

glyphs

The Monthly Newsletter of the
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society

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The first cultivated chile in an archaeological context was found a few kilometers from Paquimé-Casas Grandes, just south of the U.S. border in northern Chihuahua.

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Next General Meeting: September 15, 2014
7:30 p.m., DuVal Auditorium,
University Medical Center
www.az-arch-and-hist.org

President's Message

by Jesse Ballenger

I recently reported the donation of the Finley and Sally Richards collection to the Arizona State Museum, via the Society. The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society (AAHS) has solicited member and outside expert help to identify and document the collection in advance of its curation. It includes a large number of prehistoric and protohistoric projectile points, mostly from the San Simon River Basin of eastern Arizona and western New Mexico. These are presently being described by AAHS member Joe Frazier as part of a borderlands survey of projectile point materials and types. Thanks to the generous support of Tony and Rene Donaldson, Steven Shackley has provided provenance information regarding the many obsidian points included in the mix.

One of the historical items included in the Richard's collections is a bayonet of particular interest. Found by Finley (Fin) in a dry cave in the Peloncillo Mountains, the item was loaned by us to C. Vance Haynes Jr., who then passed it along to Mr. Ross Hopkins, a retired National Park Service Ranger at Fort Union National Monument, New Mexico, and a member of the Society of American Bayonet Collectors, as well as the Historical Arms Society of Tucson. With help and advice from Tim Prince and Tom Sprangler, other military historians, Ross has identified the artifact as an M1853 Belgian bayonet—a weapon that, by conjecture, probably arrived in the cave as Apache plunder. The item was forged by an unknown French/Liege bayonet maker bearing the initials “LS.” It is unique in that it lacks a Belgian army alpha-numeric mark and it measures 21 mm at the front socket—both indicators that it was exported to the U.S. during the American Civil War.

Two scenarios explain its origin, which I take directly from the notes offered by Ross, including published excerpts he provided from historians Joseph Hefter, Tim Peterson, and Timothy Neeno. The first scenario is that, despite being a possible export model, the weapon was transported to the New World by the Belgian Legion. In 1864, Leopold I sent 1,200 Belgian troops to support French Emperor

Napoleon III and his puppet ruler of Mexico, Ferdinand Maximillian,

the former Archduke of Austria. In 1866, there were more than 1,300 Belgian forces in Mexico, but the Belgian Legion stopped being reinforced after the death of Leopold I in December of 1865. The second, and perhaps more likely, scenario is that the bayonet was included as part of the 40,000 obsolete Civil War weapons that General Phil Sheridan and his “Army of Observation” unloaded in northern Mexico in 1865 to support Juarista rebels fighting against Maximillian. Those items quite likely included M1841 muskets and M1853 bayonets. The supplies were reportedly left in the Chihuahuan desert of Mexico for rebel forces to “find.”

The history of the bayonet, and how it arrived in the Peloncillo Mountains, is unknown. At its peak, France's international intervention in Mexico numbered 38,000 men. They suffered roughly 7,000 casualties in battle, a significant portion from the acclaimed French Foreign Legion. Desertion rates were high, however, especially near the south Texas-Mexico border. The bayonet, in good condition, may have been captured or stolen from a deserter, or perhaps traded or taken from a Juarista fighter. I thank Ross and the others for their diligent efforts to help us analyze and prepare the Richard's collection.

I want to acknowledge the success of the first annual Cordell Competition at the 2014 Pecos Conference in Blanding, Utah. I was impressed that the entire registration patiently stood by as the judges deliberated. A wise uncle once told me that the key to serving a delicious meal is to make your guests wait a while longer, and that philosophy proved true in this case. I honor the many talented student participants for their presentations.

Finally, because of Utah state laws, the beer brewing competition was held in a secret location that may or may not have been in Utah this year. Although the results have not been officially tallied, in a complicated blind test, Adolph Coors is suspected to have won.



