

# glyphs

The Monthly Newsletter of the  
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society

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1916-2016  
Celebrating 100 Years of Research,  
Scholarship, and Preservation

# AAHS

## 2016 CUMMINGS AND STONER AWARDEES ANNOUNCED



*Left: Reverend Victor  
R. Stoner; right: Byron  
Cummings*



**Next General Meeting: September 19, 2016**  
7:30 p.m.  
University Medical Center  
[www.az-arch-and-hist.org](http://www.az-arch-and-hist.org)

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## President's Message

by John G. Douglass

It is warming up down here in Tucson. As I write this message in late June, the monsoon season is just beginning to get going; according to Jill's rain gauge in the backyard, we received 1.25 inches of rain yesterday afternoon in about 30 minutes. That's a big dump of rain our plants really needed. I love seeing dormant, dead-looking plants come alive and soak in the moisture in a quick time after the first monsoons arrive.

As I drive around town this time of year, it is clear that people have left town for the summer. Snowbirds and students, among others, have fled for cooler climates. What do local Tucson folks do to stay cool? We go to local resorts (hey – they are cheap this time of year!), Rocky Point, or the mountains, among other places. While I love the beach and local resorts, the mountains are special to me – cool weather, not many people, tall trees, and running water.

Inhabitants of the area around what is now Tucson and its local mountains have a long connected history. Various local mountains have Spanish, English, and indigenous names that reflect the important of the mountains to both native inhabitants, like the Tohono O'odham and Apache, as well as more recent Spanish and Anglo-American immigrants to the area. When I think of the summer connection between Tucson and the local mountains during historic times, my first thought is the Manning Cabin, built in the early 1900s, in the Rincon Mountains, within what is now Saguaro National Park. The Manning Cabin was apparently the first Anglo-American summer residence in the Rincons. I have done a lot of trail running in the Rincons over the years I have lived here, but I have never been to the Manning Cabin because it is just too far for an out-and-back run in one day. I have been wanting to backpack there.

The Manning Cabin is high up on the mountain and had good access to water, making it a suitable location for a summer residence for the Manning family to escape the heat back in the day. Soon after it was built, the area became part of the newly created Coronado National Forest, and the Manning Cabin soon became part of the U.S.

Forest holdings. Over the years, the cabin has been used for a variety of purposes, including a fire lookout station and shelter for a variety of groups, including backcountry rangers. It must be a very neat place to visit, especially starting up the Douglas Springs trail in mesquite, palo verde, and saguaros and ending up surrounded by tall, big conifers.

When you drive up to Mount Lemmon, some of the side roads lead to recreational cabin residence tracts. These cabins, on U.S. Forest Service land, are the result of a program begun in 1915 by Congress to allow public land to be leased to individuals who were allowed to construct cabins, primarily in areas Congress wanted the public to use. Relatively small, “summer residences” (that is, part-time) cabins were built largely in vernacular styles that reflected local building conditions, local architectural styles, and the surrounding landscape. The program that allowed new cabins to be built ended in the 1960s, and since then, the number of recreational cabins in local forests has slowly shrunk due to fires and other events. There are approximately 14,000 of these cabins across the United States. Those tracts that have been maintained in their original condition and are historic may be found eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places.

My family has been lucky to own one of these cabins, in the Angeles National Forest in southern California. The cabin was built in 1927 by my grandparents, with a foundation and fireplace (the only heat source) made of local stone, and framing and exterior recycled from an old barn in Long Beach, California. It has been “modernized” over the years with running water, electricity, and



*Douglass family cabin, Angeles National Forest, 1928*

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indoor plumbing (always good things), but the bones and exterior are very similar to when it was first built. As the cabin turns 90 years old, there is deferred maintenance and modernization to be accomplished, but we always must be cognizant of its past and be true to it.

