

**Studies of the Beginnings Collaboration between Avocational and  
Professional Archaeologists in Arizona, 1864-1966:  
III: Chronology of the Arizona Antiquarian Association.**

**David R. Wilcox<sup>1</sup>**

**2021, MS 40, Arizona State Museum and Archives, University of Arizona,  
Tucson.**

- May 5, 1846      Joshua John Abston Miller, Jr., born in Macon County, Missouri
- 1861-1865      Miller served in Federal Army during the Civil War
- Mar 27, 1872    Miller graduated from the University of Michigan with a medical degree
- 1872-1884      Miller practiced medicine in Michigan, 1872-1884
- 1884-1888      Miller moves to Kansas City, 1884-1888, where became an incorporator of the University of Kansas City and was elected by the board of regents to the chair of orthopedics, surgery and diseases of the joints; upon his death, a son and daughter still lived there
- 1888             Miller came to Prescott to pursue mining interests and medicine
- Aug 26, 1891    Miller appointed head of Arizona Insane Asylum by Governor Nathan Oakes Murphy (served to May 30, 1893)
- Jan 1895                  A disciple of Robert G. [Green] Ingersoll [1833-1899]'s freethinking philosophy, Samuel Porter Putnam [1838-1896], is invited to Prescott by Dr. Joshua Miller [1846-1901] and gives a series of lectures that inspire Sharlot Hall and her family; the Prescott Free Thought Federation is founded with Miller as president and Sharlot as a first vice-president (Maxwell 1982:44-49).
- Jun 1895                  Prior to meeting of Arizona Teacher's Association, the Arizona Antiquarian Association formed and Joshua Miller elected President

CAM: Oct 30, 1895 *Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner*, October 30, 1895, p. 4, col. 1: "Upper Verde Items....

"There were visitors from Prescott in our valley last week—Dr. [Joshua] Miller and wife. I understand they visited all the Aztec ruins of any consequence. I have worn out lots of shoe leather, in that way, myself. Poor, old Aztecs! They immortalized themselves more by quitting the scene of action than they would have done by remaining. The same can be said of a great many individuals. There is a great deal of curiosity manifested in regard to these people who seem to have dealt chiefly in ruins. I have a curiosity to know what they think of us—if they know of it—prowling around their deserted homes, digging into their graves and carrying away their bones, scattering their remains to the four winds of the United States. I do not think it right. I believe the golden rule was written for everybody. An ardent admirer of such things once brought and laid upon my mantelpiece the frontal bone of a dead Aztec—quite dead I think. I do not think he could have been a highly cultured specimen while living; but his forehead, while a trifle less intellectual than mine, was far the more highly polished of the two. I used to wonder how he liked it, having his forehead on exhibition all the time. I was very glad when the amateur collector took the bone down to Tempe and magnanimously bestowed it upon the museum of the Territorial Normal school. One of my neighbors had two Aztec legs hanging up at his house which he dug out of a grave in the Red rock country. I shouldn't like that if it were I, having my l—bones hung up that way; and if I knew anything about it there would be hard feelings 'over there.'"

CAM: Dec 25, 1895 *Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner*, December 25, 1895, p. 4, col. 2:

"Arizona Archaeological Association.

"Prior to the meeting of the Arizona Teachers' Association on Saturday afternoon a meeting of teachers and others interested was held for the purpose of organizing an Archaeological Association. The following officers were elected:

"President—Dr. J. Miller; secretary and treasurer, Dr. James McNaughton; vice presidents, Herbert Brown, Pima county; H. H. Brown, Maricopa; Miss Sharlot M. Hall, Yavapai; Frank Segmiller, Navajo; G. U. Young, Coconino.

"A committee composed of the president, secretary and Dr. Billman was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws.

"The association adjourned to meet later at the call of the president.

"All interested in Archaeology are requested to become members.

“Any person having relics of the Cliff Dwellers, Indian tribes, etc., are invited to donate them to the association by sending them to the vice president of their county, together with its known history.

“The Smithsonian Institute and Eastern colleges have taken away a great part of our antiquities while Arizona has no collection formed or started. This association is started for the purpose of keeping some of these antiquities at home. Geological, Zoological & Paleontological specimens will be gratefully received as this association will probably ultimately become an ‘Academy of Science.’

“Territorial papers please copy.”

Dec 1895 Another meeting in Prescott further organized the Association. At that time, they felt that in addition to sending specimens to Dr. Miller, they could be sent to the University of AZ marked "for the Collection of the Antiquarian Society" (*Natural Science News*, 1 February 1896, p. 4, c. 2). *The Arizona Republican*, Friday, April 24, 1896, p. 5, col. 3 reported about “The Archaeological Society” that Miller was elected president; Dr. McNaughton secretary; and vice-presidents for each county.<sup>2</sup>

CAM: Jan 25, 1896 *Arizona Weekly Citizen* (Tucson, AZ), January 25, 1896, p. 1, col. 3: “That Precious Pottery.

“The following urgent appeal for the purchase of ancient pottery for the Historical society, of New Mexico, instead of allowing the rare relics to go into the hands of eastern buyers, has been sent out over the signature of Judge L. Bradford Prince, president of the society:

Dear Sir: --It is a source of continual regret that so many of the most valuable of New Mexican antiquities are carried to museums outside of the territory. The Historical society has done what it could to retain interesting relics here, but its small means have not permitted much to be done.

“There is now a special opportunity, which is the cause of this letter. You probably know that the finest antique pottery is excavated from ruins near the Arizona line, and that these specimens are eagerly sought by all great museums and collectors. The owner of the finest collection in New Mexico, who has excavated them himself, is about to leave the territory and offers us a very fine collection worth \$500 at usual prices, for \$200; and his whole private collection of over 300 objects, worth at least \$1,000 for \$400.

“This opportunity should not be lost. These articles should be kept in New Mexico. This can only be done by raising the money very

speedily by generous subscriptions. Will you aid in this? Every one contributing \$25 will become a life member of the society or may designate someone else as such member. If a smaller sum, he will become an annual member for the period covered by his subscription.

“I beg to call your careful attention to this and earnestly hope that you will assist in the good work and induce others to do so. Subscriptions can be sent direct to me, and the time allowed us to raise the money is very short.

“To the great grief of Arizonans, this way of pilfering the antiquities of the southwest is going on continually in Arizona as well as in New Mexico. The most valuable relics of antiquity are being yearly if not almost daily packed away to enrich eastern museums. In this manner, the territory is fast becoming impoverished of the evidences of a civilization that is older than our own. To guard against this, an organization was formed at the last meeting of the teachers’ association in Prescott. It is to be known as the Antiquarian association. It has a vice president in each of the several counties in the territory. Editor [Herbert] Brown, of the Citizen, was chosen for Pima county. Dr. Miller of Prescott, the prime mover in the measure, was elected president. By this means it is hoped to stay the despoilation of the territory and built up at home a museum that will prove of inestimable value to the archeologist, and a valuable adjunct to our growing educational institutions.”

May 29, 1896 Permission granted by Acting Secretary of the Interior after intercession by AZ Delegate N. O. Murphy allowing a party of six from the AZ Antiq. Assoc. to explore on Indian lands in the Moqui country; they are first to report to the Indian agent, Constant Williams<sup>3</sup> at the Navajo Agency so the Indians can be forewarned (*Tombstone Epitaph*, Sunday, June 14, 1896).

