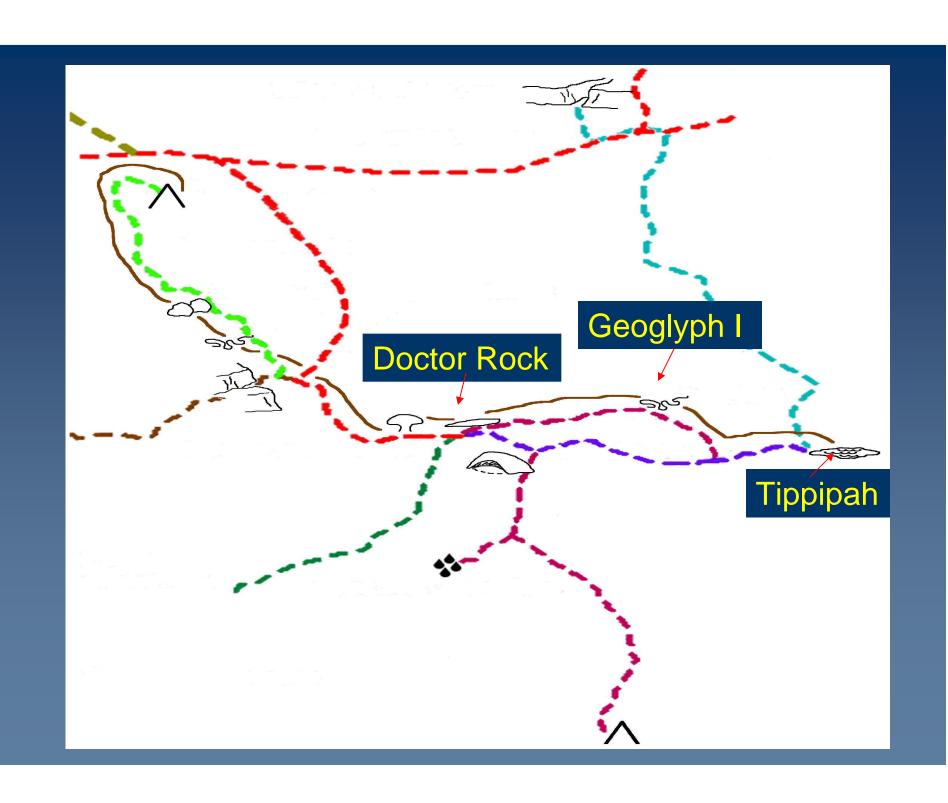
## Puha Path

# Tippipah Spring to Scrugham Peak

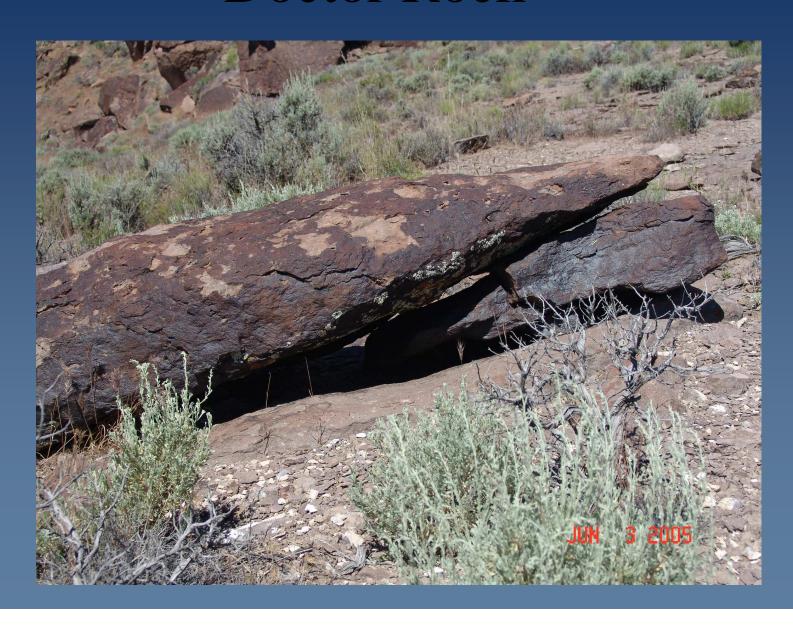
Mance Buttram
Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology
University of Arizona



