceptance will be sent by August 8, 2018.

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**2018 AAHS Awards Announced**

For more than 30 years, the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society has recognized outstanding contributions to the field through the presentation of the Byron Cummings Award for research and the Victor R. Stoner Award for public service. In addition, the Alexander H. Lindsay, Jr. Unsung Hero Award recognizes significant contributions in support of the field.

**Byron Cummings Award**

The Byron Cummings Award is given in honor of Byron Cummings, the principal professional founder of the Society, the first head of the University of Arizona’s Department of Archaeology (later, the School of Anthropology), and the first Director of the Arizona State Museum. The Byron Cummings Award is given annually for outstanding research and contributions to knowledge in anthropology, history, or a related field of study or research pertaining to the southwestern United States or northwest Mexico. We are pleased to announce this year’s awardees: Richard I. Ford and Malcolm Ebright.

**Richard (Dick) I. Ford** received his B.A. (1963) from Oberlin College and his M.A. (1965) and Ph.D. (1968) from the University of Michigan. He joined the University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology and Department of Anthropology in 1969 as Assistant Curator of Ethnology and Director of the Ethnobotany Laboratory and Assistant Professor of Anthropology. He spent his career at the University of Michigan, holding a number of leadership positions at the museum and the Department of Anthropology, as well as the university as a whole.

Dr. Ford is one of the world’s preeminent ethnobotanists. Over his career as ethnologist, archaeologist, cultural ecologist, and botanist, he has made immense contributions to an understanding of the (continued on page 10)
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ways in which Native peoples of North America managed and utilized plants as foods, medicines, and cultural symbols. A hallmark of Professor Ford’s work is his concern for the interplay between traditional beliefs and practices and the opportunities and constraints presented by the environment. He has always believed that anthropologists working with Native Americans should give back to communities, not just take from them. In that vein, he has devoted many years to working with contemporary Pueblo communities, including serving as an expert witness in land claims cases and working with high schools.

Malcolm Ebright is a historian, attorney, and director of the Center for Land Grant Studies in Guadalupita, New Mexico. His most recent book (with Rick Hendricks), The Witches of Abiquií: The Governor, the Priest, the Genízaro Indians, and the Devil, won a prize for the best history book for 2006 from the Historical Society of New Mexico. He has often testified as an expert witness in litigation dealing with land grants and water rights in New Mexico, and he has written numerous books and award-winning articles on New Mexico land and water history. His books include Land Grants and Lawsuits in Northern New Mexico (recently re-published) and The Tierra Amarilla Grant: A History of Chicanery. He continues to work with indigenous communities, helping them protect their land and water rights, often by reclaiming lost or forgotten history and applying it to current controversies.

Victor R. Stoner Award

The Victor R. Stoner Award is given in honor of Reverend Stoner, a strong avocational historian, supporter of the Society and one of the founders of Kiva. The Victor R. Stoner Award is given annually for outstanding contributions in leadership or participation in the Society; fostering historic preservation; or bringing anthropology, history or a related discipline to the public. We are pleased to announce this year’s awardees: T. J. Ferguson and Beth Grindell.

T. J. Ferguson is a Professor in the School of Anthropology at the University of Arizona, where he edits the Anthropological Papers of the University of Arizona. He has been instrumental with the success of the Applied Archaeology Master’s program in the School of Anthropology at the University of Arizona. He is also a managing member of Anthropological Research, LLC, a research company in Tucson, Arizona, that specializes in archaeological and ethnographic research needed for historic preservation, repatriation, and litigation of land and water rights.

Dr. Ferguson applies cultural landscape theory in his research, and he is interested in changing patterns of settlement and land use in the Southwest. His research interests include social identity and cultural affiliation, NAGPRA, cultural landscapes, Western Pueblo settlement, and land use. His current archaeological research includes documenting how Native American heritage is grounded in place names, cultural practices, and history.

Beth Grindell, the Arizona State Museum’s (ASM) first female director, earned her Ph.D. (1998) following studies that included archaeological excavations in France, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, New York, and Connecticut. She served as coordinator of the AZSITE Project, a collaborative effort of several state and private agencies to develop a geographically referenced cultural resources database for the State of Arizona. The project seeks to further the management and preservation of Arizona’s rich cultural heritage by making cultural resource information easily available to authorized land use planners, archaeologists, and preservation planners.

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Dr. Grindell served as the museum’s associate director from 2003 to 2008. In that role, she led ASM’s involvement in the City of Tucson’s Rio Nuevo downtown re-development project, working with city and university officials to secure funding for construction of a new public facility for ASM in downtown Tucson. A 22-year resident of Tucson, she has taught archaeology in the University of Arizona’s School of Anthropology and at Pima Community College. She is a volunteer court appointed special advocate in the Pima County Juvenile Court system and is a trained mediator. She shares with many other anthropologists a childhood background in the military that involved extensive travel and posts in Virginia, Texas, and California, as well as France, Peru, and Japan.

Alexander J. Lindsay Jr. Unsung Heroes Award
The Alexander J. Lindsay Jr. Award is given in honor of Dr. Lindsay, a long-time southwestern archaeologist and AAHS member and officer. The LUHA is given annually as a lifetime service award to those individuals whose tireless work behind-the-scenes has often gone unrecognized, but which is often critical to the success of others’ research, projects, and publications. We are pleased to announce this year’s awardees: Jamie Merewether and Marilyn Markel.

Jamie Merewether has served as the collections manager and laboratory supervisor at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center for the past 20 years. Jamie’s unflagging efforts have been critical to the success of Crow Canyon’s education and research efforts and the efforts of many others in the archaeological community of the Four Corners. Among her many tasks are managing collections, preparing collections for permanent curation, managing the research archive (including all field and laboratory forms), processing and shipping materials for external analyses, maintaining the Crow Canyon library, developing laboratory analysis methods that ensure Crow Canyon participants and volunteers contribute accurate and meaningful data, and teaching laboratory curricula to college field schools, Earth Watch, and archaeology research programs.

Ms. Merewether’s support of researchers has contributed to much seminal research for the past two decades, including Master’s theses, Ph.D. dissertations, and many significant journal articles on topics as diverse as pottery, stone tools, faunal remains, settlement patterns, and architecture. Her efforts have contributed significantly to the advancement of southwestern archaeology and preservation of our shared past.

Marilyn Markel, a native New Mexican and a graduate of the University of New Mexico, has long had an interest in the history and archaeology of the Southwest. Marilyn has had a career as an educator and has taught archaeology at Aldo Leopold High School in Silver City as part of the Youth Conservation Corps program. She has worked on excavations, survey projects, and interpretive projects at numerous Mimbres archaeological sites with the WNMU Museum, the Gila National Forest, the Museum of New Mexico, the National Park Service, and others.

For the past 13 summers, Ms. Markel has worked with the University of Nevada Las Vegas field schools on Mimbres area excavations, including work at the Harris site, and Stewart and Elk Ridge Pueblos. She is the Southwest Chapter Coordinator for the New Mexico SiteWatch site steward program, President of the Grant County Archaeological Society (GCAS), and Education Coordinator at the Mimbres Culture Heritage Site. She has been the driving force in turning the GCAS into an active, well-respected archaeological society that emphasizes site stewardship and education and has also almost single-handedly developed the Mimbres Cultural Heritage Site, located on the Mattocks Pueblo, into a respected educational center. Her efforts in southwestern New Mexico over the past two decades have made major contributions to understanding the past.
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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.