CAM: Jun 18, 1896 *The Argus* (Holbrook, AZ), June 18, 1896, p. 2, col. 3: “The Moqui Country.

“Dr. J. Miller, President of the Arizona Antiquarian Association, is an enthusiast in the matter of securing historical relics for the society. In explorations recently made in this country by himself and others, he has secured some very valuable specimens.

“The doctor is desirous of pursuing his antiquarian investigations in the Moqui country, and for this purpose recently wrote to Delegate N. O. Murphy asking him to secure permission from the Interior

Department to make exploration of the ancient ruins known to be located there.

“Mr. Murphy laid his request before the department, backed up by a strong personal recommendation from himself and as usual when he goes in for anything he generally secures it, and on May 18 an order was issued by the acting secretary of the interior granting permission to a party of six to make such explorations as they may desire on the part of the antiquarian association. It is conditioned that the party first report to Constant Williams, U. S. A., acting Indian agent of the Navajo agency, some time prior to their departure, so that the Indians may be advised of the nature of their proposed visit, and may not harass or interfere with their operations. The order also enjoins all agents and employees of the Indian service to extend all facilities and aid in the prosecution of the work as may be compatible with their duties.

“The tone of the order throughout is of a very encouraging nature showing that the interior department appreciates the importance of the expedition. Dr. Miller will have personal charge of the expedition and expects to organize a party soon to invade that section of country. Parties desiring to accompany him, at their own expense, of course, as it is purely a labor of love, should communicate with him at Prescott. – Journal-Miner.”

- Aug 1896 Miller goes to Hopi and after examining Sit-yak-ke, take the suggestion of Hopi to excavate in Pi-yoop-ke (*AZ Journal-Miner*, August 19, 1896, p. 1, c. 4). [The catalogue of the Miller collection at the Arizona State Museum shows 153 items from Sityatka, 7 from Pavopka, 9 from Awataba, 1 from a field SE of Mashoqnovi, 1 from Moqui, and 2 from north of Keams Canyon]
- Nov 1896 Miller (1896) reports to *The Educator* that he excavated in Sit-yat-ke and that "all but about 150 pieces [of ceramic art], now in my possession, have found their way into eastern or foreign museums, or are in the hands of curio dealers." [One of those eastern museums was the Peabody Museum at Harvard University where the Thomas Keam collection went upon the death of Mary Hemenway, for whom it was purchased by Jesse Walter Fewkes; see Wade and McChesney 1981]
- Nov 12, 1896 Frank C. Reid writes to *Coconino Sun* to solicit funding to repair Montezuma Castle

CAM: Dec 31, 1896 *Arizona Republican*, Thursday, December 31, 1896, p. 8, col. 2:

“Every Arizonan who is interested in the education of the children of the future should attend the meeting of the Antiquarian association on Saturday [January 2, 1897] at the high school. All persons intending to preserve the antiquities of this territory should give their influence to the movement now on foot.”

Jan 2, 1897 Association's annual meeting held at high school hall in Phoenix (*AZ Republican*, January 3, 1897, 5:2).

CAM: Jan 6, 1897 *Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner*, January 6, 1897, p. 3, col. 6: “Arizona Antiquarian Association.

“The annual meeting of the Arizona Antiquarian Association will be held in Phenix, Saturday, January 2, 1897, in connection with the Ariana Teachers’ Institute and Association. All persons interested in preserving our antiquities are eligible to membership and are invited to be present. A good working programme has been arranged.

J. Miller, President.

“Territorial papers please copy. Ed.”

Jan 9, 1897 Association meets and appoints Dr. McNaughton, G. U. [George Ulysses] Young, and H. H. Brown a committee to prepare recommendations for next Legislature (*Tempe News*, January 9, 1897, 4:2).

Jan 30, 1897 Members of Association circulate petition asking the Legislature to pass a measure for protection of relics of prehistoric civilization (*Tempe News*, January 30, 1897, 3:3).

Feb 4, 1897 James Cooper Goodwin introduces House Bill No. 63, An Act to Establish a Museum of Antiquities (it also apparently called for funds to repair Montezuma Castle and for legislation to stop vandalism)

CAM: Feb 24, 1897 *Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner*, February 24, 1897, p. 1, col. 8: “Protect Our Antiquities.

“Owing to the number of bills introduced in the legislature to protect the antiquities of Arizona and to establish a museum, it would seem that there is a good deal of interest being manifested in the matter. The fact is that somebody should take an active interest in securing legislation to preserve the relics of a past civilization, together with its

written history in pictography on pottery and other objects used by the prehistoric races.

“The introduction of so many bills looking in the same direction, strikes one outside of legislative halls as being absurd, and possibly due to local jealousies.

“House Bill 63 was introduced by Mr. [James Cooper] Goodwin, of Maricopa, at the instance of the Arizona Antiquarian Association and the only bill so far presented that carries the endorsement of the people. It is brief, but comprehensive, and embodies all that the association considers necessary.

“Objections have been raised that the third section conflicted with Federal authority. Such, however, is not the case. The opinion of eminent legal gentlemen is to the effect that any bill without a similar section would be incomplete.

“The citizens and members of the Arizona Antiquarian Association who have been instrumental in bringing this matter to the attention of the legislature are cosmopolitan in their views and have submitted these views in H. B. 63.

“There are but two standpoints of view from which to look at the matter. One is educational, the other commercial. H. B. 634 prohibits the sale and exchange of antiquities except through the board of directors, thus keeping the antiquities at home for educational purposes. It prohibits vandalism, thus preserving the buildings as objects of study. Looking at the matter from a commercial standpoint, it would seem that to protect our ruins and gather small objects for a museum is a sound business proposition, and no mistake. Before the legislature passes any bill they should calculate the immense revenue that Arizona derives from her ruins and relics, and endorse only such a bill as will prohibit vandalism and removal of specimens from Arizona by curio hunters and dealers. When the abolition of our ruins is complete and our relics are carried away, right then we lose our revenue which amounts to far more than the appropriation asked for. The question is frequently asked, who will be benefitted by appropriating money to protect our antiquities?

“The answer is everybody. The farmer, the hotel keeper, the livery man and the railroads, every dollar that comes into Arizona and left here benefits all the people. There is not a year that the Indian ceremonies do not bring into Arizona from \$1,000 to \$3,000, and as time goes on and more people come to see the ceremonies our revenue will increase. The objects of an appropriation for a museum are twofold.

Commercially it is the same as protecting our ruins. It makes a center of attraction and induces people to spend money in Arizona. Educationally, its value cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. It goes hand in hand with colleges and libraries, besides it practically costs nothing. Under H. B. 63, the taxpayers would pay into the treasury less than ten cents per annum for each voter, which goes back to the taxpayer by being spent in Arizona and in exchange a magnificent educational institutional is built up. The Arizona antiquarian association has amassed a valuable collection, which will be presented to the educational institutions of Arizona when a museum shall have become a fixed institution and provisions made for continuing the work."

Mar 5, 1897 House Bill No. 63 indefinitely postponed (vote 14 to 9, 1 absent).

CAM: Mar 17, 1897 *Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner*, March 17, 1897, p. 1, col. 6:  
"Montezuma's Castle.

"The repair of this splendid castle of antiquity is imperatively demanded, and since the nineteenth [Arizona] legislative assembly has wholly ignored the petitions of the people for an appropriation with which to preserve the antiquities of the territory, the Arizona Antiquarian association has taken the matter of this castle in hand and will make an effort to secure by private subscription sufficient funds to make the necessary repairs to keep it from falling.

