

# glyphs

The Monthly Newsletter of the  
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society

Vol. 68, No. 5

November 2017



*Comanche Feats of Horsemanship, George Catlin (1834)*

**Next General Meeting:**  
**November 20, 2017; 7:30 p.m.**  
**Duval Auditorium**  
**Banner-University Medical Center**  
**1501 N. Campbell Ave.**  
**Tucson, Arizona**  
[www.az-arch-and-hist.org](http://www.az-arch-and-hist.org)

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## President's Message

by John G. Douglass

We're in that time of year when things start to creep up on us. Fall has arrived (which means in Tucson the days are in the upper double not the lower triple digits), and the ocotillo in our front patio has recently dropped its leaves (actually, they turned yellow and dried up, not exactly the fall colors we see back east). Things we obligated to months ago have miraculously come due, although we thought we had much, much more time. Thanksgiving is arriving in a few weeks, and then many people will be taking time off for other holidays toward the end of the year.



Thanksgiving can mean many different things to different people. To me, the colonial undercurrent aside, Thanksgiving means being with friends and family and feasting on a wide variety of foods. Since we've been in Tucson the past decade (has it really been that long?), Jill and I have created the following Thanksgiving foods at various times: the traditional turkey on the grill; little Cornish game hens on the grill; turkey in the smoker; east Indian-themed Thanksgiving dishes (included curried turkey and sweet potato); Oaxacan mole with turkey; and Thai dishes with Thanksgiving-inspired ingredients. Each year, Jill complains that the next Thanksgiving food and events surrounding it should be simpler. I enjoy cooking, and I fully acknowledge that I probably make dishes (and too many dishes) more complex than they might need to be. "Are other people bringing enough side dishes? Maybe I ought to make one more dish," I think too often... But, in the end, we enjoy being with friends and family and eating whatever it is we end up making.

Feasting has been an important archaeological research subject for many years and it's clear that across time and space, a wide variety of cultures use feasting as a way to bring close and far-flung community members together, to exchange ideas and goods, and generally to

socialize. In the American Southwest, I've always enjoyed going back to Jim Potter's (2000) *American Antiquity* article on feasting to think about different ways of interpreting it.

Jim's work shows, in part, that feasting has been a recurrent social practice in various American Southwest communities through time that has consistently facilitated social integration. At the same time, there has been considerable variation from culture to culture on how it functioned or was performed. My and my colleagues' work in colonial California has shown that feasting was an integral part in maintaining social ties as social networks slowly (or, in some cases, rather quickly) eroded or disintegrated as the Mission system became entrenched. I think it's clear that in the U.S. today, Thanksgiving as a form of feasting helps bring kin (family) and fictive kin (close friends) together and that through those rituals we do at Thanksgiving help mediate tensions. As they say, you don't pick family, but you're stuck with them, so Thanksgiving, in a way, helps facilitate communication among members to continue those social ties.

On a related note about generosity and community, you will soon (if you haven't already) receive a letter from me regarding our annual request for help with funding our travel and research grant program. We fund it partially through our endowment funds, but the bulk of the money for these very important grants comes through the generosity of our members.

Research grants (up to \$1,000) help supplement research projects of importance to the American Southwest and northwest Mexico, and we work hard to get those results distributed to members through monthly talks, *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and other venues. The travel grants (up to \$500) are awarded to students to help offset expenses for presenting their work at conferences. As far as I know, our Society's travel grant program is the only society in the American Southwest that supports students in this way. Students are extremely appreciative of these grants, as they help get them on solid footing for starting their careers in anthropology, archaeology, and history. They are the future of the Society, and it is important that we support them.

As we head into the holiday season, please consider making a donation to the research and travel grant program to continue the

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long-standing Society's tradition of supporting important research and student travel. Even if only a portion of the Society membership makes a small contribution, together we can make a difference. We are starting out this year with a generous \$1,000 donation from one of our members, which says a lot to me about how much members think highly of what we do. Jill and I are giving a donation, as are members of the board; I hope you will consider doing so as well.



**ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGY AND HERITAGE  
AWARENESS MONTH**

Each March, we celebrate the rich cultural and heritage resources that are abundant in Arizona. As part of the celebration, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office compiles a listing of the events that federal and state agencies, non-profit organizations, and Tribes host for the month. This information is compiled and organized according to location and date. Due to funding constraints, this year's brochure will be electronic and available on our website.