In many ways, I see these recreational cabins on Forest Service lands much like AAHS: there are long-lived histories that are important to the stories they tell; if well-kept and preserved, they have good bones for the future; and they are important to our local and national traditions. AAHS is just starting its second 100 years and because of its solid footing, with a tremendous amount of support from membership, its next 100 years will be important. AAHS may be relatively local to southern Arizona in many activities, but we are part of the national scene in terms of what our members do. The grants and programs we provide have impacts far beyond the local area and enrich our knowledge of archaeology and history.



## 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.

- Sept. 19, 2016: J. Jefferson Reid, *Thirty Years into Yesterday: A History of Grasshopper Archaeology*
- Oct. 17, 2016: Patricia A. Gilman, *Social Contexts of Chaco and Mimbres Macaws*
- Nov. 21, 2016: M. Steven Shackley, *The Southwest Archaeological Obsidian Project and Preclassic Hohokam Social Identity*

*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.

## 2016 CUMMINGS AND STONER AWARDEES ANNOUNCED

*Since 1987, AAHS has acknowledged the significant contributions of individuals to Southwestern Archaeology and Anthropology through the presentation of two awards. Traditionally, the awards are presented at the Pecos Conference.*

### 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 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. The 2016 awardees are **Karen R. Adams** and **Thomas E. Sheridan**.

**Karen R. Adams** gave up microbiology when she discovered archaeology as an undergraduate at Miami University (Ohio).



Her first field school in New Mexico with Cynthia Irwin-Williams in 1967 sealed the deal. In a round-about journey, she trained with premier Southwest U.S. paleoethnobotanist Vorsila L. Bohrer for a decade (Eastern New Mexico University), and then went on for a Ph.D. (University of Arizona) that focused on plant sciences (taxonomy, ecology, anatomy, morphology, physiology, molecular biology).

Having training in both anthropology and biology has provided Karen the background to work in a cross-disciplinary profession. The irony is that Karen is back to being a "microbiologist," examining and interpreting the "tiny black burned plant bits" of prehistory. She has been privileged to work with archaeologists in all Four Corners states and northern Mexico on projects representing the Archaic through Historic time periods.

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Over the past 25 years, a long-standing relationship with Crow Canyon Archaeological Center has allowed Karen to work on Crow Canyon projects and train interns during summer internships. In her role as “Karen R. Adams, Consultant,” she has explored the plant world at levels ranging from individual plants to plant communities to archaeological sub-regions, and, with Suzanne K. Fish, has synthesized the archaeological plant record for the entire U.S. Southwest. After a recent successful foray into molecular biology, she has said she would like to delve into that arena...if only she were 20 years younger.

The archaeological plant record continues to present interesting challenges, which Karen and her many archaeobotanical colleagues and former interns are willing to tackle together. One plant that clearly captured her interest was maize/corn (*Zea mays* L.), a New World plant that has had major impacts on both New World and Old World societies. A few of the more unusual projects she has worked on include: a study of reedgrass (*Phragmites*) cigarettes (making modern replicates immediately discourages smoking); identifying a widespread “unknown seed” type as actually being termite pellets from within roof timbers or firewood (ancient folks had problems with termites too); and a current project to explore the possibility that “one mutation in nature + one observant human” might, on occasion, equal domestication of a native wild plant. The archaeological plant record...a source of never-ending opportunities to understand ancient plant-human relationships, and (occasionally) a source of amusement.

*Thomas E. Sheridan* is a Research Anthropologist and Professor of Anthropology, and a Distinguished Outreach Professor at the Southwest Center and School of Anthropology, University of Arizona. He has written or co-edited 14 books and monographs, including *Arizona: A History* (UA Press 2012); *Landscapes of Fraud: Mission Tumacácori, the Baca Float, and the Betrayal of the O’odham* (UA Press 2006), which won the Past Presidents’ Gold Award from the Association of Borderlands Studies; *Stitching the West Back Together: Conservation of Working Landscapes* (with S. Charnley and G. Nabhan: U Chicago 2014); and *Moquis and Kastiilam: Hopis, Spaniards and the*

*Trauma of History*, vol. I (with S. Koyiyumptewa, A. Daughters, D. Brenneman, T. J. Ferguson, L. Kuwanwisiwma, and L. Lomayestewa: UA Press 2015).