"Flagstaff and Prescott are or should be interested in the preservation of this magnificent cliff house, as all tourists to it take their departure from one of the above-named places and as a matter of course get their outfits in these places.

"Mr. Frank Reid of Flagstaff, with his associates, will secure donations in that city, and Dr. Miller at the head of the committee in Prescott will do their share here.

"The committee in Prescott is composed of the following: Rev. G. L. Pearson, Judge C. P. Hicks, Gus Williams and Dr. J. Miller. Members of the committee will call upon citizens and will be thankful for any contribution this meritorious object may receive.

"A report of the money received and the amount of work done will be made through the papers as soon as the repairs are completed."

Apr 1, 1897 Frank Reid writes to *Flagstaff Sun Democrat* to solicit funds to repair Montezuma Castle.



- Apr 7, 1897 "Gus [Williams], the First King of Montezuma Castle, Lord [Joshua] Miller, of Montezuma well and Count De Mora left yesterday with a full force of retainers to make some needed preservatory repairs to Montezuma Castle."
- Jun 13, 1897 *The Spokeman-Review* (p. 10, c. 6-7) reports from Flagstaff June 5 [probably written by Frank C. Reid] in an article entitled "Arizona Cliff Dwellers" that "The plan [for repair of Montezuma Castle] is to anchor the building to the cliff by means of long iron rods, replace a portion of the foundation, protect with corrugated iron the exposed portions, clean the castle throughout, and erect and securely fasten in place good approaches. This will make it not only secure, but easy of excess for all visitors."
- Aug 21, 1897 Repair of Montezuma Castle completed (*AZ Journal Miner*, August 21, 1897, 1:3).
- CAM: Aug 25, 1897 *Arizona Weekly Miner*, August 25, 1897, p. 1, col. 2: "Arizona Antiquities; The Work of the Arizona Antiquarian Society Arouses Interest in the East.  
 "The following letter received a few days ago by Dr. J. Miller, president of the Arizona Antiquarian Association, is only one of like character that has been received by him in the last few months, and is presented simply to show with what esteem and interest the work of the Arizona Antiquarian Association is held by people living outside of Arizona:  
 "The Public Library of the City of Boston  
 Boston, Mass., Aug. 13, 1897.  
 "To Dr. J. Miller, President Arizona Antiquarian Society, Prescott, Arizona:  
 "Dear Sir: We have lately seen accounts of the work which the Arizona Antiquarian Society is doing in saving important ruins in the Southwest, particularly Montezuma Castle. We take the liberty of asking if these researches have been published by the society, and if so, if it will be possible for you to send them to us.  
 "Thanking you for such assistance as your courtesy may render us in this matter, I am,  
 Very Truly Yours,  
 Herbert Putnam, Librarian.

“The work on Montezuma Castle, noticed in a former issue of the *Journal-Miner*, was followed by extended illustrated articles in the *San Francisco Call*, *New York World*, *Washington (D. C.) Watchman*, and *The Antiquarian*, and many other large daily papers, besides various scientific periodicals.

“In view of the interest manifested by such publications as those just mentioned, doesn’t it seem a little strange that no paper in Arizona has manifested the slightest interest in disseminating the achievements and work of the association?”

“This association is young and poor financially. Their work is meritorious and state-building, and a little printer ink expended in encouragement of their work, would go a long-ways in smoothing their rough and rugged way.

“Such letters as the above have been received from several eastern states and from many scientific associations in our large cities, and with proper encouragement at home, this association would soon rank with the foremost of the societies, and Arizona would be the gainer.

“The work on Montezuma Castle has been completed, and is now a desirable place to visit, and will continue to be a resort for many years to come without any additional expense. The association feels gratified with its work in preserving this splendid monument of antiquity.

“In addition to preserving this magnificent cliff house, the Arizona Antiquarian Association are constantly adding to their already large stock of antiquities fresh objects—curious and instructive—from the mounds and ruined villages around Prescott.

“They have secured, through the influence of Hon. N. O. Murphy, congressional protection to our antiquities, after the Nineteenth [Arizona] Legislative Assembly refused to give such protection.

“The association numbers among its members the leading educators and scientists of Arizona, who are bound to make themselves felt.”

CAM: Aug 27, 1897      *Tombstone Prospector*, August 27, 1897, p. 4, col. 2: “Arizona Antiquities; Antiquarian Society’s Work Arousing Interest.

“The work of the Arizona Antiquarian Association has aroused interest throughout the east, and Dr. J. Miller, president of the society, has received letters from scientific societies anent researches made by the Antiquarian Association and its efforts to preserve the ruins which are scattered over the Territory, and which are now all the atremain of a people that even tradition scarcely touches.

“The society is doing important work in the matter of saving these ruins from the ravages of time and the destructful work of relic hunters.

“The work on the Montezuma Castle has been completed and it is now a desirable place to visit, and will continue to be a resort for many years to come without any additional expense. The association feels gratified with its work in preserving this splendid monument of antiquity.

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“The association numbers among its members the leading educators and scientists of Arizona, who are bound to make themselves felt. – [Phoenix] Gazette.”

Sept 1897 Miller commences editing "Department of Archaeology" in the *Arizona Educator*

Oct 1897 Miller reports on Montezuma Castle repair expedition in the Arizona Educator.

CAM: Oct 16, 1897 *The Oasis* (Arizola, AZ), October 16, 1897, p. 7, col. 1:

“*Arizona Republican*: The Arizona Antiquarian Association meets in Flagstaff October 23. The good accomplished by this association has already been felt in the repair of Montezuma’s castle, and it is hoped that the interest manifested will be commensurate with the necessity of the existence of such an association. Our relics of such great ethnological value are fast being vandalized by unscrupulous tourists and it is high time to take the necessary steps for our own protection. The president of the association, Dr. J. Miller, is making strenuous efforts to make this meeting a success, and he should receive the hearty co-operation of all.”

CAM: Oct 20, 1897 *Arizona Weekly Journal-Miner*, October 20, 1897, p. 3, col. 6:

“Dr. J. Miller, president of the Arizona Antiquarian Association, will leave for Flagstaff on tonight’s train to attend the annual meeting of the association which will be held there on Saturday.”

- CAM: Oct 21, 1897 *The Flagstaff Sun-Democrat*, October 21, 1897, p. 3, col. 1:  
 "The third annual meeting of the Arizona Antiquarian Association will meet in this city next Saturday."
- Oct 23, 1897 At meeting of Association during the annual meeting of the Arizona Teacher's Association, [Joshua] Miller reelected President; Association votes to locate Miller collection at the Tempe Normal School (*The Oasis*, October 16, 1897). The Annual Catalogue of Arizona Normal School at Tempe, Arizona for the Scholastic Year 1897-8, notes on p. 32 that the Miller collection was "worth about \$3000. This collection will be put in place as soon as the Board of Education can supply suitable cases for the same." However, in 1899 and 1900 the Catalogue notes that no cases had been provided.
- Oct 30, 1897 *Tempe News*, October 30, 1897, reports that the Arizona Antiquarian Society meets in Flagstaff in October, 1897, and votes to locate museum at the Normal School, Tempe.
- Dec 8, 1897 J. A. Pewette brings metate found in Montezuma Castle to Prescott where it is displayed at Gus William's Merchant's Exchange saloon.
- Dec 29, 1897 Jennie Myrtle Zuck (1874-1952) of Holbrook, an amateur botanist, marries Walter Hough (1859-1935) of the National Museum.
- CAM: Mar 4, 1898 *Arizona Republican*, March 4, 1898, p. 6, col. 3: "At the Normal.  
 " ....  
 "Dr. Miller of Prescott, president of the Arizona Antiquarian association, will deliver a free lecture on the 'Prehistoric Civilization of the Americans' in the auditorium this evening. Dr. Miller has the reputation of being a very clever and entertaining lecturer, and it is thought the auditorium will be thronged with hundreds of people."
- CAM: Mar 6, 1898 *Arizona Republican*, March 6, 1898, p. 6, col. 3:  
 "Dr. Miller of Prescott visited the [Tempe] normal [school] this week and spent four days at the school in the interests of the museum of the Arizona Antiquarian association. The collection of antiquities and other interesting relics is by vote of the association to be put in the keeping of the normal school and located at Tempe. On Thursday evening, Dr. Miller gave a very instructive lecture on

prehistoric civilization. The lecture was very interesting and greatly appreciated by the audience."