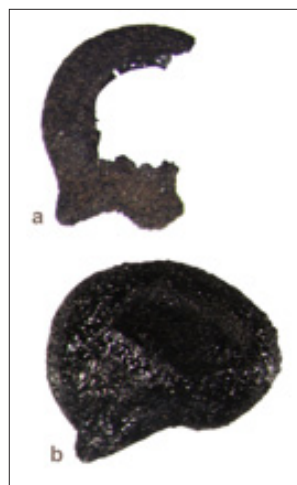
September 15: Topic of the General Meeting

What! No Chiles in the Ancient Southwest?

by Paul E. Minnis

The most important crops that fed the ancient peoples of the prehispanic Southwest U.S.–Northwest Mexico came from Mesoamerica. The three sister crops—maize, beans, and squash—as well as less prominent crops moved at different rates from their homeland to the south into the Southwest U.S.–Northwest Mexico. The most important Mesoamerican crops, with one exception (okay, maybe two), that could have been grown in the Southwest U.S.–Northwest Mexico ultimately arrived here. Although not grown in the Southwest U.S.–Northwest Mexico, even cacao's presence in the Southwest U.S.–Northwest Mexico further reinforces the view that there were few impediments to the flow of crops and foods between Mesoamerica and the Southwest U.S.–Northwest Mexico.

The one exception is the cultivated chile, *Capsicum annuum*. While widespread in Mesoamerica, ancient chile remains are absent the Southwest U.S.–Northwest Mexico. Adding further to the mystery of their historical absence is the fact that chile became an icon of the Southwest U.S.–Northwest Mexico food, became an important ingredient in Southwest U.S.–Northwest Mexico cuisine beginning with the Spanish arrival, and today, is an important regional crop in the area.



The first cultivated chile (a) from the ancient Southwest U.S.–Northwest Mexico, with a modern charred chile seed (b) for comparison.

Why didn't chile travel a few hundred miles north when it spread widely and very quickly into the Old World after European contact with the New World? After all, what would Hungarian, Chinese, Thai, and various African cuisines be without chile?

The fortuitous discovery of the first cultivated chile from an archaeological site a few kilometers from Paquimé-Casas Grandes, just across the U.S.-Mexico border in northern Chihuahua, provides an important opportunity to reconsider the dynamic history of chile, as well as a good time to challenge our common assumptions about chile.

Oh yeah, by the way, the second common Mesoamerican plant not present in the ancient Southwest U.S.–Northwest Mexico is the tomato.

Suggested Readings:

Andrews, Jean

1995 *Peppers: The Domesticated Capsicums*. University of Texas Press, Austin.

Minnis, Paul E., and Michael E. Whalen

2010 The First Prehispanic Chile (Capsicum) from the U.S. Southwest/Northwest Mexico and its Changing Use. *American Antiquity* 75:245-257.

Nabhan Gary Paul, Kraig Kraft, and Kurt M. Friesse

2011 *Chasing Chiles: Hot Spots Along the Pepper Trail*. Chelsea Green Publishing, White River Junction, Vermont.

Speaker Paul Minnis was awarded a B.A. with distinction (1973) from the University of Colorado and an M.A. (1976) and a Ph.D. (1981) from the University of Michigan. In 1981, he joined the faculty in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Oklahoma as assistant professor, beginning a distinguished academic career with this institution that ended with his retirement in 2014.

After several initial publications on existing data pertaining to Paquimé and the Casas Grandes World, in 1989, he joined his now long-term research partner, Dr. Michael E. Whalen, in a commitment to survey and excavate in northwest Chihuahua. Their fieldwork and related publications brought to light the nature of interactions among culturally related sites surrounding Paquimé, the foremost

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center of the Casas Grandes tradition. In addition, Dr. Minnis has led the study of agricultural production for Paquimé and its hinterland and the analysis and interpretation of plant remains from excavated sites.

Dr. Minnis and his wife, Patricia Gilman, have recently relocated to Tucson. At the 2014 Pecos Conference Dr. Minnis, along with his colleague Michael Whalen, was honored with AAHS's Byron Cummings Award for outstanding research contributions.

