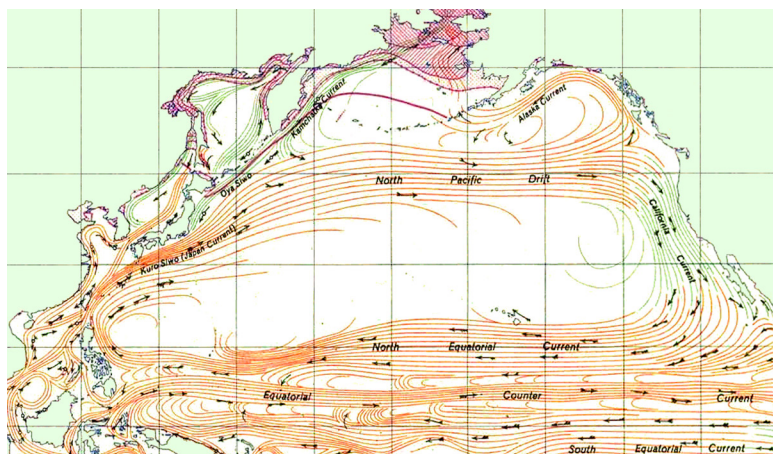


glyphs

The Monthly Newsletter of the
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society

Vol. 69, No. 11

May 2019



North Pacific Gyre: Huge clockwise rotation composed of what were formerly known as the Japan Current, the North Pacific Drift, the California Current, and the North Equatorial Current. Cropped by Jack Rockley from the U.S. Army, Service Forces, Army Specialized Training Division, "Ocean Currents and Sea Ice from Atlas of World Maps," Army Service Forces Manual M-101 (1943). [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:North_Pacific_Gyre.png#file; used under a Creative Commons License]

Next General Meeting:
May 20, 2019; 7:30 p.m.
Duval Auditorium
Banner-University Medical Center
1501 N. Campbell Ave.
Tucson, Arizona
www.az-arch-and-hist.org

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President's Message

by John G. Douglass

Back in January, I wrote about an exciting new program of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society (AAHS), the Traditional Technologies Program. Initially funded for approximately 10 years by an extremely generous donation to AAHS by an anonymous donor, the objectives of this program dovetail well with the mission of AAHS. The program objectives are to:

- ♦ contribute to the preservation and revitalization of Southwestern traditional arts by creating opportunities for cross-cultural exchange, travel, and research for Native American and Hispano artists and scholars and non-Native scholars who practice or study Southwestern traditional technologies;
- ♦ organize, facilitate, sponsor, and fund educational travel seminars for artists and scholars who practice or study Southwestern traditional arts and technologies, especially members of underserved communities who typically lack access to funding;
- ♦ encourage scholarly research into the history and anthropology of traditional technological practices and craft production in the southwestern United States, northern Mexico, and Mesoamerica and cultural relationships among regions;
- ♦ encourage the documentation and interpretation of cultural information;
- ♦ provide educational opportunities through travel and museum research seminars;
- ♦ publish and share the results of these seminars in *Glyphs* and other media.

The inaugural study seminar of the program was focused on textiles, and it was held in Oaxaca, Mexico in March of this year. The trip included four tribal basketry and loom weaving artists who are Tiwa, Hopi, Zuni, and Santa Clara/Comanche, as well as five non-Native scholars of traditional technologies (including three committee members), a Chicano ethnohistorian who is also a filmmaker, and myself, representing the board of directors. Eight of

the 11 participants were funded by the program to participate. The trip was organized and guided by Traditions Mexico, a travel company with many years of experience working with traditional, indigenous artisans in rural areas of Oaxaca.

We began the trip in the Valley of Oaxaca, visiting museums and an ethnobotanic garden, as well as two archaeological sites—Mitla and Monte Alban. In addition, we visited a rural village on market day to allow study seminar participants see traditional technologies still used today much in the ways they were in the past. This gave participants a sense of the long-lived history of the state of Oaxaca and the cultural continuity between past and present. After two days in Oaxaca City and surrounding communities, we began our travels into rural Oaxaca.

As we traveled over six days, we visited weavers, potters, and other traditional technology practitioners in five language/culture areas across the highlands and lowlands—Zapotec, highland and lowland Mixtec, Trique, and Amuzgo. In rural villages, we spent time with traditional weavers who use backstrap looms to produce amazingly complex traditional textiles. We were given demonstrations on the traditional process of beating cotton prior to spinning and were given opportunities to try



The Traditional Technologies Program study seminar participants. (Photograph by the author; not pictured)



A highland Trique woman using a backstrap loom. (Photograph by the author)

(continued on page 4)

(continued from page 3)

spinning cotton thread using the stick-and-whorl spindle (Figure 3). We were put to work seeding cotton prior to processing. We visited



Ben Bellorado learning how to use a stick-and-whorl spindle. (Photograph by the author)

a maker of spindles in the one town in the lowlands that still makes them. We spent time on a rocky shore along the Pacific seeing one of 13 people in all of Mexico who are permitted to sustainably harvest the neurotoxin of a particular sea snail (*Purpura pansa*) to dye cotton skeins purple. In each and every community, we were warmly welcomed.