CAM: Apr 2, 1898 *The Argus* (Holbrook, AZ), April 2, 1898, p. 1, col. 2:

"Dr. J. A. Miller, of Arizona, president of the Territorial Antiquarian Association, is preparing his valuable collection of Arizonan antiquities for shipment to the Territorial Normal School, Tempe, where it will be [exhibited]."

May, 1898 Miller in the *American Archaeologist* calls attention to frauds: "Much as I regret it, I must admit that relics are manufactured at or near Tempe, in this territory. Mr. Burt Ogburn called attention to this in an article in the *Arizona Educator* (now defunct) nearly two years ago. I think, however, that the most of it is done by the Pima Indians at the instance of certain unscrupulous white men."<sup>4</sup>

Aug 13, 1898 Miller appointed head of the Arizona Insane Asylum by Governor Nathan Oakes Murphy (served to Jan 30, 1899; resigned due to ill health)

CAM: Aug 16, 1898 *Arizona Republican*, August 16, 1898, p. 4, col. 1: "Something of Dr. Miller; The Newly Appointed Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

"Though Dr. J. Miller, lately appointed superintendent of the territorial insane asylum, is quite well known here by his former successful management of the asylum, there are many persons who have come to the territory since his public service six years ago and will be interested in information regarding the gentleman who has just been called to one of the most responsible positions in Arizona.

"Dr. Miller was born in Macon county, Missouri, on the 5th day of May, 1846. In 1852, his father removed to Atchison county, Missouri, which was then the extreme frontier. In this county, he spent his earlier years, working on the farm in summer and attending school in the winter. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion in 1861, he enlisted in the federal army, serving until the close of the war in 1865. He then decided upon medicine as his future life work and set about fitting himself for the study of that profession. He attended the Brownville Nebraska high school and during vacation placed himself under the instruction of Dr. William Arnold, a gentleman who had had the advantages of a liberal London education in both literature and medicine. Under the guidance of this good man and scholar he was

taught the elements of medicine as well as the principles of a general education.

“In the autumn of 1868, he passed the preliminary examination required by the University of Michigan, and entered the medical department, graduating March 27, 1872. He attended medical lectures in Bellevue hospital medical college in New York city in 1879. He has been a member of the leading medical association in Michigan and Missouri, as well as the American Medical association.

In 1881, he removed from Michigan to Kansas City, where he became one of the incorporators and directors of the university medical college of that city. He was elected by the board of regents to the chair of orthopedic surgery. Resigning this professorship in 1888, he came to Arizona and engaged in mining and the practice of medicine jointly. In 1891, Governor N. O. Murphy appointed him superintendent of the asylum for the insane. His administration of the affairs of that institution was creditable and satisfactory.

“Dr. Miller has been instrumental in organizing the medical profession of Arizona. Beginning with the Maricopa County Medical association, the organizing of the territorial association was the next step. Out of these have grown several county organizations, and as a result the profession in Arizona is a unit. At the last session of the legislature, they secured the enactment of a law creating a medical examining board from which many benefits have accrued to both the people and the profession. For several years, Dr. Miller has been interested in the archaeology of Arizona. Three years ago, he organized the Arizona Antiquarian association at Prescott, since which time he has accumulated a large and valuable collection of archaeological objects.

“Dr. Miller is a thorough Arizonian, fully realizing the immense resources of the territory. He has demonstrated his willingness in advancing every meritorious enterprise that promised advancement for our future state. It goes without saying that he is a staunch republican.”

- Nov 28, 1898 Miller writes to Herbert Brown, explaining why his collection might go to the Tempe Normal School and not the University.
- Dec 14, 1898 Brown writes to President M. M. [Millard Mayhew] Parker (1849-1928), U of AZ, urging that action be taken to secure the Miller collection for the University; he had stopped the Legislature in the previous session from establishing a museum at the Tempe Normal School.

CAM: Dec 23, 1898 *Arizona Republican*, Friday Morning, December 23, 1898, p. 4, col. 5:

“Dr. Miller: There will be a meeting of the antiquarian association in connection with the teachers’ institute on Saturday [December 31, 1898] at the Presbyterian church. All members of the society I hope will find time to attend. There is nothing new at the [Insane] asylum. We will have a Christmas dinner for the patients, and Friday night we will have a dance for them in the dining hall to which the public has an invitation.”

CAM: Dec 26, 1898 *Arizona Republican*, December 26, 1898, p. 5, col. 5:

“The Arizona Antiquarian Association will meet on Saturday, December 31, 1898, in the auditorium of the Presbyterian church. It is especially desired that all the members be present. The papers are all high-class and meritorious. The business coming before the association at this meeting is of the greatest importance.

J. Miller, Pres.”

Jan 11, 1899 Association incorporates (dissolved by final decree, August 17, 1926)

CAM: Jan 21, 1899 *The Argus* (Holbrook, AZ), January 21, 1899, p. 5, col. 3:

“Mr. F. J. [Frank Joseph] Wattron [1861-1905] of Holbrook and sheriff of Navajo county presented to Dr. Miller for the Arizona Antiquarian association a beautiful antique vase with bear handle. The vase measures five inches in height and is five and a half inches at its greatest diameter. It is beautifully decorated in black. The following note accompanied the vase: ‘Bear-handled pitcher (vase) dug up at Ha-wi-kuh, first village situated southwest of Zuni. Ha-wi-kuh was one of the seven cities of Cibola, where Negro ‘Estavan’ was killed on or about May 21st, 1539.’ Friar Marcus de Niza’s exploration party which started from Culiacan to find the seven cities March 7, 1539. This pitcher (vase) belongs to the black-line period and is [a] very rare specimen, only two others having been found in this section of the country.’ If this object does nothing more, it carries us back to the days of Spain’s supremacy in this part of America and serves to refresh our memories of Spain’s honor and chivalry, as exhibited toward the Aztecs and other nations of America, whose civilization was greater than Spain has ever known. The historical value of this single object to the association is priceless. And the association desires to thank Mr. Wattron for his generous gift and to ask others to emulate his example by sending to Dr. J. Miller, president of the Arizona Antiquarian association and custodian of [its]

collection, and in so doing assist in building up a fine institution of learning for Arizona. The negro Estevan was the guide of De Niza's expedition and met his death at the hands of the natives for pilfering their valuables, and other unbecoming conduct. –[Arizona] Republican."