All meetings are held at the Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center
Third Monday of the month, 7:30-9:00 p.m.

- Sept. 15, 2014: Paul E. Minnis, *What! No Chiles in the Ancient Southwest?*
- Oct. 20, 2014: Christian E. Downum, *Homes of Stone, Place of Dreams: The Ancient People of Flagstaff*
- Nov. 17, 2014: Barnet Pavao-Zuckerman and J. Homer Thiel, *Recent Work at the Guevavi Mission Site*

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AAHS membership is required to participate in field trips.

October 11-12, 2014

The tour will begin at 12:00 pm on Saturday, October 11, with a lunch-time presentation at the historic T Rail Ranch Headquarters, located within the Arizona Nature Conservancy Aravaipa Canyon Preserve. The presentation will provide a historical overview of Aravaipa Canyon, history of the T Rail Ranch, and will introduce members to several Native American, Mexican-American, and Euro-American sites in the area. Following the presentation, our group will visit a number of these sites, which include a Salado rockshelter, the Salazar Family Chapel, and several other prehistoric and historic farming, ranching, and mining sites in the area.

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The trip will be led by Heather Miljour, who has done extensive research on the area. If you are interested in participating and would like further details, please contact Heather at hmiljour@msn.com or 906.399.8476.

The T Rail Ranch is located on the Aravaipa Canyon Preserve, 7 miles north of the ranching community of Klondyke, Arizona. The ranch is owned and managed by the Arizona Nature Conservancy. The main house is a charming adobe with 2 bedrooms, 2 baths, kitchen, living area, and a screened sleeping porch. A bunkhouse containing two bedrooms is also on the property. Linens and towels are provided for the main house bedrooms and the bunkhouse.

Other accommodations include a fully equipped kitchen, with stove, refrigerator, microwave, small appliances, and cooking and eating utensils. There is also an outdoor grilling area, and guests should bring food for cooking, or a dish to pass on Saturday evening. Please also bring food for your other meals, including breakfast, lunch, and snacks.

Accommodations at the T Rail Ranch are limited to 14 people. The following sleeping arrangements are available for two nights, October 10-11. You may stay either or both nights; however, the cost per room is set for the weekend and cannot be adjusted.

Rates: 1 room in main house with 1 double bed and 1 twin bed, attached bath, \$150 (sleeps 3 people); 1 room in main house with 1 double bed and 1 twin bed, attached bath; \$150 (sleeps 3 people); 1 room in bunkhouse with 2 twin beds, \$100 (sleeps 2 people); 1 room in bunkhouse with 2 twin beds, \$100 (sleeps 2 people); double hide-a-way bed in living area, need to bring own bedding, \$100 (sleeps 2 people); 1 twin bed on sleeping porch, need to bring own bedding, \$50 (sleeps 1 person); 1 roll-a-way twin bed, need to bring own bedding, \$50 (sleeps 1 person)

To reserve a room, please contact Heather Miljour at hmiljour@msn.com, or call 906.399.8476. Room payments must be made by October 1, and the cost is non-refundable, unless your room can be reserved by another party.

To get to the T Bar Ranch from I-10, exit Rex Allen Road at Wilcox and take Fort Grant Road 30 miles north to Bonita. At Bonita, turn left and continue north on Klondyke Road for 31 miles to Klondyke,

and then 7 miles past Klondyke to the T Rail Ranch. The last 38 miles of this route is a maintained gravel road. The portion from Klondyke to the ranch involves crossing Aravaipa Creek several times. The crossing is suitable for high-clearance passenger cars during periods without substantial rain; however, during rainy periods the creek rises and can become impassable for any vehicle.

Additional information regarding the Aravaipa Canyon Preserve can be found at www.nature.org/ourinitiatives/regions/northamerica/unitedstates/arizona/placesweprotect/aravaipa-canyon-preserve.xml.



