



GLYPHS

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Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
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Selections from the Joshua Miller Collection (Land of Sunshine 1897, pg. 93); when this collection came to ASM in 1917, it was the first large antiquities collection accessioned.

Next General Meeting: September 16, 2013
7:30 p.m., Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center
www.az-arch-and-hist.org

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Last weekend, I presented the Victor Stoner Award to Jim and Marie Britton and to Don Burgess, who were on-hand at the Pecos Conference in Flagstaff, Arizona. Patrick Lyons read the biographies of the awardees. The ceremony was prefaced by Lex Lindsay (and family) accepting the Museum of Northern Arizona Fellows Award, presented for distinguished service to the Museum of Northern Arizona and its research program in archaeology. The conference organizers and host, especially Kim Spurr (Museum of Northern Arizona), and the folks at Coconino National Forest, did an exceptional job. The Homebrewing Competition, probably the most contentious event of the conference, was won by Bill Reitze and Reuven Sinensky for their entries.

Darlene Burgess, Katherine Cerino, and Donna Yoder ran the AAHS booth this year. The tables were crowded with *Kivas*, merchandise, and research materials, including a wide variety of knappable stones made available for the Rock

Swap. I saw several people making reference collections. Byl Brice has been especially helpful in our efforts



Top: Jim and Marie Britton receive the Victor Stoner Award from Patrick Lyons and Jesse Ballenger. Bottom: Jesse Ballenger and Victor Stoner Award winner Don Burgess.

to acquire materials from northern Arizona, and I hope the Rock Swap collection continues to grow.

Statistical Research, Inc., displayed a handful of unique ground

stone implements recovered from Middle to Late Archaic deposits during the Luke Solar Project at Luke Air Force Base. Affectionately referred to as "clown shoes" by the project laboratory assistants, none of the Pecos Conference participants could say that they recognized these types of artifacts. It seems absurd that archaeologists could discover an entirely new and distinctive type of ground stone implement in a place like Phoenix, Arizona, with all of its development and a long history of archaeological exploration, but that appears to be the case. Finally, we displayed Sally Johnson's collection of five Paleoindian points she donated for analysis and curation.

In the coming months, the Society will renew our annual Scholarship and Research Fund drive. This fund accomplishes a vital part of the organization's mission. The good news is that we are in the black after covering last year's awards, thanks to those members who made donations, and the good work of the Finance Committee and Treasurer. This year, we plan to offer an equal number of research and scholarship awards, but that will depend on our ability to solicit donations from the membership and beyond. Please support student travel to the 2014 SAA meetings (\$600) or a research project (\$1,000).

We continue to seek funding for the return of the Fort Mason collec-



AAHS booth at the 2013 Pecos Conference, Flagstaff, Arizona.

tion from Defiance College in Ohio (see July 2013 *Glyphs*, pages 6-7). Several people have donated to the cause, but the Society still needs \$1,000 to transport the artifacts and records back to Arizona. If you appreciate the early military history of Arizona, please help us by making a contribution.

Finally, the 71st Annual Plains Conference convenes October 2-6, in Loveland, Colorado. The Plains Conference typically attracts a wide variety of interesting people and papers, and this year should include a good sample of research from the southern Rocky Mountains. Until then, I hope to see many of you at our September 16 lecture by David Wilcox. David will be discussing what some people consider to be the backbone of archaeological discovery, that is, the avocational archaeologists who are responsible for so much of what we learn as a profession.

—Jesse Ballenger

AAHS HAPPENINGS

TOPIC OF THE SEPTEMBER 16 GENERAL MEETING

Synergies of Success: Stories of Cooperation between Professional and Avocational Archaeologists in Arizona

by David R. Wilcox, Itinerant Scholar

The history of archaeology is replete with stories about the synergies that have come from relationships between professional and avocational archaeologists whose cooperation repeatedly has produced significant contributions to knowledge. Recalling some of those stories today is a valuable reminder of how such success is crafted, and perhaps a guide to how it again can be realized.

Looking first to my own experiences, I remember my time with the AAHS and the research team I organized with president Steve Larson to study the archaeology of Tumamoc Hill, resulting in publication of an entire issue of *Kiva* (1979). More recently, I have worked with members of the Arizona Archaeological Society on a "hilltop survey," and I will have a poster summarizing that work. Principally, however, I want to look again at the early years of avocational/professional archaeological collaborations in Arizona, beginning with the Hemenway Expedition of 1886–1889, the Arizona Antiquarian Association of 1895–1901, the formation of the "Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society" in Phoenix

in 1912, and its merger with a group organized by Byron Cummings in Tucson in 1916.