## Doctor Rock



## Doctor Rock



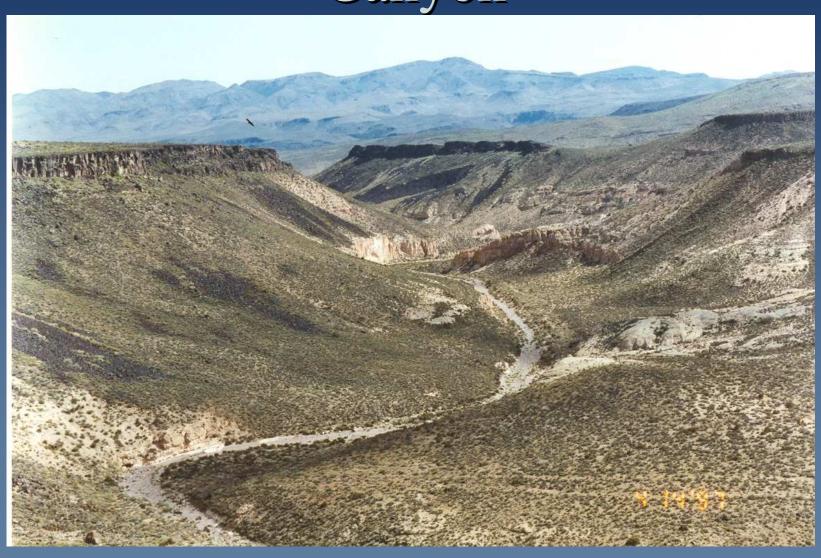


- ◆ It is definitely connected because it is a part of the trail that goes to the Tippipah village site. The trail went from here to the geoglyph. Too many markers not to go that way. Iwould think a lot of the people coming through this way would be on vision quests, medicine people seeking power.
- Where they came and rested and prayed...it was a stopping point between two different areas like the Geoglyph and other glyphs across here.
- ◆ I believe people would stop there on their way to the Geoglyph One site, offering prayers and perhaps dancing in preparation for their arrival at the Geoglyph One site.