If you are interested in being listed on the website, please fill out the Listing of Events Form (available for download on our website, [www.azstateparks.com/archy](http://www.azstateparks.com/archy)) and submit to Kris Powell at [kpowell@azstateparks.gov](mailto:kpowell@azstateparks.gov) no later than November 15, 2017. If you have difficulty downloading the form, feel free to contact me at [kpowell@azstateparks.gov](mailto:kpowell@azstateparks.gov), and I will provide you a copy.

This is a wonderful resource for the public to learn about archaeology and history within Arizona. We appreciate everyone's contribution in providing educational opportunities for members of the public.

*glyphs*: Information and articles to be included in *glyphs* must be received by the first of each month for inclusion in the next month's issue. Contact me, Emilee Mead, at [emilee@desert.com](mailto:emilee@desert.com), or 520.881.2244.

## November 20: Topic of the General Meeting

### *Persistence: A Comanche History of Eighteenth Century New Mexico*

Lindsay M. Montgomery  
University of Arizona

How we evaluate the success and failure of a society is deeply influenced by our political position as members of Western Civilization. While this may seem like an obvious statement, the reality is that we, as Westerners, often forget that our standing in the world today is not natural and the questions we ask about that standing are not obvious. This type of thinking has led to the growth of a very particular genre

of scholarship—what one might call “big picture history.” Many of these big picture histories seek to explain how exactly it came to be that the West won and the rest apparently lost. This talk will offer a critique of big picture history using the Comanche as a case study. Drawing on archaeological and historical evidence of the Comanche in New Mexico, I will present an alternative account of the eighteenth century Southwest. This account shows that the Comanche not only resisted Spanish colonialism but were in control of a vast economic-political empire of their own. In presenting this alternative history, this talk will argue that Europe’s victory over underdeveloped and unsophisticated Natives was far from inevitable.

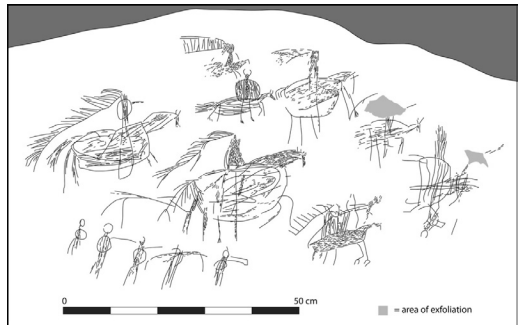


Figure illustrating Comanche rock art, courtesy of Severin Fowles, Rio Grande Gorge Project

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### Suggested Readings:

Appiah, Kwame Anthony

2016 "There is no such thing as western civilization." *The Guardian*. <[www.theguardian.com/world/2016/nov/09/western-civilisation-appiah-reith-lecture](http://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/nov/09/western-civilisation-appiah-reith-lecture)>.

Diamond, Jared

1997 *Guns, Germs, and Steel: The Fate of Human Societies*. W. W. Norton, New York and London.

Hämäläinen, P.

2008 *The Comanche Empire*. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Wilcox, Michael V.

2010 Marketing Conquest and the Vanishing Indian: An Indigenous Response to Jared Diamond's Archaeology of the American Southwest. *Journal of Social Archaeology* 10:92-117.

**Speaker Lindsay M. Montgomery** is an assistant professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona, where she teaches and writes about colonialism, mobility, indigenous knowledge, and cultural landscapes. Before joining the University of Arizona faculty, she held a post-doctoral fellowship at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science, working alongside Dr. Chip Colwell to co-author a manuscript on the history of Indian Education among the Hopi, Lakota (Sioux), Cheyenne-Arapaho, and S'Klallam tribes.

Dr. Montgomery received a her B.A. in Anthropology and Human Rights from Columbia University, and she completed her Ph.D. in anthropological archaeology from Stanford University in 2015. Her dissertation research focused on Ute, Apache, and Comanche encampment practices and iconographic traditions in the seventeenth and eighteenth century Rio Grande region. Her current research draws on archaeology and oral history to explore Comanche, Ute, and Apache history in the northern Rio Grande and their interactions with the Pueblos of Taos and Picuris.

Follow AAHS on Facebook at [www.facebook.com/pages/Tucson-AZ/Arizona-Archaeological-and-Historical-Society](http://www.facebook.com/pages/Tucson-AZ/Arizona-Archaeological-and-Historical-Society)

## 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.

Dec. 18, 2017: Holiday Party and Research Slam

Jan. 15, 2018: Karl Laumbach, *Preserving the Mimbres Pueblo Legacy:  
The Elk Ridge Story*

Feb. 19, 2018: Paul F. Reed, *Protecting the Greater Chaco Landscape:  
The Role of Current Research and Technology*



## AAHS ARCHIVES COMMITTEE NEEDS VOLUNTEERS

An important aspect of a century old organization is maintaining records. AAHS has an archive committee which meets six to eight week day mornings a year for a few hours at the Arizona State Museum to organize the AAHS materials and to cull and organize the old files. You will learn some AAHS history and enjoy the company of Gayle Hartmann and Madelyn Cook, who have been performing this task for many years. Some experience working in archives or managing records is welcome but not necessary. If you are interested, please contact Gayle at [gaylehartmann4@gmail.com](mailto:gaylehartmann4@gmail.com).



## ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGY EXPO 2018

The 2018 Expo will be held in front of the Arizona Museum of Natural History on Saturday, March 10, 2018. Please mark your calendars—the Expo will include docent-led tours of Mesa Grande, a National Register-listed archaeological site that has been preserved into an archaeological park. The Expo runs from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. For more information, contact Kris Powell at [kpowell@azstateparks.gov](mailto:kpowell@azstateparks.gov) or 602.542.7141, or see our website at [www.azstateparks.com/archy](http://www.azstateparks.com/archy). Follow us on Twitter and Facebook at AzArchMonth.

If you are interested in helping plan the Archaeology Expo, please contact [kpowell@azstateparks.gov](mailto:kpowell@azstateparks.gov) for more information.



## 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.*

*We are working on Field Trips for winter and spring. Details will be on the website as soon as they are available.*

### **The Multicultural Landscape of the Lower Gila River**

**November 18–19, 2017**

**WAITING LIST ONLY!**

### **Romero Ruins: Beyond the Path**

**December 9, 2017**

Romero Ruins in Catalina State Park is one of the largest and most significant archaeological sites in the northern Tucson Basin. The remains are of a

Hohokam village occupied between AD 500 and 1450. Also

visible at the site are the remains of more recent structures built by rancher Francisco Romero and extensive prehistoric agricultural fields. Bill Gillespie,

retired archaeologist with the Coronado National Forest, will lead a tour of the site.



We will meet at Catalina State Park at 9:00 am. The tour will last until about noon, so you should bring a snack and water, and hiking shoes are recommended. We will cover a couple of miles of not too strenuous walking. There is a \$7.00 per vehicle entrance fee for the Park. Tour is limited to 20 people. To reserve your place contact Katherine Cerino at [kcerino@gmail.com](mailto:kcerino@gmail.com).



CALL FOR APPLICATIONS FOR THE  
CARRYL B. MARTIN RESEARCH AWARD

APPLICATIONS ACCEPTED  
NOVEMBER 1-30

In 2016, the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society (AAHS) received a substantial bequest from the estate of Carryl B. Martin, an avocational archaeologist and long-time member of AAHS. Carryl's wish was to specifically support research.

In her honor, AAHS established the Carryl B. Martin Research Award. A single award of \$5,000 will be given to a high-quality archaeological or archival research project that focuses

on significant questions in the archaeology and/or history of the Southwest United States or Northwest Mexico. In the spirit of Carryl B. Martin, projects that allow opportunities for participation by avocationalists will receive

special consideration. The first Carryl B. Martin Award attracted a very strong field of applicants, and the AAHS Research Grant committee selected Aaron Wright of Archaeology Southwest for the "The Bouse Well Project: A Reappraisal of Stratigraphy and Artifacts from an Unpublished, Mid-Twentieth-Century Excavation of a Patayan Walk-in Well in West-Central Arizona."

Applications for the second award cycle will be accepted **November 1-30, 2017**, through our website, [www.az-arch-and-hist.org](http://www.az-arch-and-hist.org).

All applicants must be members of AAHS. Applications will be reviewed by the AAHS Research Committee, and the award confirmed by the Board of Directors. The successful awardee is expected to submit information about the research topic for use by AAHS in its publications and online media, as well as a final report upon completion.



## ANNUAL JULIAN D. HAYDEN STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society and Arizona Archaeological Council sponsor the annual Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition, named in honor of long-time southwestern scholar Julian Dodge Hayden. The winning entry will receive a cash prize of \$750 and publication of the paper in *Kiva, The Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History*. The competition is open to any bona fide undergraduate and graduate student at any recognized college or university. Co-authored papers will be accepted if all authors are students. Subject matter may include the anthropology, archaeology, history, linguistics, and/or ethnology of the United States Southwest and northern Mexico, or any other topic appropriate for publication in *Kiva*.

Papers should be no more than 9,000 words (approximately 25 double-spaced, typewritten pages), including figures, tables, and references, and should conform to *Kiva* format. Please review the instructions for authors at: <[www.tandfonline.com/action/authorSubmission?journalCode=ykiv20&page=instructions](http://www.tandfonline.com/action/authorSubmission?journalCode=ykiv20&page=instructions)>.