CAM: Mar 31, 1899            *Arizona Republican*, March 31, 1899, Part Two, p. 13, cols. 6-7 & p. 14, cols. 1-2: Archaeology by Dr. J. Miller.

"So many attempts, more or less elaborate in detail, have been made to present the archaeology of Arizona to the reading public that as a local matter of news any fresh attempt would seem superfluous, unless the writer had some fresh material or had made some new discovery which he wished to record.

"Almost all the great ruined buildings, temples, canals, etc., have been surveyed, diagrammed, photographed, or otherwise illustrated. The Mendliff [sic] brothers have performed an immense amount of work of this kind, embracing all of the noted ruined cities contained in the area extending from the Gila river to the northernmost limits of Arizona and from the Verde river eastward, including many points of interest in New Mexico. The reports of this work have been published by the federal government in the reports of the bureau of American ethnology, to which reports the student is referred for details.

"The work of the bureau of American ethnology is the only thoroughly systematic work of any magnitude that has been done that has advanced the science of American archaeology. Too much honor and praise cannot be given to Major J. W. Powell and his able corps of assistants for their successful efforts in turning the attention of American students to American archaeology.

"The prehistoric American architecture as found in Arizona and neighboring territories is very interesting. There appears to have been three stages of house building, viz., cliff houses, cavate [lodges] and pueblo houses, each of these varieties of house building presenting features of interest that are peculiar and significant.

"Primitive man lived in caves and cliffs in all parts of the then inhabited globe. This custom was peculiar to no locality or people, but was due to environment and stage of intellectual development, which in some respects was but little above the wild and ferocious animals with which he was surrounded and with which he lived. To avoid attack from these, and assaults from his fellow men, he sought the high cliff for his residence, thus taking advantage of the protection nature afforded him in securing a residence of comparative safety for himself and little ones.. The



deep canyons of Arizona with these cliff houses present a wonderful object lesson of the development of man on this continent. No richer field for this kind of study can be found in the world than in the Canyon du Chelly, the Mancus [sic] canyon and the Rio Verde and its tributaries. In these deep canyons, one will find cliff houses perched many hundreds of feet high, and so far no means of gaining access to them has been discovered. The question is frequently asked how did these people gain access to their houses? The answer seems simple enough. These canyons were not always so deep and at the time these houses that now occupy the highest points in the cliffs were built they were as easy of access as the lower ones are now. The canyons have been cut down deeper and deeper and as the approaches eroded and were cut away by freshets and cloud-bursts, the old houses were abandoned and new ones built lower down. Therefore, the houses occupying the highest points in the cliff are the oldest.

“Montezuma castle, situated on Beaver creek, a tributary of the Rio Verde, and about three miles above Camp Verde, gives a good idea of a cliff house. This is the largest building in the group. It is forty-eight feet high and contains twenty-eight rooms.

“The Cavate lodge presents very little that calls for special mention here. They vary in size from a single room to lodges containing several hundred rooms. They usually occur at the base of cliffs in the canyons and along the streams where the cliff is overhanging or shelving. An outer wall of stone usually laid in mortar is run along parallel with the cliff and tied to the cliff by cross walls which also form partitions between rooms. These walls occur every ten or twelve feet as was deemed necessary by the ancient builder. Each of these rooms was the home of an entire family.

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“The Pueblo building marks the third step in the evolution of this ancient architecture. These buildings occur on high rocky promontories and in the adjacent valleys. There may be a few houses in a group joined together or segregated usually, however they were joined together, and are known as communal houses. Almost all these houses, especially the communal, the ground plan is symbolic of some deity or in some way contributed to the religious part of their lives. The student of archaeology cannot make much progress in his studies if he ignores the religious symbolism and sacred mysteries of these ancient people. It is well known that they were intensely religious and that a larger proportion of the objects that we find brings us in close touch with their daily life, even the smallest objects are sometimes of the greatest scientific value.

“They were well acquainted with the summer and winter solstices and worshiped the sun as the central deity, the life-giving force from which originated the idea of the life to come ad eternity. They were familiar with the movements of the heavenly bodies and regulated their fasts and feasts by them. This fact is demonstrated by the same practice among our pueblo people of today. They believed and still believe that man came from the underworld. This belief is interesting when we come to consider some of our own expressions as ‘mother earth,’ ‘Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return,’ ‘worm of the earth,’ etc., etc. These expressions are regarded as figures of speech. But whence the origin?

“These people builded [sic] temples [as] places of worship, some of them [very] peculiar. There is one near Tucson. It covers several acres of land and consists of rows of columns of stone about four or five feet long and all [are] about five inches square. Two or three [?] of these columns of stone are set [in] the ground. This temple was with [a] roof or covering and is identical with one built by Adrastus at Sicyan and belongs to the sect known as fire worshipers. Evidence of this form of worship is found abundantly in Arizona, especially in the valleys of the Gila and Salt rivers. Cremation was practiced extensively in these localities; not as a sanitary measure but as a religious rite, believing as they did, that fire was one of the chief gods, they also believed that the consumption of the dead insured their immediate transmission into the presence of the deity.

“The ancient inhabitants of Arizona built pyramids similar to those in Central America, Egypt, Syria, etc., and for the same purpose, viz., they were emblematic of their deities and in some instances served as a last resting place for their sacred dead.

“Adjacent to these pyramids may be found another singular earth work, consisting of an oval or circular ring varying in size, some being 100 feet in diameter. From these ovals or circles a ridge of earth extends a proper distance to give symmetry and at the end of this ridge two others diverge, not at right angles, but on a curve. This is a symbol and the counterpart of the pyramid. The same symbol is found carved in bone, shell and stone, and on rocks and cliffs in connection with the Swastika, the turtle, the goat, the snake, the scorpion and other emblems of the sacred mysteries of the ancients. The interpretation of nearly all of these symbols are known to archaeologists and are found all over the world. For a full explanation of their symbolism, students are referred to works devoted to the subject.

“That the religion of these people made them good is evident from the fact that they had no prisons; at least none have been found. That

these people were well advanced in civilization is very evident. It is well known that they were agriculturalists. We not only have their implements of agriculture, [and] the seeds of the products grown. That they grew their products by [irriga]tion is sufficiently demonstrated by their extensive canal systems which further demonstrate that [their] engineers were equal [in] canal [building] at least to the engineering to [?]. It is immaterial [how they] [at]tained their results, how they ran levels, etc.. The fact remains that they did it and did it well.

“The question is frequently asked, what became of these prehistoric people? This question is put in many forms and many means of destruction are offered in answer, such as famine, disease, earthquake, extermination by war, etc. None of these calamities are necessary to answer the question. In the first place, they are not gone. The present pueblo people are remnants of the vast population that inhabited Arizona, embracing probably the longest period of man’s existence on the earth. They have disappeared in obedience to the laws of evolution just as the Latin races are now disappearing.

“These laws of development, decay and final extinction affect all alike. None escape. It is the same with the human as with the mollusk, whose fossil remains we find in the rocks. We have stated that the ancient Arizonians were a civilized people. This statement requires some qualification, otherwise we might be misunderstood. There is no doubt but that there has always existed some barbarous and uncivilized people on this continent. The people under discussion were the civilized ones. They were very ancient and belonged to or were contemporaneous with the Maya civilization that existed in Yucatan. The relics are so similar that a relationship between the two cannot be doubted. While we do not find the extensive cities, canals, statuary, etc., we do find identically the same religious symbols.