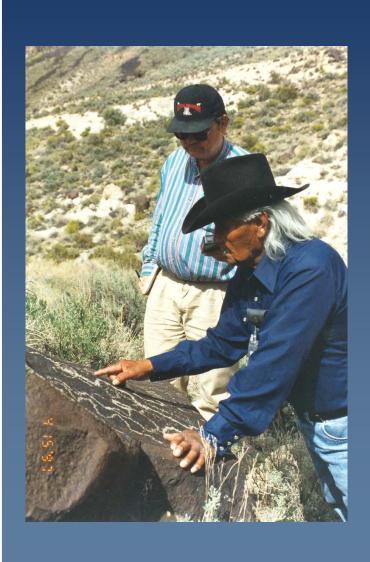




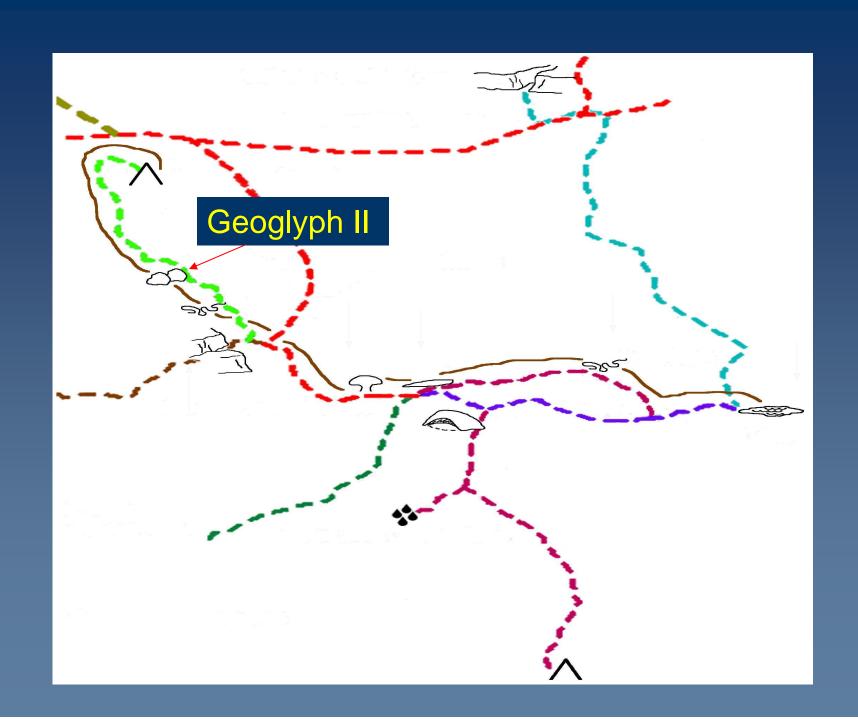
## Entrance to Upper Fortymile Canyon



## Boulder at Forymile Canyon



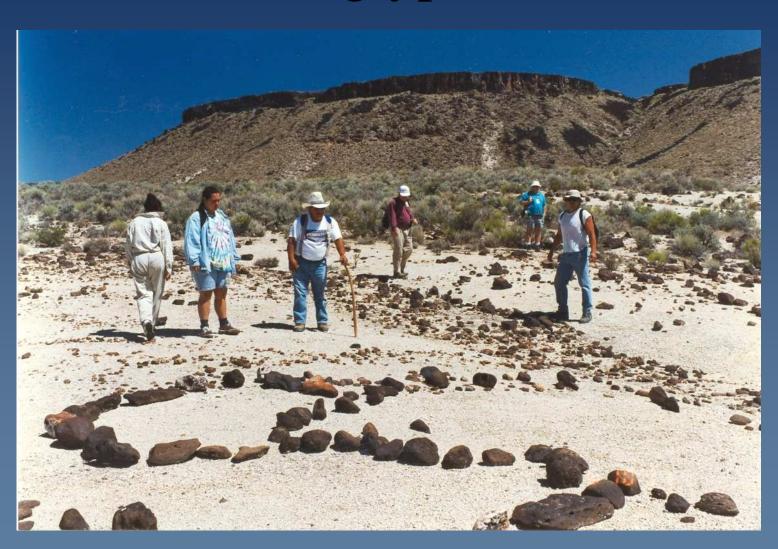




## Geoglyph II



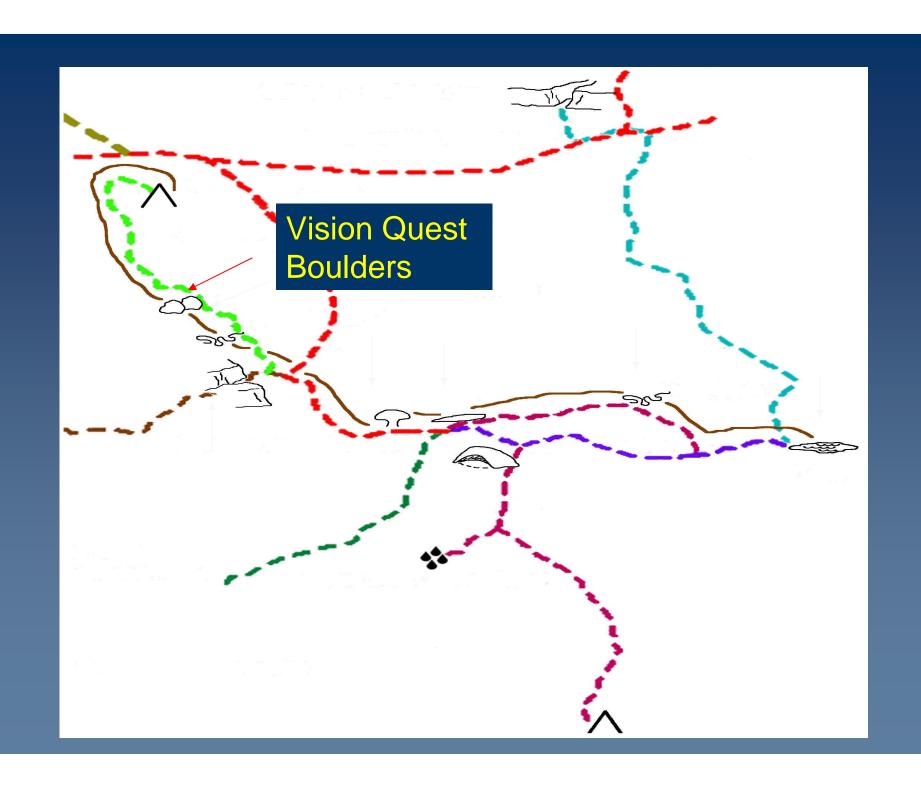
## Geoglyph II



## Geoglyph II

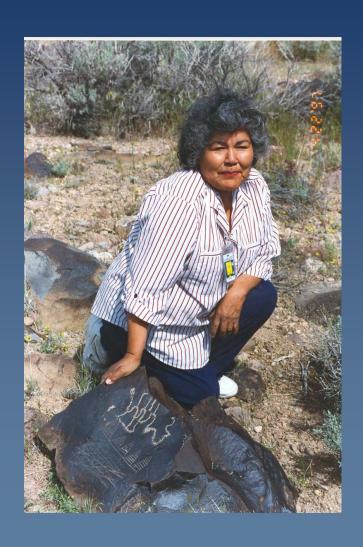


- ◆ This was a place where people came to do something. It was away from the main camp. They would come to an area like this to do something special, like women having children or men doing something.
- ◆ This could have been one of their stops or they could have lived here permanently. It still would mean that they moved around. Would have been water here, probably in the bottom of the wash.
- ◆ Indian people were here. They left their marks here for us to see. They have been all through there for a long time.
- This was a place where they lived and traveled through all the time.