Dr. Sheridan is chairman emeritus of the Canoa Ranch Foundation and chair of Pima County's Canoa Ranch Conservation Committee; chair of the Ranch Conservation Technical Advisory Team of Pima County's Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan; and member of Pima County's Conservation Acquisition Commission. He is past president of the Anthropology & Environment Section of the American Anthropological Association, and currently serves on the board of the Altar Valley Conservation Alliance, a not-for-profit organization of ranchers dedicated to the conservation of open space, biodiversity, and working ranches in the Altar Valley southwest of Tucson. Tom received the Sonoran Institute's Faces of Conservation: Sustainable Communities Award in 2007, the Earl Carroll Fellowship from the School of Social and Behavioral Sciences at the University of Arizona in 2009, and the Alene Dunlap Smith and Paul Smith Award for Lifetime Achievement from the Tucson Pima County Historical Commission in 2016.



### **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. The 2016 awardees are *Jeffrey H. Altschul* and *Allen Dart*.

*Jeffrey H. Altschul* first became interested in the archaeology of the American Southwest in the early 1970s while participating in the Field Museum on Natural History's field school at Vernon, Arizona.

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After receiving a Ph.D. in Anthropology from Brandeis University, he co-founded two cultural resource management (CRM) consulting firms – Statistical Research, Inc. (USA) and Nexus Heritage (UK) – and the SRI Foundation to advance historic preservation through education, training, and research. Since 1975, Jeff has been involved in more than 1,000 CRM projects in North America, Latin America, Europe, Africa, and Asia. For the last two decades, he has been assisting developing countries establish frameworks to help balance historic preservation with economic development. He is a co-author and founding signatory of the Pocantico Call to Action on Climate Impacts and Cultural Heritage and the Campinas Declaration on the Need to Protect and Safeguard Cultural Heritage in the Americas and the Caribbean.



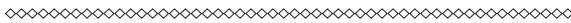
In the early 1990s, Jeff served on the board of directors of AAHS and the Governor’s Archaeology Advisory Commission. He subsequently has served on many boards of professional societies, including being elected treasurer and president of the Society for American Archaeology, and president of the Register of Professional Archaeologists. Jeff has published widely, including articles in *American Antiquity*, *Advances in Archaeological Practice*, *Heritage Management*, *Ancient Mesoamerica*, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, and *Public Archaeology*, as well as editing and contributing to many books, monographs, and contract reports.

**Allen Dart** is a Registered Professional Archaeologist who has worked professionally and has volunteered in Arizona and New Mexico archaeology since 1975. Currently working full time as the state cultural resources specialist for the USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service in Arizona, Al served on the AAHS Board of Directors from 1998–1994 and as AAHS President from 1991–1993. He helped establish Tucson’s not-for-profit Old Pueblo Archaeology Center in 1993, to provide educational and scientific programs in southwestern archaeology, history, and cultures to the public, and



has served as Old Pueblo's executive director ever since (for the past eight years as a volunteer), giving presentations and leading archaeology tours, and managing Old Pueblo's children's education programs.

Allen also has been giving presentations about southwestern archaeology and cultures as a member of the Arizona Humanities "AZ Speaks" group since 1997, and since 2007, has served on the board of directors of another nonprofit organization, the Southwestern Mission Research Center. Al has received the Arizona Governor's Archaeology Advisory Commission Award in Public Archaeology and the Arizona Archaeological Society's Professional Archaeologist of the Year Award, as well as other honors for his efforts to bring archaeology and history to the public.