“When this Maya civilization flourished no one pretends as yet to fix a date. Six hundred years before Christ the Egyptian priest told Solon that it had been nine thousand years since its destruction. The palatial buildings, large cities, the statuary, the libraries found at the time of the conquest, A. D. 1419 to 1421, and destroyed by the Spanish conquistadores would seem to indicate that they were literary. The statuary, much of which remains to-day, shows a high state of art. The remains of parks, zoological and botanical gardens, shows them to have been a people of great refinement. Of this wonderful civilization Arizona formed a part. Even today, one may witness ceremonies among our pueblo people that carries one back to those days of a dim and distant antiquity.

“The inscriptions on the rocks and cliffs generally known as hieroglyphics are of great scientific value. The meaning of many of these are known, others are being deciphered and some day it may be possible to read the history of a people whose past is now almost a blank. Many of these characters, when examined and compared with the ancient Egyptian, are found to be identically the same; others are compounded by adding several together and still others are peculiar to themselves, being unlike characters used by any other people.

“The study of archaeology is intensely interesting to students in this branch of science, and in deciphering these characters, the decorations on pottery and the carved charms and amulets of bone, shell and stone, and in the study of the designs of buildings, temples and earth works he finds his keenest pleasure. These open up the avenues to the greater fields of religious sociology and daily habits of life.

“It is this wonderful field of unwritten, undeciphered literature that the Arizona Antiquarian association asked the Twentieth legislature to protect for the coming generations and which they refused to do because the present generation wishes to make all the money it can out of the sale of such articles as have a market value [emphasis added]. Even the rocks bearing these records are being broken up and used in walls. Such a state of things exists almost in the shadow of one of our greatest educational institutions.

“It is frequently said that the prehistoric Americans were ignorant savages. This is not true. They have left [a] written history which in our ignorance we are unable to read.

“There is scarcely an article used by [them] the pattern of which cannot be replicated in any good collection of prehistoric relics. They anticipated us in almost every article of wearing apparel, articles of household use and [in other things that I omit for want of space.

“I submit the following letter from one of the foremost teachers in Arizona. The letter fully explains itself and shows the great advantage to be [?]ed from a broader and deeper education than is now given:

“Tempe, Ariz., March 9, 1899.

“My Dear Dr. Miller: I have just learned that the legislature has refused to pass the bill which provided for the preservation of the antiquities of Arizona.

“I cannot help writing to you to express my regret. We hear a great deal today about patriotism. We have hoisted a flag over every schoolhouse and have draped our walls with the national colors. We keep the children continually singing national anthems and memorizing

patriotic verse. I have no objection to any part of this, but I have never believed it to be the best way to make patriots. A child loves his father's house because he knows it. Every tree, every fence, every building is a part of the family history. The child will show you his favorite nook, the tree that mother planted, or the path that father cut. As a man, he will return to kiss with tears the tree made sacred by his mother's hand; will tread with reverence on his father's pathway, and will gladly pay many times the worth of the home to preserve it from the desecrating touch of the stranger.

"This home-love seems to me to be the true foundation of patriotism. For the child to extend this love to home to love of home-land, he needs to know the history of that home-land. He needs to know the monuments to efforts of those who have gone before and to hold them sacred.

"I would have every child simply steeped in the history and geography of his native state; and if this were done we would not have to spend so much time teaching the patriotic songs for he would learn them from choice. We would not need to tell him to salute the flag. Its meaning would make anything else impossible.

"I cannot get over the failure of this bill to carry. Yet I trust you will not be discouraged. I hope you will try it again and give the next legislature an opportunity. Let us take [the side of] the Antiquarian society and [be as] ardent as ever to bring it before the [legislature] and make them appreciate [its patriotic] motive, I cannot but feel that if there is anything left to protect, the next legislature will do it.

"I am most truly yours,  
Margaret Graham Hood.<sup>5</sup>"

CAM: May 18, 1899      *Arizona Republican*, May 18, 1899, p. 5, col. 1:

"Don't forget Mohammed's lecture on prehistoric America on Thursday evening. It is for the benefit of the Arizona Antiquarian Association library. Encourage the good work by being present."

CAM: Mar 31, 1899      *Arizona Republican*, March 31, 1899, p. 3, col. 4: "The Territorial Normal School.

"....

"The Arizona Antiquarian association at its last annual meeting, entrusted to this school the custody of its collection of antiquarian relics, containing the fine collection of Dr. Miller of Prescott, worth several thousand dollars. The museum thus enriched is an important aid to all

departments of school work and is freely used by the faculty and student teachers.”

- Aug 1, 1899 Miller goes to Moqui snake dances (which he had begun doing ca. 1891).
- Aug 31, 1899 J. A. Rokohl marries Miss Carrie Collins and spends honeymoon in Montezuma Castle, which he claims to own.
- Mar 1, 1901 Miller proposal is that the citizens of Phoenix contribute \$1000 annually, or other sum they think expedient, for the exploration of the Pueblo Grande mound, everything found to be kept on display there and protected as a museum; the society holds the deed to the mound (*Arizona Republican*, March 1, 1901, p. 4, col. 1).

CAM: Mar 10, 1901 *Arizona Republican*, Sunday Morning, March 10, 1901, p. 5, col. 3-4:  
“Antiquarian Association Meeting.

“The annual meeting of the Arizona Antiquarian association will be held next Saturday afternoon at the board of trade room at 2 o’clock. It is expected that every member of the society who possibly can do so, will make it a point to be present. The society is on a good basis, represents matters of importance and that should be of great interest in this section. Those who are interested in its work are invited to be present whether members or not, and it will be an excellent opportunity for them to join. There was but a small attendance at the meeting held yesterday to consider the work of exploring the old ruin [Pueblo Grande] of the Tempe road, and it was decided to postpone any action in the matter till next Saturday, when it will be brought before the antiquarian society.”

Mar 16, 1901 [On the day of the annual meeting,] two new directors were elected: Mrs. Tiford and H. [Harry] M. Chapman.

CAM: Mar 31, 1901 *Arizona Republican*, March 31, 1901, p. 5, col. 4: “Antiquarians Active--

“At the meeting of the directors of the Arizona Antiquarian association held in the board of trade rooms yesterday, it was decided to at once begin the work of soliciting subscriptions for the excavation of the old ruin on the Tempe road. A committee was appointed for that work and it will probably enter upon its duties tomorrow. The members of the committee are E. [Edward] T. Stoval, Mrs. A. J. [Alfred James]

McClatchie, J. [James] W. Benham, Thomas Armstrong, Jr., Mrs. S. D. [Samuel David] Lount, and Dr. J. [Joshua] Miller.

CAM: May 15, 1901 *Arizona Republican*, May 15, 1901, p. 7, col. 3: "Ground is Broken; Exploration Work Begun by the Antiquarian Society.

"To the Editor of The Republican—The attention of the citizens of Phoenix has been briefly called to the proposed work of 'The Arizona Antiquarian Association' on the prehistoric ruin four miles east of town, at the intersection of the Tempe wagon road and the crosscut canal.

"The association has solicited funds enough to warrant them in beginning the work of exploration. Only a few of the citizens have been called upon for contributions, but in almost every instance the solicitor has met with a cordial reception and a cheerful donation.