If the paper involves living human subjects, the author(s) should verify, in the paper or cover letter, that necessary permission to publish has been obtained. Previous entries will not be considered, and all decisions of the judges are final. If no publishable papers are received, no award will be given. Judging criteria include, but are not limited to, quality of writing, degree of original research and use of original data, appropriateness of subject matter, and length.

The Hayden Student Paper competition announcement and a link to past winners can also be found at: <[www.az-arch-and-hist.org/grants/annual-julian-d-hayden-student-paper-competition/](http://www.az-arch-and-hist.org/grants/annual-julian-d-hayden-student-paper-competition/)>. Deadline for receipt of submissions is **January 12, 2018**. Late entries will not be accepted.

Your paper should be emailed to Lauren Jelinek ([laurenejelinek@gmail.com](mailto:laurenejelinek@gmail.com)) in PDF format. Should your paper exceed the file size accepted by Gmail, email Lauren and she will set up a DropBox folder for your submission. You must also include a scanned copy of your current student ID as a separate PDF.

## Cornerstone

Darlene Lizarraga, Director of Marketing  
Arizona State Museum

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*Arizona State Museum's 125th anniversary is April 7, 2018. As we approach that date, to get us all in the mood, I will be submitting a series of essays about the museum's history. I hope you find them interesting. This third essay, by Alan Ferg, gives us more historical context and insight into the zeitgeist of the Arizona Territorial legislature in 1893; excerpted from Chapter One of Images of America: Arizona State Museum (Arcadia Publishing, 2014).*

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### ANTHROPOLOGY FOR ARIZONA

*By Alan Ferg*

Arizona is rich in living, vibrant Native American communities (there are 22 federally recognized tribes), and the archaeological sites and artifacts created by their ancestors. The study of historic/modern peoples is called Ethnology, and the study of prehistoric (and abandoned historic) materials is Archaeology – both of these are subdisciplines of Anthropology. Everyone in Arizona is, to a greater or lesser degree, aware of both. The first Spanish explorers in what would become Arizona encountered Native American groups and ruins wherever they went. The massive prehistoric adobe structures at Casa Grande National Monument were first visited by Jesuit Father Eusebio Francisco Kino in 1694. Before the Federal Antiquities Act of 1906 gave protection to archaeological materials, President Benjamin Harrison created the Casa Grande Reservation in 1892 to protect its buildings – the first national archaeological reservation in U.S. history. In short, residents of the Arizona Territory were well aware of archaeology and ethnology, even if they had never heard the words.

They were also useful words for territorial legislators trying to get Arizona admitted to the Union. To smooth the path toward statehood,

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they passed numerous pieces of legislation aimed at "civilizing" Arizona: a prison in Yuma, an insane asylum in Phoenix, the University of Arizona in Tucson. It was doubtless hoped that the creation of a Territorial Museum would be considered yet another promising sign of enlightenment in the Territory.

The 17th Arizona Territorial Legislature met in Phoenix, from February 13 to April 13, 1893. Acting Territorial Governor Nathan Murphy opened the session with a call to have it be the last before statehood, a goal that would elude the territory for another 19 years. Representative George W. P. Hunt sent a draft bill to Murphy proposing the creation of a museum. In an apparent act of bipartisan cooperation rarely seen in Arizona, or anywhere else, in recent years, Democrat

*Territory of Arizona  
17th Legislature Assembly*

*House Bill #42.*

*Introduced by Geo. W. P. Hunt of Glen Co.*

*Bill enacted by the Legislature of the Terr. of Ariz.*

*Section (1) There shall be a Territorial Museum for the collection and preservation of the archaeological resources, specimens of the mineral wealth, and the flora and fauna of the Territory.*

*Section 2*

*There shall be a board of directors, consisting of the Governor, Secretary, Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction of the Terr., whose duty it shall be to direct and manage the affairs of the museum.*

*Section (3)*

*There shall be set apart in the rooms of the Territorial Library a sufficient amount of space to receive and store such articles as may be received for the Territorial Museum, and it shall be the duty of the Territorial Librarian to receive and properly care for the same.*

*Section (4)*

*The Territorial Librarian shall receive for his services as custodian of such Museum the sum of \$100.00 per annum.*

*Section (5)*

*All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.*

*Section (6)*

*This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.*

House Bill 42 drafted by Representative George W. P. Hunt to create a Territorial Museum (photograph by J. Weakly).