## Vision Questing Boulders



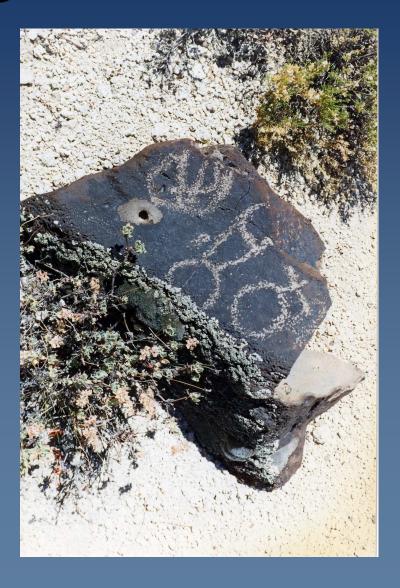


## Vision Question Boulders

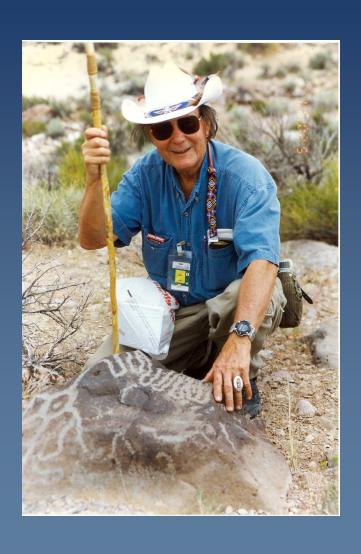


## Vision Questing Boulders





## Vision Questing Boulders



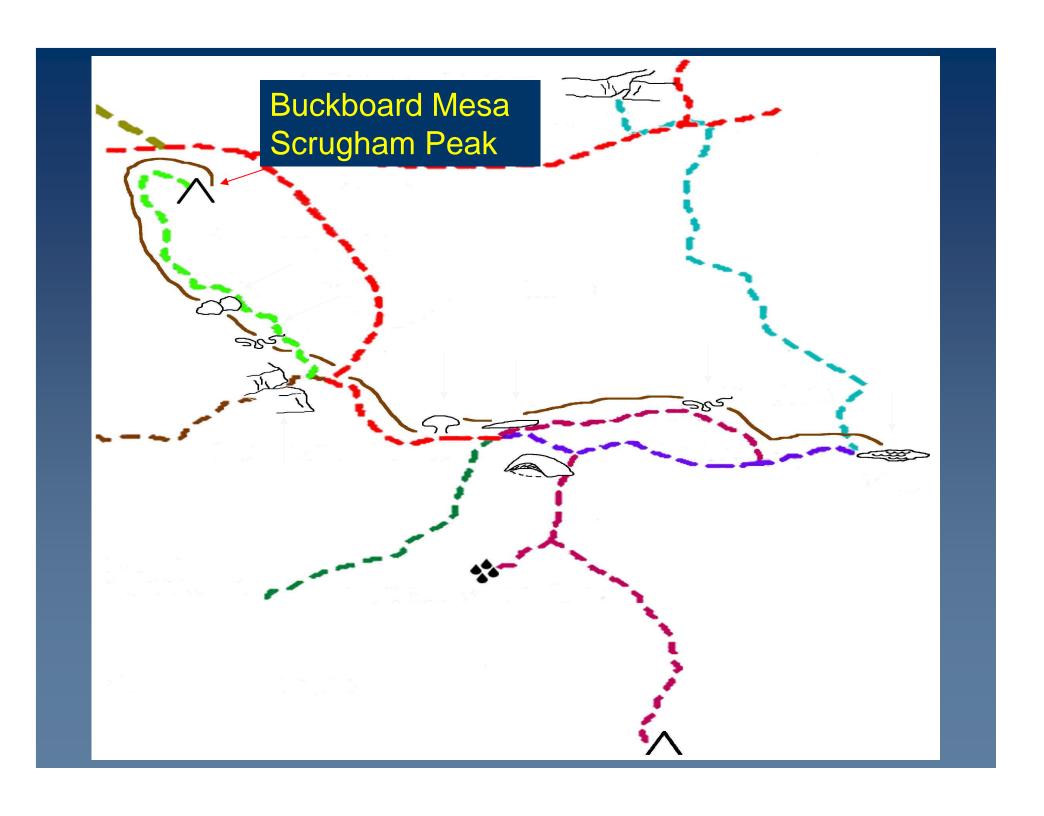




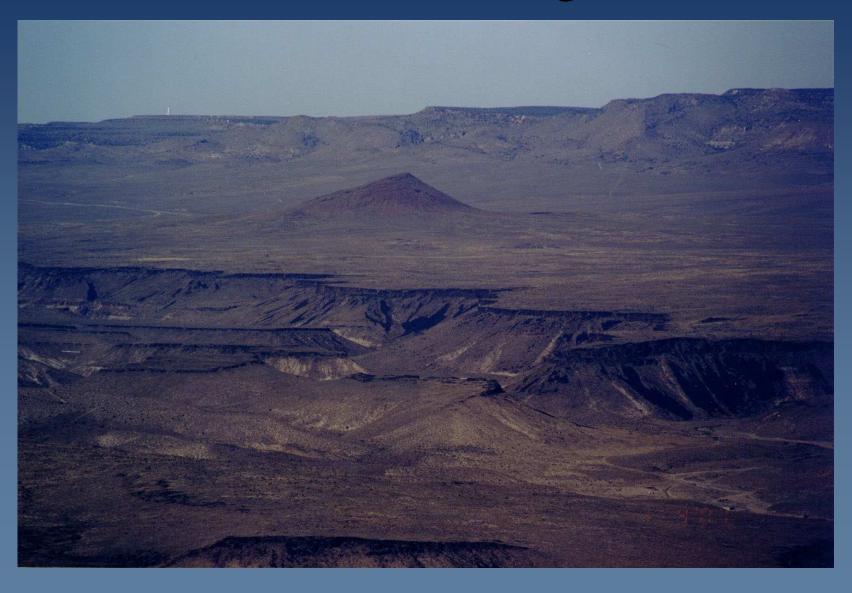
- ◆ I think they [the boulders] are connected to ones on the hill and to the Power Rock.
- It has more points of religious gathering, meaning those are more power areas at this place
- The women's panels are connected to the men's panels by both being used by the same people at the same time. There were separate men and women's camps.