"Notwithstanding the frequent brief notices of the proposition of the promoters of the enterprise, there are still a good many who do not understand the objects or the benefits that Phoenix will derive from it. To again briefly state the matter may not be out of place:

"Through the courtesy and by the generosity of the Arizona Water company, The Arizona Antiquarian association became the owners of the ruins above mentioned. This ruin is one of the largest, and from an archaeological standpoint one of the most valuable, of the many prehistoric ruins in the Salt River valley. Now, the association proposes to make it one of the most valuable from a financial point of view of any in the Salt River valley.

"The proposition is this: The association will direct the excavation, reproduce the building as far as possible and protect it, leaving everything found in the rooms where found, and thus make it a place of attraction for visitors from the effete east, as well as an educational and pleasure resort for our own people, if Phoenix will furnish the necessary fund for the expense. It is not proposed to make this expense burdensome or that any one will be distressed in any way. Some work can be done each year until completed.

"Anyone can see at a glance the immense financial advantage such a resort situated four miles from town will be to Phoenix.

"Let one calculate the amount of money that is spent by people, not living here, in visiting the Indian school. No livery man will let a team out for less than two dollars. Then estimate that there are ten teams going out to the Indian school each day. Then calculate the receipts of the hotels, which will more than double the receipts of the liveryman, and one can form some idea of the financial worth of such an institution to Phoenix. It

would seem the wise businessman would work and contribute money for every attraction that brings money into the community, and in this case the investment is a safe one and costs but little.

“The association’s interest in the exploration of this ruin is purely scientific, but as the matter presents two points of view we as citizens cannot help but feel a deep interest in both.

“Ground has been broken and the work will continue as long as the money holds out; meantime, the solicitation of funds will continue. Any one desiring to help the good work along by contribution can leave or send their contribution to C. S. Scott at The Republican office. Or with Dr. J. Miller, the president; or with Mr. Chapman at the Hotel Adams, Mr. Thos. Armstrong, Jr., or Mr. Chalmers in the Fleming block. Any of these gentlemen will receipt for the money and turn it over to the treasurer.

“There is another enterprise in connection with this work that suggests itself as having merit worthy of consideration. Those who are familiar with this locality will remember that there is a triangular piece of land lying west of the crosscut canal north of the Tempe wagon road and south of the continuation of the Tempe road after it crosses the Grand canal. This piece of land contains about forty acres and on the southeast corner in is situated the ruin under consideration. The suggestion is that the city of Phoenix or somebody else buy this tract of land and convert it into a public park. Phoenix has but few parks and none so large as this would be and none so favorably or economically situated. There is always water in the crosscut canal and high enough above this land so that it could be utilized for fountains if so desired without a pumping plant. There are many little falls on this canal, any one of which could be utilized in furnishing electricity for lighting, for fans or any other purpose for which electricity might be needed about the park.

“The eastern part of this tract is covered with numerous low tumuli of prehistoric origin. These tumuli detract from the value of the land for agricultural purposes, but add to it if used for a public park. On account of these tumuli, I have no doubt the land could be bought for much less than other land not so encumbered. Besides the Arizona Water company, to whom it belongs, has always been so generous in aiding any enterprise tending to improve the valley that I have no doubt they will maintain their usual generosity should the city along with the Arizona Antiquarian association decide to make this spot an attractive educational institution.

“If the views contained in this meet with favor among those interested in this sort of enterprise and advancement of our city and its



further prosperity, and they will say so, I have no doubt but it can be accomplished.

J. Miller.

Phoenix May 14."

May 22, 1901 Association commences excavations at Pueblo Grande (the specimens recovered became part of Miller's collection, but were not catalogued by him).

CAM: Jun 3, 1901 *Arizona Republican*, June 3, 1901, p. 8, col. 2: "A Temporary Stop; In the Exploration Work on the Old Mound [Pueblo Grande].

"Exploration work at the old mound between here and Tempe has been temporarily stopped by the Arizona Antiquarian association. The reason is simply that owing to the demand for laborers in the harvest fields, now laborers can make more money there than in digging around among the debris of a dead and forgotten past, and a month later perhaps there will be plenty of men looking for employment. The old ruin has held its own for a good many centuries and is doubtless able to wait a few days longer before it gives up its secrets. Good work has been accomplished already with a limited expenditure of money, but the most interesting things by far are in the future. A number of curios have been taken from the ruin and will be carefully preserved for the proposed museum. There is still a small balance left in the treasury and during [this time?] of rest it is hoped those interested in the enterprise, and that [??] will respond liberally [by making] donations so that [????] it may be carried [??] [imag]ination. [Rest illegible, newspaper torn out.]

Jun 22, 1901 *Arizona Republican* (June 22, 1901) reports that work has resumed on the mound, and that membership dues are only \$1/year.

CAM: Jun 22, 1901 *Arizona Republican*, June 22, 1901, p. 1, col. 6: "Smithsonian Officials; Recognizing the Work of the Arizona Antiquarian Association.

"Dr. J. [Joshua] Miller, president of the Arizona Antiquarian association has received a letter from Mr. James Mooney [1861-1921] of the Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology, in which he acknowledges the receipt of valuable data covering archaeological and ethnological subjects in this territory. He also enclosed a copy of a notice of the work in Arizona carried on by the Antiquarian society and others,

which he intended to have inserted in the yearbook of his department, but the matter for which was unfortunately received too late. He says further:

“I am very sorry Arizona has no representation in the paper, but I hope to remedy the matter in a general article upon American archaeological work and workers, in a revision of the International encyclopedia under way by the same publishers.

“I am glad to know that your association has taken hold of the work in time. Michigan and Wisconsin, as well as Ohio, are now taking active steps to preserve their remaining archaeology, and Colorado women are doing the same in their own state. It could not safely be delayed five years.

“In the article which Mr. Mooney prepared for the year book special attention is paid to the work of Dr. Miller and the Antiquarian society relative to the legal protection thrown around the ancient ruins on public lands and showing that such work is greatly appreciated by scientists who are devoting their lives to the study of prehistoric things. Mention was also made of the old ruin east of Phoenix now being excavated and restored by the Antiquarian society.

“The attention of the local reader is particularly called to Mr. Mooney’s remarks on the value of preserving the works of the ancients in the eastern states. It is a matter of even greater importance here by reason of the fact that Arizona has so much more to preserve, and her citizens should be alive to the importance of aiding the Antiquarian society in every way possible. The field for work is unlimited, but much more should be and can be done than is being done.

“The terraced ruin east of town [Pueblo Grande] is the largest one in this part of the country and it is so conveniently situated that all should feel a pride and pleasure in helping to restore it so far as possible to its former state. There is a selfish feature to the work also that should prompt Phoenix people to take an interest in it, and that has previously been referred to by *The Republican*, namely, the creation of another attraction for tourists.

“The Antiquarian society has again resumed work on this old ruin, thanks to the generosity of a number of local residents, and it is sincerely to be hoped this generosity will spread further. Small contributions will do much good, but larger ones will do more, and every dollar expended will unquestionably bring good returns. The Antiquarian society has a good membership now, but the books are always open, it only takes a dollar a year to retain membership and the rolls should show the names of hundreds of Phoenix people, interested in the work.”

CAM: Jul 2, 1902 *Arizona Republican*, July 2, 1902, p. 4, col. 3:

“There are many other valuable ruins in the southwest which should be given like attention [to that going to the Casa Grande], and one of them is the big ruin between this city and Tempe [Pueblo Grande]. It is probably the largest one in this part of the country and what little work has been done upon it by the Arizona Antiquarian association in whom the title rests, has given promise that archaeological treasures might be unearthed with the expenditure of sufficient money. The association has not the means to prosecute this work and it is more than likely that if the government would take charge of the ruin, protect it, excavate it and leave the findings in a museum in the charge of a keeper, the association would not only relinquish its title but aid in the work.”