## **AAHS Library Benefit Book Sale September 30 and October 1, 2016 ASM Lobby**

**Friday, September 30, 2016; 2:00–5:00 p.m. (Special sale for AAHS members and University of Arizona faculty, students, and staff)**  
**Saturday, October 1, 2016; 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. (3:00 p.m., bag and box sale)**

**M**ark your calendars for an extravaganza of a book sale. We will be selling more than 1,000 books from the estate of Agnese Haury – an extraordinary collection of art, art museum catalogs, history, travel, politics, and archaeology. We also have Bill Longacre's amazing collection of Civil War and history books, as well as donations of hard to find Southwest anthropology books. Most are under \$5.00. As always, 90 percent of the proceeds go to support the Arizona State Museum Library. If you are interested in helping staff the book sale, please contact Melanie Deer at [melaniedeer@email.arizona.edu](mailto:melaniedeer@email.arizona.edu).

## 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.*

### Arizona State University's Whole Vessel Collection and the Huhugam Heritage Center September 23, 2016

From 10:00 to 11:30 a.m., we will visit the Arizona State University Whole Vessel Collection in Tempe. This collection, not normally open to the public, includes more than 1,500 whole pots, representing the spectrum of prehistoric Arizona ceramics (see [asunow.asu.edu/20160603-discoveries-asu-archaeology-collection](http://asunow.asu.edu/20160603-discoveries-asu-archaeology-collection)).

After lunch at the Ko'sin Restaurant at the Sheraton at Wild Horse Pass ([www.wildhorsepassresort.com/kosin](http://www.wildhorsepassresort.com/kosin)), we will visit the Huhugam Heritage Center ([www.gilariver.org/index.php/enterprises/huhugam-heritage-center](http://www.gilariver.org/index.php/enterprises/huhugam-heritage-center)) for a guided tour and a behind the scenes look at the collections. The museum is waiving our entrance fee, but donations are welcome.

The trip is limited to 20 members. To register, contact Katherine Cerino at [kcerino@gmail.com](mailto:kcerino@gmail.com). We will arrange carpooling from Tucson.

### Nuvakwewtaqa Ruins (Chavez Pass) October 8, 2016

Nuvakwewtaqa Ruins, also known as Chavez Pass Ruins, are the remains of a substantial Sinagua pueblo occupied between A.D. 1050 and 1425.

The site served as a trade center and was integral to ancestral Hopi migrations to the east.

Please join trip leader Jeff Charest for a tour of the ruins.

Located halfway between Winslow and Pine, Arizona, the site is accessible by car and a short, but somewhat strenuous, hike. Please



note that the pueblo is situation on a steep and rocky slope, and some may find the approximately 1-mile-long hike difficult.

Make your way to the Blue Ridge Ranger Station by noon, Saturday, October 8, for a tour of the ruins. Unimproved camping areas are available near the ranger station, or a developed campground is available at the Happy Jack Lodge ([www.happyjacklodge.com/](http://www.happyjacklodge.com/)) roughly 15 minutes away on Lake Mary Road. More detailed trip information will follow as the date nears. Tucson folks who might want to go up the night before will find plenty of accommodations in Payson.

To register for the trip, email [cannondaughtrey@gmail.com](mailto:cannondaughtrey@gmail.com) and [jcharest@westlandresources.com](mailto:jcharest@westlandresources.com).

For more information about Chavez Pass, check out:

Brown, Gary M.

1990 *Technological Change in the Chavez Pass Region: North Central Arizona*. Anthropological Research Papers Vol. 41. Arizona State University, Tempe.

Lyons, Patrick D.

2003 *Ancestral Hopi Migrations*. Anthropological Papers No. 68. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

## Archaeological Sites of the Petrified Forest National Park November 5–6, 2016

Tour to be lead by Park Archaeologist William Reitze. More details forthcoming.

### 100th Anniversary Bandanas Now Available

Every archaeologist needs a bandana and now you can have one with the AAHS logo for \$5.00. Bandanas are available through the AAHS website store.