Position Open Editor for *Kiva*, Volumes 81-83

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society seeks an editor for *Kiva: The Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History*. *Kiva* is the premier Southwest journal and has published peer-reviewed articles about archaeology, anthropology, history, and linguistics since 1935. The journal has a circulation of approximately 650 individual and institutional members.

The editor is an independent contractor who accepts and solicits manuscripts for publication in four issues per year, maintains the journal's established high standards of professional quality, and works in coordination with a book reviews editor and Maney Publishing's editorial, production, and marketing team. Maney Publishing will train the editor for online article submission, tracking, and publishing. The editor has a working relationship with the Society's Publications Committee and Board of Directors through a contract covering three volume years with an option for renewal. Compensation is \$1,750 per issue (\$7,000 per year). March 1, 2015 is the proposed start date.

Please send a letter of interest and curriculum vitae by November 1, 2014, to: Jenny Adams, Ph.D.; Chair, *Kiva* Acquisitions Editor Search Committee; 3975 N. Tucson Blvd.; Tucson, AZ 85716 [520.881.2244, jadams@desert.com]



Each September the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society Board gives Appreciation Awards to recognize people who have made significant contributions to the Society. While many people give of their time and money to the Society each year, for which we are extremely grateful, the

Board wishes to acknowledge five individuals this year for their outstanding efforts and time commitments to AAHS.

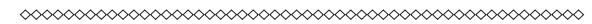
Jerryll Moreno. Jerryll has been serving as the *Kiva* Book Reviews editor since 2011. She continuously lines up an excellent selection of reviewers and obtains a steady stream of new and interesting books for them to review. Jerryll is thoughtful about maintaining diversity in reviews and insuring books of interest to the wide spectrum of *Kiva* readers. She works diligently to bring *Kiva* reviews to a professional standard during our transitions to a new publisher and to digital products. *Kiva* readers, the book authors, and the reviewers are well served by her work.

George Harding. George is one of those people who does many underappreciated tasks for AAHS, making life flow smoothly for us all. For many years, George has volunteered to staff our booth at the Arizona Archaeology Expo and always steps up to help out with Book Sales, he mails out *Kiva* orders, and brings cookies and tea to our lectures. George joined the Board in June of 2009, and in 2011, he took on the role of Treasurer, a position he has just relinquished. As Treasurer, George brought order to AAHS financial books, saw that bills were paid promptly, and helped usher us into a digital age.

Jon Boyd. Jon served the Board from 2011-2014 as the Board's first Communications Officer. As such, he was charged with expanding publicity for AAHS lectures and events, thus expanding our audience and membership. He accomplished this task, which is directly reflected in both membership numbers and lecture attendance.

Janine Hernbrode. Janine has long brought her artistic talents to AAHS with the design of our last three T-shirts. She contributed countless hours to photography during AAHS' Tumamoc Hill project. Janine served a 3-year term as a Board-Member-At-Large from 2011-2014. During this time, she again lent her artistic talents and strong-minded insights to both the design of the new AAHS Banner and the new AAHS logo.

Todd Pitezel. If there was a super Appreciation Award, Todd deserves it and then some. His contributions to AAHS are legion. Todd joined the Board in 2005, and served until July 2014. During his years of service, he single-handedly managed the AAHS book sales. His attention to detail was instrumental in developing the new Operations Manual and 2011 By-Laws Revision. He served on the Finance Committee and as Assistant Treasurer. He shepherded many other initiatives, including the new AAHS Banner. He provided key support to the AAHS Tumamoc Hill Project. Todd provided institutional memory as the Board changed and evolved. It is clear that the best interests of the Society were always close to Todd's heart.



Tucson Presidio Trust: Intro to Colonial Skills

September 20, 2014; 9:00-11:30 a.m.
Presidio San Agustín del Tucson, 196 N. Court St.

Do you have an interest in learning some simple Colonial skills? Current docents, prospective docents and volunteers, and current La Gente volunteers are encouraged to attend. All experience levels are welcome.