What came of those efforts in the early days of "professional" archaeology is discussed, and I present an analysis of the membership of those groups, comparing them to a later support group that coalesced around Cummings, the Hohokam Museums Association. The differences between the strategic alliances forged by Cummings is then contrasted with those implemented by Emil Haury when he returned to the University of Arizona in 1937–1938. A few comments of lessons we may learn are then made.

Suggested Readings:

- Wilcox, David R.
 1987 *Frank Midvale's Investigation of the Site of La Ciudad*. Anthropological Field Studies No. 19. Arizona State University, Tempe.
 1988 The Changing Context of Support for Archaeology and the Work of Erich F. Schmidt. In *Erich F. Schmidt's Investigations of Salado Sites in Central Arizona*, by J. W. Hohmann and L. Kelley, pp. 11–28. Bulletin No. 56. Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff.

- 1993a Pueblo Grande in the Nineteenth Century. In *Archaeology of the Pueblo Grande Platform Mound and Surrounding Features: Vol. 1. Introduction to the Archival Project and History of Research*, edited by C. E. Downum and T. W. Bostwick, pp. 43–72. Anthropological Papers No. 1. Pueblo Grande Museum, Phoenix.
 1993b Pueblo Grande Archaeology in the Early Twentieth Century. In *Archaeology of the Pueblo Grande Platform Mound and Surrounding Features: Vol. 1. Introduction to the Archival Project and History of Research*, edited by C. E. Downum and T. W. Bostwick, pp. 73–96. Anthropological Papers No. 1. Pueblo Grande Museum, Phoenix.
 1993c Pueblo Grande as Phoenix: Odd Halseth's Vision of a City Museum. In *Archaeology of the Pueblo Grande*

Platform Mound and Surrounding Features: Vol. 1. Introduction to the Archival Project and History of Research, edited by C. E. Downum and T. W. Bostwick, pp. 97–138. Anthropological Papers No. 1. Pueblo Grande Museum, Phoenix.

- 2005 Creating a Firm Foundation: The Early Years of the Arizona State Museum. *Journal of the Southwest* 47(1):375–410.
 2010 Seizing the Moment: Cooperation and Collaboration in the Founding and Growth of the Museum of Northern Arizona, 1928–2008. *Journal of the Southwest* 52(4):435–537.
 Wilcox, David R., Jerry B. Howard, and Reuben Nelson
 1990 *One Hundred Years of Archaeology of La Ciudad de Los Hornos*. Publications in Archaeology No. 16. Soil Systems, Inc., Phoenix.

Speaker David R. Wilcox is a native upstate New Yorker who completed a BA in anthropology at Beloit College in 1966. He received his Ph.D. in anthropology at the University of Arizona in 1977. During that time, he was graduate student representative of the AAHS and led a study of the site of Tumamoc Hill, published in *Kiva*. From 1980–1983, he worked at the ASM. In 1984, he went to the Museum of Northern Arizona, becoming head of its anthropology department in 1988 and retiring in 2010. He is now, once again, an Itinerant Scholar. Wilcox has conducted extensive research in many areas of Southwestern Archaeology. His longest standing research program intends to produce a documentary history of the Hemenway Southwestern Archaeological Expedition led by Frank Hamilton Cushing; this project began in 1983, with a long-standing collaboration with Dr. Curtis M. Hinsley. With three volumes published, he still has five volumes to complete.

In recent years, Dr. Wilcox has been privileged to work extensively with members of the Verde Valley Archaeological Society, Arizona Site Stewards, and other avocational groups; in 2008, the Arizona Archaeological Society named him their Professional Archaeologist of the Year. He also has received the 2007 Byron S. Cummings Award from the AAHS, and the 2009 Lifetime Achievement Award from the Arizona Governor's Archaeological Advisory Commission.

Dr. Wilcox and his wife Susan married in 1971, having met at Grasshopper Pueblo two years before. Susan has a master's degree from the University of Arizona in anthropology and in July 2006, retired as Curator of History at the Northern Division of the Arizona Historical Society. She now has a small business, Furry Friends Fiber Works. They have two cats and one dog, but no children.

AAHS LECTURE SERIES

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

- Sept. 16, 2013: David Wilcox, *Synergy and Success: Stories of ASM/AAHS Collaboration and Beyond* [sponsored by the Arizona State Museum and the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society in honor of the museum's 120th anniversary]
- Oct. 21, 2013: Laurie Webster, *New Research with the Earliest Perishable Collections from Southeastern Utah*
- Nov. 18, 2013: J. Jefferson Reid, *Prehistory, Personality, and Place: Emil W. Haury and the Mogollon Controversy*
- Dec. 16, 2013: Stephen H. Lekson, *Mimbres: Its Causes and Consequences*

UPCOMING AAHS FIELD TRIPS

AAHS membership is required to participate in field trips. Prospective members may attend one AAHS field trip prior to joining.