## DAVID R. ABBOTT RECEIVES LIFETIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD FROM THE GOVERNOR'S ARCHAEOLOGY ADVISORY COMMISSION

For those of you who attended the February 15, 2016 general meeting, you are already familiar with Dr. David R. Abbott. At that time, he presented a talk entitled, "It's All About Scale: Polity and Alliance in Prehistoric Central Arizona." Dr. Abbott is an Associate Professor of Anthropology in the School of Human Evolution and Social Change at Arizona State University.

In recognition of many years of providing public service, he was recently awarded a lifetime achievement award from the Governor's Archaeology Advisory Commission. Congratulations, David!

Dr. Abbott has had a profound effect on the archaeology of Arizona through his research, affiliation with museums and societies, and mentoring of students. In addition to his academic affiliation, he has served on a variety of professional committees both in Arizona and nationally. Further, Dr. Abbott has provided public service through his board membership and associations with the non-profit Old Pueblo Archaeology, Arizona Archaeology Council, Arizona Archaeological Society, Tempe Historical Society, Arizona Museum of Natural History, Deer Valley Rock Art Center, Pueblo Grande Museum, and Arizona State Museum.

Since completing his doctoral studies in 1994, Dr. Abbott has designed and conducted a long-term research program focused on the ancient pottery of central and southern Arizona. His work is dedicated to modeling the exchange and social networks that composed the prehistoric Hohokam regional system, investigating the impact of large-scale irrigation on sociocultural evolution, and developing the unique contribution that ceramic research can make to the study of prehistoric communities. This work has engaged multidisciplinary teams of graduate student assistants, private-sector archaeologists, geologists, and chemists.

David's unique blend of academic achievement and public service have allowed professionals and the public alike to better understand the importance of our prehistoric past in Arizona and the southwest.

## AAHS Subvention Award

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society (AAHS) is pleased to announce the 2016 competitive subvention award program for AAHS members. The purpose of this program is to provide money in support of the publication of digital or print books or *Kiva* journal articles that further AAHS's mission. Many sources of grant funding do not support publication costs. Through this program, AAHS can provide occasional funding to prevent this barrier to the sharing of research results. This year, awards up to \$5,000 will be considered. Award criteria include:

- ◆ The AAHS Publications Committee will review applications submitted by authors or editors. Applications are eligible for review after the manuscript has been accepted for publication by a press or the journal editor "as is" or "with revisions."
- ◆ The application will include a cover letter that describes the purpose of the subvention; the audience for the book or article; how publication of the manuscript is in keeping with the AAHS's mission; and the availability of other sources of funding for publication. Supporting materials shall include: (1) an abstract for the book or article; (2) a copy of the Table of Contents; and (3) a copy of the letter from the press or journal editor indicating their terms for accepting the manuscript. Incomplete applications will not be considered.
- ◆ The monetary award will not be paid until AAHS has been notified that the book or article has been officially accepted by the press or journal editor and will then be paid directly to the publisher.
- ◆ The financial support of AAHS will be noted in the volume/article acknowledgments and on the copyright page of book publications.

To join AAHS please visit: [www.az-arch-and-hist.org/home-page-members-text/membership/](http://www.az-arch-and-hist.org/home-page-members-text/membership/).

The deadline for receipt of submissions is 12 September 2016 for consideration by the end of October. Applications should be emailed to Sarah Herr at [sherr@desert.com](mailto:sherr@desert.com).

## Cornerstone

*Darlene Lizarraga, Director of Marketing  
Arizona State Museum*

### **The Arizona State Museum Congratulates the National Park Service on Its Centennial**

*Raymond H. Thompson*

On 23 August 1916, Congress created the National Park Service (NPS) to preserve and interpret the natural, cultural, and historical heritage of the our nation. The Arizona State Museum (ASM), which has enjoyed a cordial and productive partnership with NPS since the very beginning, enthusiastically joins in the celebration of Congress's visionary action.