While in these rural, traditional communities,



Tiwa artist Louie Garcia showing a highland Mixtec weaver an example of his work from the American Southwest. (Photograph by the author)

there was substantial cross-cultural education which, to me, led to some interesting insights. In rural Oaxaca, it is traditionally women who weave. The female weavers were quite intrigued with the male weavers in our group and were also quite happy that indigenous peoples from the United States had traveled so far to study their methods and learn about their revitalization efforts and challenges. Many of the tribal artists in the group had brought examples of their own traditional work to share with indigenous Oaxacans. Both the Oaxacan weavers and our tribal participants shared similar stories about the loss of traditional knowledge and interest in traditional ways, such as weaving. The two groups enjoyed sharing spiritual

knowledge. There were also deep connections seen in the process and meaning of weaving, many of which may have historical connections from ancient times.

The road we traveled for hundreds and hundreds of miles during the trip did not exist prior to the 1960s; this new road dramatically affected and disrupted traditional lifeways in the region. Only recently has there been a resurgence of interest in reviving traditional ways of weaving in some of these communities, from growing traditional cotton, creating thread and dyeing it using traditional methods, reviving indigenous dress, and developing outside markets for these textiles. In some communities we visited, traditional brown cotton has only recently been replanted, after searching neighboring communities for elders who still had seed to share. Tribal artists on the trip saw connections—in design elements, meaning of designs, the processing of materials for using in weaving, as well as the process and technical elements of weaving, among others—between their own work and native traditions in the American Southwest and those they saw in Oaxaca.

All the participants on the trip have much to do since we completed our travels. The funded artists and scholars will be conducting projects over the coming months. The tribal members, for example, will be giving presentations to their tribal communities about the trip and what they learned. The non-Native scholars will be developing presentations for a regular AAHS monthly meeting, among other things. In addition, the filmmaker on the trip will create a documentary, which we plan to present to the AAHS membership in the future, along with a round-table discussion with participants about the experience.



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.

May 20, 2019: Richard and Shirley Flint, *Mendoza's Aim: To Complete the Columbian Project*

June 17, 2019: Matt Peebles, *Archaeological Fakes and Frauds in Arizona and Beyond*

May 20: Topic of the General Meeting

Mendoza's Aim: To Complete the Columbian Project

Richard Flint

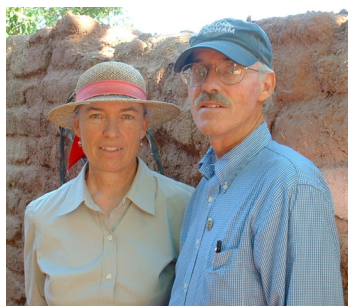
Shirley Cushing Flint

Don Antonio de Mendoza and his forebears had been backing the Columbian Project for generations. It is little wonder, then — even if it is a surprise to the twenty-first century — that Mendoza's goal for the Coronado expedition was to finally reach Asia by traveling westward from Spain. This talk discusses why most Europeans of the day were sure that was possible and why it looked to be on the brink of accomplishment in the 1530s from Mexico. As a result, the Coronado expedition attracted "a most splendid company" of investor-participants. That is also why, when the expeditionaries reached the Seven Cities of Cibola, they were so profoundly and furiously angry with their guide, fray Marcos de Niza, that they threatened to kill him on the spot. And why from that moment the expedition was a unredeemable failure. The remainder of the expedition was only an exercise in dissipating the momentum of expectation of the imminent attainment of the most desirable luxuries of the day: silk, porcelain, spices, and dyes — and the prestige, renown, and wealth that would have come with that success.

*After nearly 40 years of research and publication on the Coronado expedition into northwest Mexico and the American Southwest and related subjects, **speakers Richard Flint and Shirley Cushing Flint** are widely recognized as leading authorities on the expedition and its context and aftermath. Beginning in 1980 from curiosity over an old footnote, the Flints have followed a series of resulting questions to dozens of archives in Spain, Mexico, and elsewhere, as well as to archaeological sites in Mexico, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Kansas. They have immersed themselves in the language, culture, and thought of Early Modern Spain and early colonial Mexico. That immersion has recently culminated in the publication of a major new book on the Coronado expedition, *A Most Splendid Company*:*

The Coronado Expedition in Global Perspective.