Safford Hanging Canals and Pottery of the Mills Collection October 19, 2013

We will leave Tucson at 8:00 a.m. to travel to the Safford area, about 135 miles from Tucson. With our guide, Don Lancaster, we will view a few of the more accessible of the 27 canals (more than 40 miles in length). These unique canals, which have recently been rediscovered, are a spectacular engineering and stunningly efficient water-carrying system. They differ from canals in the Tucson and Phoenix basins in that their water is obtained from mountain drainages fed by runoff springs and artesian sources rather than from rivers. They traverse vertically undulating and severely erratic uplands. More information can be found at www.tinaja.com/canal/cansum1.pdf and at www.tinaja.com/tinsamp1.shtml.

For this portion of the trip, high-clearance vehicles are recommended but walking distances are minimal (less than one mile). It is also a bit cooler in Safford!

After lunch at El Mezquite Taqueria (www.facebook.com/ElMezquiteTaqueria) in Pima, we will visit the Discovery Center, where a portion of the Mills Collection of prehistoric pottery is housed. We should be on the road back to Tucson around 3:00 p.m.

To sign up for the trip, please email Katherine Cerino at kcerino@gmail.com.

Pueblo Grande/Mesa Grande Mound Sites (Phoenix) November 16, 2013

Led by Laurene Montero, Phoenix City Archaeologist, and Jerry Howard, Director, Mesa Grande Archaeological Project

Pueblo Grande features a large platform mound with retaining walls, which was once surmounted by walled structures. There were also many houses and at least three ballcourts, probably constructed starting 750 C.E. We will also visit irrigation canals at the Park of Four Waters. After a picnic lunch, we'll visit Mesa Grande Cultural Park, which showcases a platform mound, built between A.D. 1100 and 1450. The mound was the public and ceremonial center for one of the largest Hohokam villages in the Salt River Valley, a residential area that extended for more than a mile along the terrace overlooking the river.

To sign up, contact Lynn Ratener at lynnratener@cox.net.

Save the Dates!

December 7, 2013: Murray Springs Clovis Site [led by Jesse Ballenger; organized by Jesse Ballenger]

January 25, 2014: Sutherland Rock Art District [led by Janine Hernbrode; organized by David McLean]

ASM LIBRARY BENEFIT BOOK SALE

October 12, 2013; 10:00 a.m.–4:00 p.m. [AAHS and ASM members admitted at 9:00 a.m.]

This very popular USED book sale is hosted by the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society. Books start at \$1.00; journals as low as \$0.50. Huge selections in anthropology, with emphasis on the southwestern United States and Mexico. Non-academic materials too! Free admission to the museum included in your purchase! Proceeds benefit the ASM Library.

ARTICLE SUBMISSIONS FOR GLYPHS: If you have research or a field project that would be interesting to *Glyphs* readers, please consider contributing an article. Requirements are a maximum of 1,000 words, or 750 words and one illustration, or 500 words and two illustrations. Please send electronic submissions to jadams@desert.com, or by mail to Jenny Adams, Desert Archaeology, Inc., 3975 N. Tucson Blvd., Tucson, Arizona 85716.

The Bajada Canals of the Safford Basin: Small Corporate Group Collaboration in Southeastern Arizona

by James A. Neely
University of Texas at Austin

Don Lancaster
P.O. Box 809
Thatcher, AZ 85552

The Safford Basin is known archaeologically as an area cultivated extensively in prehistoric times. Both dry and irrigation farming, principally by means of elaborate canal systems on the floodplain and lower terraces of the Gila River, are well documented. Not appreciated, due principally to their recent discovery, are the canal systems south of the river that took flows out of washes heading in the Pinaleno Mountains to fields on the tops of Pleistocene terraces.