Jul 22, 1901 Miller dies suddenly of pneumonia in Flagstaff while on way by train to Hopi mesas and the Association becomes inactive (*Phoenix Daily Enterprise*, July 23: last page, col. 1; July 24: last page, col. 2).

CAM: Jul 24, 1901 *Arizona Republican*, July 24, 1901, p. 8, cols. 1-2, “A Student of Archaeology; Something of the Life and Work of Dr. J. Miller.”

“There are many readers of *The Republican* who will be pained to learn of the death of Dr. J. [Joshua] Miller, announced in yesterday’s issue, for Dr. Miller had many intimate friends in this territory and elsewhere.

“As superintendent of the territorial asylum for the insane he was at different times a prominent figure in territorial politics, and in scientific matters he was among the most notable students of the Territory.

“Joshua Miller was born in Missouri about 55 years ago. During his early life, he lived for a time in Michigan, and returning to Missouri took up the practice of medicine in Kansas City. He was successful as a practitioner but became interested a great many years ago in a new process for working ores and was attracted to Prescott for the purpose of submitting the process to the test of practical experiment. He achieved but a small measure of success in this line and in 1892 was appointed superintendent of the territorial insane asylum by Gov. N. O. [Nathan Oakes] Murphy. He served during the administration of Gov. Murphy, and on his retirement returned to Prescott, where he had in the meantime secured a mining property he believed to be valuable, but in the exploiting of which he spent the greater part of his money, receiving but little in return.

“Two years ago, last August he was again made superintendent of the insane asylum by governor Murphy, resigning the position some

months ago on account of ill health. He suffered a severe attack of pneumonia a couple of years ago, which left him an invalid, though he recovered sufficiently to be around most of the time and pursue with more or less regularity his favorite study of archaeology and kindred subjects.

“He made these subjects both labor and diversion, and spent both time and money in searching for knowledge that would throw new light on the civilizations of pre-historic ages. He made probably the best collection of archaeological specimens that was ever gotten together in this territory and pursued their study more diligently than any other citizen of the territory. He was president of the Arizona Antiquarian association at the time of his death and in fact has been ever since its organization a number of years ago. In his death, the association loses its most valuable member. It was through his efforts that title was secured to the famous old ruin east of Phoenix, and through his efforts that excavation was begun.

“In the course of his studies Dr. Miller expended a great deal of effort in trying to link the present with the past through the Pueblo tribes of the north, familiarizing himself with their legendary lore and learning from them their origin and history. Though never fully realizing his ambition, he made considerable progress and held their confidence to a greater extent, perhaps, than any other white man. He journeyed every year to their annual snake dances and was admitted to many of their secret orders. It is unfortunate that the results of his investigations has [sic] not been published in full, for he had in his possession much data known only to himself and has been engaged for some time in putting it in manuscript form.

“Space does not permit an extended review of his services to science in these matters, and it is to be regretted that his life was not lengthened, for he had just reached the point where his studies went beyond the necessary preliminary work of all students.

“Dr. Miller left here Saturday night, expecting, if he recovered sufficiently, to attend the snake dances which occur soon in the Hopi villages of northern Arizona. His wife attended him and was devoted to his interests. He leaves besides her a son, Rex, in this city, and a son and daughter in Kansas City.”

CAM: May 5, 1917 *Bisbee Daily Review*, May 6, 1917, p. 8, col. 5: “Arizona Hopis Believed Descended from Cliffers (By *Review* Leased Wire).

“Tucson, May 5. –Relics which tend to prove the theory that the ancient Hopi Indian tribe of Awatobi and Sityatki in northern Arizona, were closely related to the pueblo dwellers of the Salt River and Casa

Grande valleys; have been added to the historic museum of the Arizona University here. These relics were the property of the late Dr. J. A. [John Abston] Miller, of Phoenix, and were collected among the ruins of the ancient pueblos of this state."

Byron Cummings about 1917 wrote the following about Joshua Miller (Arizona Historical Society [AHS], Cummings Collection, MS 200, 6:69):

"Dr. Miller was always a student and took much satisfaction in spending his vacation periods and leisure days in investigating the old pueblos in the Salt River valley, the cliff ruins about Prescott and Flagstaff, and the old village sites of the Hopi and the Zuni. He loved to sojourn among these modern Pueblo tribes and learn their tribal customs and religious conceptions. During a period of some ten years, with the help of his excellent wife, now Mrs. F. J. [Frances Jane] Warren of Phoenix, he gathered material illustrating the life and customs of many of the prehistoric and living tribes of Arizona, looking finally forward to the time when the Antiquarian Society might have a museum and permanently house some of the state's historical *treasures*" (emphasis added).

#### Endnotes

<sup>1</sup> Itinerant Scholar, Research Associate, Arizona State Museum (ASM), University of Arizona: Early versions: March 17, 2014 to Nov/Dec 15; **Current Version:** March 18, 2017; **edited June 2021.**

<sup>2</sup> "The society wishes to establish at some central point, for example, the Normal school or the University, as a deposit for these finds, where they would be preserved and in years to come prove almost invaluable to the educational interests of the territory. As before stated, the object of the society is to collect as many finds as possible and in order to do this we do petition those who have small collections and wish to contribute, to signify same to the society and full credit will be given them for such contributions on records of the association."

<sup>3</sup> Williams, "the little Major," (US Seventy Infantry) replaced E. H. Plumer as Navajo/Hopi agent in November 1894 (Google).

<sup>4</sup> Miller (1898:123) continues: "I recently saw a stone god (so the dealer told me) in one of the curio stores in Phoenix. This god had not been long out of the workshop. It was an ordinary river stone about 15 inches long by 4 wide and 2 thick. The eyes, nose, mouth, etc., were all freshly done, and the whole was "dressed up" in an old dirty blue calico dress, something after the style of a rag doll soaked in sorghum molasses, with dirt and grease well rubbed in. These I suppose were the marks of antiquity; for it certainly presented nothing else that would indicate age or use. I have no doubt but this god ere this is in the possession of some tourist and is receiving the admiration, if not the adoration, of its possessor and his friends."

<sup>5</sup> Margaret Graham Hood attended Stanford University, 1895-1897, and in 1900 married George H. Yost ([https://books.google.com/books?id=IXjOAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA276&lpg=PA276&dq=%22Hood,+Margaret+Graham%22&source=bl&ots=Ux0Hs7wRv6&sig=816Zf3-61SVARYc7\\_orSgVnC\\_L8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwje1Nnv4dHbAhUNI6wKHV-tAz0Q6AEILjAC#v=onepage&q=%22Hood%2C%20Margaret%20Graham%22&f=true](https://books.google.com/books?id=IXjOAAAAMAAJ&pg=PA276&lpg=PA276&dq=%22Hood,+Margaret+Graham%22&source=bl&ots=Ux0Hs7wRv6&sig=816Zf3-61SVARYc7_orSgVnC_L8&hl=en&sa=X&ved=0ahUKEwje1Nnv4dHbAhUNI6wKHV-tAz0Q6AEILjAC#v=onepage&q=%22Hood%2C%20Margaret%20Graham%22&f=true)).