The focus will be on three skills: Children's Games, Getting to Know Fibers, and Understanding Colonial Foods. Also, included, a *Walk Around the Block*, to acquaint you with the exterior of the original presidio.

If you are not a member, you may pay at the class (annual individual membership is \$30; annual family membership is \$40).

To RSVP: Please contact amyhg@TucsonPresidio.com.

Cornerstone

Darlene Lizarraga, Director of Marketing
Arizona State Museum

The Photography Project: NEH Planning Grant Launches Third Major Storage Upgrade at ASM

The Arizona State Museum (ASM) is among the beneficiaries of the round of grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) announced July 21, 2014. The \$48,962 grant will help conservators and curators consult on and plan for much-needed environmental upgrades for the museum's photographic collection.

The ultimate goal is a climate-controlled storage area that will consolidate materials currently stored in five different areas of the museum's north building. Such a facility will create a dynamic educational venue through which the museum can share this incomparable collection with the public as never before. It will be more immediately accessible to students, scholars, members of Native American communities, and the general public.

About the Collection

ASM's photographic collection is highly valued — one of the important and irreplaceable components of the museum's extensive



One of five areas currently holding the photo collections (photograph by Jannelle Weakly).

holdings, held in trust for the people of the state of Arizona, and among the world's most significant resources for research on, education about, and fostering appreciation of southwestern peoples.

"This is a visual record of the Native peoples and cultures of the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico," said Teresa Moreno, ASM associate conservator. "No other collection has the same depth and breadth of coverage of the history of humanity in this region." Moreno and ASM Photo Collections Curator Jannelle Weakly are the project's co-directors and co-authors of the successful grant request.

In total, the collection contains more than 500,000 photographic prints, negatives, and transparencies, and more than 250 motion pictures, illustrating the archaeology and ethnology of the region. The collection documents human occupation in the region from ancient times to the present. Individual images range from historic to modern, from documentary to fine art, and includes the work of early twentieth century photographers Edward S. Curtis and Forman Hanna.

About the Project

The NEH grant enables ASM to assemble a top-notch team for this initial planning and design phase of the project. The skills and expertise of specialists from the Image Permanence Institute in Rochester, New York, architects and engineers from GLHN Architects



Acoma woman with olla, by Forman Hanna, 1923 (ASM Catalog No. 33553).

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& Engineering, Inc., in Tucson, and professionals from the University of Arizona's Facilities Management Renovation Services will be enlisted.

This is the third major storage renovation and environmental upgrade project that ASM conservators and curators have embarked on in recent years. The first, the museum's renowned pottery vault, completed in 2010, holds more than 20,000 whole vessels, the world's largest and most comprehensive collection of Southwest Indian pottery. The second, completed just this year, is a state-of-the-art visible vault holding more than 25,000 baskets and other items of woven fiber manufacture. It is the world's largest and most comprehensive collection of American Indian basketry.

All three projects have been launched with significant federal funding. The first two also benefited from community support, grants from private foundations, and donations from members of the public. Fundraising will commence soon for this project.

About the Arizona State Museum

Established by the Arizona territorial legislature in 1893, ASM is the oldest and largest anthropology museum in the region, is the nation's largest and busiest state-run archaeological repository, and is an affiliate of the Smithsonian Institution.

ASM occupies two buildings, both on the National Register of Historic Places, within the west-side historic district of the University of Arizona campus. While the buildings' exteriors are beautiful, their interiors and mechanical systems are not up to twenty-first century museum standards for controlling climate and for providing appropriate preservation environments. This project is part of the museum's ongoing effort to retrofit its facilities to better curate its collections.

About the National Endowment for the Humanities

NEH is an independent federal agency created in 1965. It is one of the largest funders of humanities programs in the United States. The current grant total \$34 million to 177 projects.

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 Maney Publishing at subscriptions@maneypublishing.com or <http://maneypublishing.com/index.php/journals/kiv>. For institutional subscriptions to *Glyphs* (\$100), 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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Arizona State Museum, The University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721-0026

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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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