On 15 August 1915, pioneer archaeologist Byron Cummings came to Arizona to be guardian of the state's archaeological resources as the first director (1915-1938) of ASM, which had been established almost a quarter of a century earlier, in 1893. Cummings took that responsibility very seriously and was appalled and angry that researchers from the National Museum, the American Museum of Natural History, and the Peabody Museum of Harvard were excavating archaeological sites in Arizona and removing quantities of artifacts to enrich the collections of their museums instead of depositing them at ASM. NPS, in contrast, was his kind of outside organization, because it preserved sites and interpreted them through exhibits in its visitor centers right here in Arizona.

Cummings had already experienced this approach to archaeology when he was at the University of Utah exploring the region around Navajo Mountain on the Utah-Arizona border from 1906 to 1909. He discovered and excavated the spectacular cliff dwellings of Betatakin and Keet Siel, which became Navajo National Monument in 1909.



He was also involved in the discovery of the natural stone arch of Rainbow Bridge, which was proclaimed a national monument the following year.

Arizona was a treasure house of preserved archaeological sites ready-made for NPS. New England preservationists had convinced Congress to set aside Casa Grande in 1892. Other important sites were proclaimed national monuments by the president under the authority of the Antiquities Act of 1906: Montezuma Castle in 1906, Tonto in 1907, Tumacacori in 1908 (now a National Historical Park), Navajo (already mentioned) in 1906, and Walnut Canyon in 1915. In addition, many archaeological sites were preserved in the natural national monuments, such as Petrified Forest (established in 1906) and Grand Canyon (established in 1908), now both national parks. ASM curates objects from 10 sites it acquired before they became NPS units.

Cummings enthusiastically embraced NPS and laid the foundations for a long and productive ASM-NPS partnership. Many of his students made important contributions to NPS. He had hoped to complete the excavation and repair of Betatakin to prepare it for visitors, but it was decided the work had to be done by a federal employee. Neil Judd, his nephew and former student at Utah, a long-time employee of the National Museum (1919–1940) who had accompanied Cummings in the discovery of Betatakin, undertook that work. He later carried out extensive research in Chaco Canyon National Monument in New Mexico (established in 1907; now a national historical park).

Three of Cummings' students at Arizona were involved in work at Tuzigoot. Edward H. Spicer, (B.A. 1932, M.A. 1933, Chicago Ph.D. 1939; UA Anthropology faculty 1939–1978; National Academy of Sciences 1975) and Louis R. Caywood (M.A. 1933; career NPS) excavated Tuzigoot in advance of its proclamation as a national monument. Earl Jackson (M.A. 1934; career NPS), who wrote his thesis on Verde Valley prehistory and recommended Tuzigoot for national monument status (established in 1934). He was one of the founders and the first executive of the Southwest Monuments Association based in Globe (now the Western National Parks Association headquartered in Tucson).

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Sally Pierce Brewer van Valkenberg (B.A. 1932; career NPS) and her NPS husband, James Brewer, carried out stabilization work at Montezuma Castle National Monument (established in 1906) and Wupatki National Monument (established in 1934), where they lived in a room in the ruins built, according to tree ring data, in 1137.

Martha Jean McWhirt Pinkley (B.A. 1932; career NPS) was chief of interpretation at Mesa Verde National Park (established in 1906, also a world heritage site) and was a major contributor to the Wetherill Mesa Project, which doubled the area available to visitors as part of the 50th anniversary of NPS. She later directed the excavation and stabilization of the mission church at Pecos National Historical Park (established in 1965).

Albert H. Schroeder (B.A. 1938, M.A. 1941; career NPS), who came to Arizona to study with Cummings after hearing him give a lecture in New York City, became Chief of Interpretation at the Southwest Region of NPS in Santa Fe and published prolifically on Southwest archaeology, ethnography, and history.

Carl F. Miller (B.A. 1928, M.A. 1929) excavated Russell Cave in Alabama, which became a National Monument in 1961. Gordon Baldwin (B.A. 1933, M.A. 1936, University of Southern California Ph.D. 1941) worked for NPS before resigning to write popular books on anthropology for younger readers.

Lyndon Hargrave (B.A. 1928) worked for NPS at Globe where he started the faunal collection now curated at ASM. Roland Richert (M.A. 1939) and George Cattanach (B.A. 1953) also had long-time NPS careers.