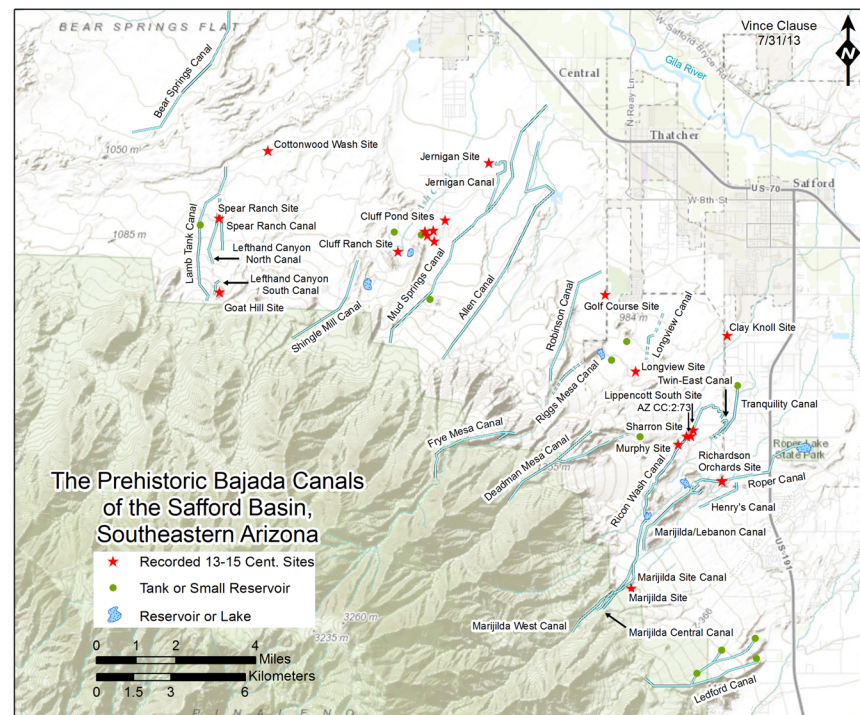
Presently, 26 canal systems and segments of systems have been identified, some beginning in the bajada, while others branch from drainages originating in the bajada. Because some of these features appear downstream from another, it is likely that they were once joined as a single system. The two longest systems (Frye Mesa/Robinson canal and the Ash Creek/Mud Springs canal) are about 9.5 km (circa 6 miles) in length and course northeastward to relic fields atop the terrace just above and south of the Gila River floodplain. The total length of all of these canals is estimated at about 75 km (circa 46 miles).

Systems were identified by a combination of pedestrian field survey

and using the satellite function of Acme Mapper 2.0. Additional field verification and hand-held GPS units recorded canal channel coordinates that were transferred to Acme Mapper 2.0 to generate initial location maps.

These canals have been difficult to date since our study has been based solely on surface survey. We have depended on surface artifact finds and associated prehistoric sites to provide temporal parameters. While a few of these canals may date as early as circa A.D. 800, the vast majority appear to have originated after circa A.D. 1250, and persisted until circa 1450. As with many of the Gila River bottomland canals of the area, some of these prehistoric canals were refurbished by the historic inhabitants of the greater Safford area, but retain enough integrity to be recognized as having a prehistoric origin. Unfortunately, both historic and modern constructions and land modifications have negatively affected these systems.

These canal systems differ from those found in the vicinity of Phoenix and elsewhere in the Southwest in that they obtained their water from mountain drainages fed by runoff,



Locations of the bajada drainage sourced canals recorded to date in the Safford Basin.

springs, and artesian sources, rather than from rivers. They are also unusual in that they traverse the vertically undulating to severely erratic uplands of basin and range topography rather than being restricted to a nearly level riverine floodplain. Some carry their water load from more than 1,650 m (circa 5,400 ft) down to just above the floodplain of the Gila River at about 900 m (circa 2,950 ft). In places, the canals are of the traditional type—narrow, linear excavations into the ground surface that follow the contours of the landscape. In other locations within the same canal system, they appear as “perched” or “hanging” canals traversing

sheer sides of mesas—with some about 60 m above the basin floor.

The canals often create the illusion of water flowing uphill in that the mesa top slope is usually somewhat steeper than the rate of fall of the canal itself. In these latter cases, the perched or hanging segments are essentially independent of their surrounding terrain, thus reducing energy input resulting from the need to excavate additional canal segments to cut and fill to follow the irregularities of the topography.

After reaching a mesa top through a long, gentle, and an apparently

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carefully calculated optimal grade, and then continuing as far as possible along the characteristically flat but gently sloped ground surface, the canals will typically “fall off” the far end of the mesa in steep but apparently highly controlled and non-destructive cascades descending in nearly vertical French Drain-like constructs.

Canal cross-sections at the ground surface vary from 0.30 m to 1.00 m, with atypical examples up to 2.00 m in width, and 20-40 cm in depth. Their use seems to be primarily long distance water delivery to fields, but canals also apparently

supplied water to small habitation sites and complexes. Assisted by historic rebuilds, several reaches of the canals still flow to this day. Portions of most of the systems remain largely pristine, and are currently filled with fine-grained sediments. These systems are located mostly on Arizona State and Coronado National Forest lands that remain largely undeveloped. While often of difficult access, major canal portions are usually easily traced. There are few access roads and fewer mesa top trails.