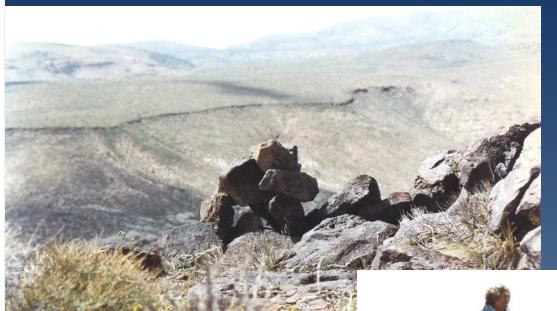
- ◆ [These panels are used for] seeking knowledge/power, communicating with spirits, teaching other people. Here you seek your inner self, seek guidance. You visualize the past as well as the future.
- ◆ They [peckings] are all important regardless of how complex they are.
- ◆ Indian people were here. They left their marks here for us to see. They have been all through there for a long time.
- ◆ This was a place where they lived and traveled through all the time.



## Buckboard Mesa-Scrugham Peak



## Buckboard Mesa





## Buckboard Mesa









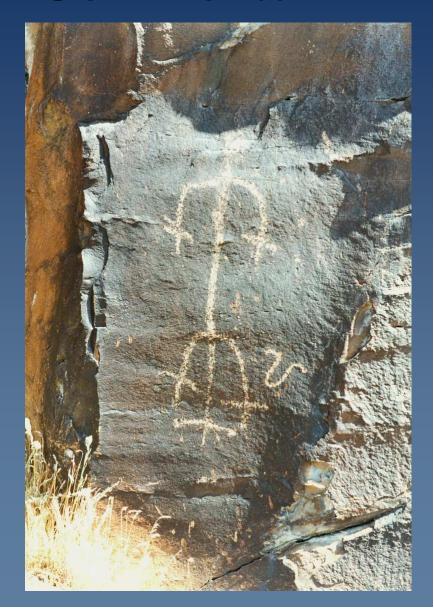




### View from Peak & Mesa



- ◆ According to our parents, all the peckings and paintings were made by elves (Little People). The elves' writing is called Tutovo Poop
- There were Indians living in the area and the old Indians probably knew about the peckings. They just lived here by the springs. A medicine man could see the elves. The elves did not talk to the medicine man about the meaning of the peckings.



- ◆ People came here to dream for spirit animals. They came in the winter so the old men could tell the legend stories to the young men.
- ◆ They came up here to do their spirit seeking. Have to be a group - the seeker needs helpers. There were no women in these camps. The rock piles are where they stayed to seek their vision/ medicine. A person who received the medicine made the pile. The later ones would use the same piles. They have been reused for thousands of years.





#### Conclusion

- ◆ Volcanoes are important ceremonial areas because of the concentration of puha.
- ◆ Numic people travel long distances to conduct ceremonies and seek knowledge and power from these "puha rich" areas.
- These journeys involve many stops for ceremony and prayer.
- ◆ The combination of all preparations and stopping places, and the final destination is called a Puha Path.

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