Roger Kelly (M.A. 1963, Ph.D. 1971) and Gary Sommers (M.A. 1973, Ph.D. 1979) were senior archaeologists for NPS in the Pacific Northwest.

R. Gwinn Vivian (Ph.D. 1970; Associate Director of ASM 1963–1999), who grew up at Chaco Canyon while his father was stationed there as an NPS archaeologist, is recognized as an authority on Chaco prehistory.

Cummings' friend and supporter, Homer Schantz, a distinguished botanist who succeeded him as UA president in 1928, acquired 3,500

acres of what was then known as the Cactus Forest east of Tucson, which became an important contribution to Saguaro National Monument (established in 1933; now a national park) through a land exchange that gave UA property on Ajo Way that was worth a million dollars in the early 1950s. In 1934, the close relationship between ASM and NPS resulted in the assignment of CCC crews to improve the University Indian Ruin property.

Emil W. Haury (B.A. 1927, M.A. 1928, Harvard Ph.D. 1934; UA Anthropology faculty 1937–1980; Director of ASM 1938–1964; National Academy of Sciences 1950), who succeeded Cummings as the second director of ASM, was a consultant to NPS for many years. Appointed by Secretary of the Interior Stuart Udall to the NPS Advisory Board in 1962, Haury was a strong advocate for research in the national parks. He encouraged the development of interpretive programs that emphasized the regional nature of the prehistoric cultures.

Haury and his successor, Raymond H. Thompson, served as advisors to Ernest Allen Connally when he restructured the NPS oversight of archaeology and historic preservation after the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966. Haury was a founding board member of the Southwest Monuments Association, now the Western National Parks Association (WNPA). WNPA has recognized Haury's long association with NPS by creating the Emil Haury award for distinguished contributions to southwestern archaeology. Among the recipients are former UA Anthropology doctoral students Bernard L. Fontana (1991), George J. Gumerman (1992), R. Gwinn Vivian (1994), Jeffery S. Dean (1995), and David Breternitz (2001).

In 2014, WNPA established the Emil Haury Lecture Series to engage new audiences in southwestern archaeology. ASM and UA School of Anthropology are co-sponsors of this growing outreach program. WNPA has provided financial support for ASM-School of Anthropology field schools at the ruins of the Guevavi Mission, a non-contiguous portion of Tumacacori National Historical Park. ASM has participated in the WNPA pavilion at the Tucson Festival of Books, helping to promote the national parks as important cultural and natural attractions.

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The ASM-NPS partnership is operationalized through cooperation with the Western Archeological and Conservation Center (WACC), the NPS regional curatorial and research facility in Tucson. This collaboration was begun in the 1950s, when WACC was the NPS Southwest Archeological Center in Globe. ASM students gain expertise in library, archival, and collections management through hands-on work with objects from more than two dozen western national parks.

ASM bio-archaeologists work closely with WACC colleagues on human skeletal analyses and repatriations. The WACC faunal collection started by Cummings' student Lyndon Hargrave at Globe, is curated by ASM, and together with the ASM Stanley J. Olsen collection, is the most extensive faunal collection in the Southwest. ASM has helped design exhibits and has provided objects for those exhibits at nine NPS units in the Southwest.

ASM is proud of its role in this important federal-state partnership and is grateful to its NPS colleagues for their role in protecting Arizona's archaeological heritage. We celebrate the visionary members of Congress who took the decisive action 100 years ago to make it possible.

## MONTHLY LECTURES NOW AVAILABLE ON YOUTUBE

To make our monthly lectures available to members who live outside of the Tucson Basin, as well as to a wider public, we are experimenting with having them professionally videoed and posted on a Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society channel on YouTube. You can access these lectures through our website or by searching for us on YouTube. At the moment, the last four lectures are available, but we will continue adding each month. If this appears to be useful, we will continue. Feedback appreciated!



## 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

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