Hunt and Republican Murphy exchanged revisions and got the bill passed. Ironically, Murphy's replacement had already been identified. At this time, incoming Presidents had the option of replacing governors with their own appointees. Elected in November 1892, whether by an act of forbearance, or a schedule that did not permit quicker action, President Cleveland did not replace Murphy until April 12, 1893, allowing Murphy to essentially complete the work of the 17th Legislature, which ended the next day.

Hunt drafted House Bill 42 to create a Territorial Museum. His undated, handwritten draft proposed the creation of such a museum, to be governed by a board consisting of the Governor, Secretary, Attorney General, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. It was to be housed in the Territorial Library in Phoenix, with the Librarian paid \$100 per month to care for the archaeological, mineral, plant, and animal specimens received.

On March 17, 1893, Acting Governor Murphy returned the draft to the House of Representatives, recommending several changes. He noted that the Library would not be big enough to accommodate the Museum, and while he mentioned the possibility of locating the museum in the territorial capitol building, he twice suggested placing it at the University of Arizona, in Tucson, noting the university had staff who could care for it, and he asked that the University Board of Regents have oversight of the Museum, a seemingly strong endorsement for placing the Museum in Tucson.

The changes were adopted, the bill unanimously passed in the House on April 4, and Murphy signed it into law on April 7, 1893. Thus was created the Arizona Territorial Museum, which would become the Arizona State Museum. The originals of both documents are in the Arizona State Museum Archives, a gift from Hunt.

Once signed by Acting Governor Murphy, House Bill 42 became 1893 Arizona Session Law 53, the official wording of which appears here, reproduced from the printed 1893 *Laws of Arizona*. Lest anyone think that the creation of a Territorial Museum was the primary achievement or goal of this legislative session, it can be noted that it was the fifty-third of 91 laws passed, including regulation of dentists, doctors, prostitutes, and slaughterhouses; a prohibition against

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carrying concealed weapons, and against cruelty to animals; creation of a reform school and a Territorial Library; and authorization for a \$5,000 reward for the capture of the Apache Kid, a White Mountain Apache scout who had been convicted of mutiny and desertion in 1887. By 1893, the Apache Wars had been over for more than

six years. However, the Arizona Territory was still a frontier, and its residents and legislators were eager to bring the Apache Kid's story to a definitive conclusion.

While working toward statehood, Arizonans desired to do away with reminders of how bloody the road had been, and to emphasize a bright future as one of the United States, complete with a Territorial university, library, and museum. (The Apache Kid was never captured, and the date and circumstances of his death are variously reported.)

The legal mandates of the Arizona State Museum have changed little over the years. The Arizona Antiquities Act of 1960 explicitly gave legal protection to archaeological sites, artifacts, vertebrate paleontological specimens (fossils), and human remains and funerary objects (Arizona Revised Statutes 41-841 to -844 and 41-865), with the Arizona State Museum being responsible for issuing permits to excavate and collect these materials. The Arizona Board of Regents continues to oversee the museum's activities (ABOR Policy Manual, Chapter 8).

No. 53.

AN ACT

To Create a Territorial Museum.

*Be it Enacted by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona:*

SECTION 1. There shall be a Territorial Museum for the collection and preservation of the archaeological resources, specimens of the mineral wealth and the flora and fauna of the Territory.

SEC. 2. There shall be a Board of Directors, consisting of the regents of the University, whose duty it shall be to direct and manage the affairs of the Museum.

SEC. 3. There shall be set apart in the rooms of the Territorial University a sufficient amount of space to accommodate such articles as may be received for the Territorial Museum, which shall be under the direct supervision of the Board of Regents of the University.

SEC. 4. The officer in charge shall receive for his services as custodian of such Museum, the sum of \$100.00 per annum.

SEC. 5. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 6. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved April 7, 1893.

*1893 Arizona Session Law 53, the official act creating a Territorial Museum (page from copy of Laws of Arizona loan by University of Arizona Special Collections; photograph by J. Weakly).*



## 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. If you are joining as a household, please list all members of the household. Monthly meetings are free and open to the public. Society field trips require membership.

### 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.*

I wish to receive *Glyphs* by (circle your choice):      Email      Mail      Both

I am interested in volunteering in AAHS activities:      Yes      Not at this time

### Institutional Subscriptions

University libraries, public libraries, museums, and other institutions that wish to subscribe to *Kiva* must do so through the publisher, Taylor & Francis at tandfonline.com. 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](http://www.az-arch-and-hist.org), or by mailing the form below to:

Barbara Montgomery, VP Membership  
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Arizona State Museum, The University of Arizona  
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### Board of Directors 2017-2018



A A H S



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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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