The Flints live in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and are Research Associates at the Latin American and Iberian Institute at the University of New Mexico and at Archaeology Southwest in Tucson. They are also happy to claim Sevilla, Spain, as their segunda patria. Their award-winning publications include Documents of the Coronado Expedition, 1539-1542, Great Cruelties Have Been Reported: The 1544 Investigation of the Coronado Expedition, No Settlement, No Conquest: A History of the Coronado Entrada, and No Mere Shadows: Faces of Widowhood in Early Colonial Mexico, as well as dozens of book chapters and journal articles.



Richard Flint and Shirley Cushing Flint

Suggested Readings:

Flint, Richard, and Shirley Cushing Flint

- 2011 Guido de Lavezariis: The Life of a Financier of the Coronado Expedition. *New Mexico Historical Review* 86:1-19.

Jardine, Lisa

- 1996 *Worldly Goods: A New History of the Renaissance*. Doubleday, New York.

Kelsey, Harry

- 2016 *The First Circumnavigators: Unsung Heroes of the Age of Discovery*. Yale University Press, New Haven, Connecticut.

Mathew, W. Michael

- 1968 *Vizcaíno and the Spanish Expansion in the Pacific Ocean, 1580-1630*. California Historical Society, San Francisco.

Nader, Helen

- 1979 *The Mendoza Family in the Spanish Renaissance*. Rutgers University Press, New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Varela, Consuela (editor)

- 1983 *El Viaje de don Ruy López de Villalobos a las Islas del Poniente, 1542-1548*. Instituto Editoriale Cisalpino La Goliardica, Milano.

Follow AAHS on Facebook at www.facebook.com/pages/Tucson-AZ/Arizona-Archaeological-and-Historical-Society

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.*

San Xavier del Bac

May 4, 2019; 12:00–1:00 p.m.

FIELD TRIP CANCELLED

Join us for a personalised tour of the Mission San Xavier del Bac led by Craig Reid. This historic Spanish Catholic mission is located about 10



miles south of downtown Tucson, Arizona, on the Tohono O'odham Nation San Xavier Indian Reservation. The mission was founded in 1692 by Padre Eusebio Kino in the center of a centuries-old Indian settlement of the Sobaipuri O'odham located along the banks

of the Santa Cruz River. The mission was named for Francis Xavier, a Christian missionary and co-founder of the Society of Jesus (Jesuit Order) in Europe. The original church was built north of the present Franciscan church. This northern church or churches served the mission until being razed during an Apache raid in 1770.

Today's mission was built between 1783 and 1797. It is the oldest European structure in Arizona, and labor for the construction was provided by the O'odham. It is an outstanding example of Spanish Colonial architecture in the United States.

The tour will start at noon and last about an hour. You will want to leave time to explore the museum, gift shops, and grounds on your own. The tour is limited to 20 people. The Patronato San Xavier request a \$5 donation per person to support the mission. To reserve your space, email Katherine Cerino at kcerino@gmail.com.

Cornerstone

*Darlene Lizarraga, Director of Marketing
Arizona State Museum*

HAPPY BIRTHDAY, Raymond H. Thompson!

(May 10)



**You continue to teach, inspire, advise,
amuse, and correct us. And you put into context
all that we do. We are so grateful for you.**

Happy 95th!



THE UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA

ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS AAHS ANNUAL AWARDS

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society welcomes nominations for three annual awards. Nomination letters and Curriculum Vitae (if appropriate) should be emailed to Ron Towner (rht@email.arizona.edu) no later than May 1, 2019. Awardees will be selected by the Awards Committee and approved by the AAHS Board of Directors. Awards will be presented at the Pecos Conference in August, which will be held in Cloudcroft, New Mexico.

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 Anthropology), and the first Director of the Arizona State Museum. The Byron Cummings Award is given 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.

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 for outstanding contributions in leadership or participation in the society, fostering historic preservation, or bringing anthropology, history or a related discipline to the public.

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, AAHS member, and officer. The award is given as a lifetime service award to individuals whose tireless work behind-the-scenes has often gone unrecognized, but that is often critical to the success of others' research, projects, and publications. These may be field personnel, lab managers, archivists, cooks, and others.

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.

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

- ☐ \$60 **Kiva members** receive four issues of the Society's quarterly journal *Kiva* and 12 issues of *Glyphs*
- ☐ \$45 **Glyphs members** receive *Glyphs*
- ☐ \$35 **Student Kiva members** receive both *Kiva* and *Glyphs*
- ☐ \$100 **Contributing members** receive *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- ☐ \$150 **Supporting members** receive *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- ☐ \$300 **Sponsoring members** receive *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- ☐ \$1,500 **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, or by mailing the form below to:

Barbara Montgomery, VP Membership
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
Arizona State Museum, The University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721-0026

Name: _____ Phone : _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

E-mail: _____

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Board of Directors 2018-2019

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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