To be continued in the October issue of *Glyphs*...

Suggested Readings:

Lancaster, Don

2013 *Prehistoric Hanging Canals of the Safford Basin (Update III)*. Electronic document, The Guru's Lair, GuruGram #123. <<http://www.tinaja.com/canal/newhang3.pdf>> Generated 13 July 2013. Last accessed: 20 July 2013.

Neely, James A.

2013 Prehistoric Agricultural Strategies in the Safford Basin, Southeastern Arizona. In *Between Mimbres and Hohokam: Exploring the Archaeology and History of Southeastern Arizona and Southwestern New Mexico (Draft)*, edited by H. D. Wallace. Anthropological Papers No. 52. Archaeology Southwest, Tucson.

2005 Prehistoric Agricultural and Settlement Systems in Lefthand Canyon, Safford Valley, Southeastern Arizona. In *Inscriptions: Papers in Honor of Richard and Nathalie Woodbury*, edited by R. N. Wiseman, T. O'Laughlin, and C. T. Snow, pp. 145-169. Papers of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico No. 31. Albuquerque.

Neely, James A., and Everett J. Murphy

2008 Prehistoric Gila River Canals of the Safford Basin, Southeastern Arizona: An Initial Consideration. In *Crossroads of the Southwest: Culture, Identity, and Migration in Arizona's Safford Basin* (Proceedings of the AAC Fall 2005 Meeting), edited by D. E. Purcell, pp. 61-101. Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle, United Kingdom.

The Aztatlán Culture and the Puebloan World: Assessing the Role of Postclassic West Mexico in Southwestern Cultural Change

by Michael Mathiowetz

California State University, Dominguez Hills (adjunct)

[Final Report for 2012 AAHS Research Grant]

Archaeologists have long analyzed social changes that occurred among Pueblo cultures over the past millenium, such as the rise of Chaco Canyon and the Pueblo IV cultural reorganization. The fact that such changes correspond with the Postclassic period (A.D. 900–1521) has led to speculation that Mesoamerican societies and social change impacted Southwestern cultures. This era saw the influx of new religious ideas from Mesoamerica centered upon sun and rain ceremonialism and imported ritual commodities, including cacao, copper, scarlet macaws, and others (Mathiowetz 2011).

A major hindrance to understanding the bigger picture is that Southwestern archaeologists rarely venture beyond the modern U.S./Mexican border for data that could potentially alter the general perception that Southwestern social change was a largely endemic process with minor Mesoamerican influence. To sharpen the focus of the discussion about Mesoamerican influence on the Southwest, we must turn our collective attention to the Aztatlán culture (A.D. 900–1450), a major West Mexican tradition with a heartland largely situated in Nayarit, southern Si-

naloa, and northern Jalisco (Kelley 2000).

A 2012 AAHS Research Grant enabled the further documentation of Aztatlán ceramics and rock art. The unfortunate death of the guardian of one private collection just prior to my research trip necessitated a change in research plans. Fortunately, the abundance of research opportunities that exist in the Aztatlán region allowed for a backup research agenda with my host Arqlgo. Mauricio Garduño Ambriz, including documenting collections at Centro INAH-Nayarit, a rock art panel with Morning Star imagery at Cantil Las Animas, a ceramic collection near Tuxpan, Nayarit, and a research visit to the Museo Regional in Guadalajara.

This trip furthered my ongoing research into the growth and ritual use of cacao by Aztatlán people. My presentation in July at the Museo Regional de Nayarit, entitled “The West Mexican Origin of Cacao found in the Ancient American Southwest,” argued that archaeological, ethnohistoric, and ethnographic data indicate that cacao has been grown and ritually used in Nayarit for 1,000

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years, with the prehispanic zone of cultivation extending along the coast from San Blas, Nayarit south to Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco. Following Patricia Ancona's (personal communication) recent discovery of cacao growing in a milpa in this zone, I visited cacao trees in Mecatán, a town known to have cultivated cacao at contact in the early sixteenth century (Figure 1). This zone likely served as the cultivation area of cacao for major Aztatlán sites located just to the north, such as Amapa and Chacalilla, as well as for the American Southwest (see Crown and Hurst 2009).

One ongoing research project involves sampling Aztatlán vessels for cacao residue, such those from Amapa. With the imminent reburial of collections from Chacalilla, a site excavated by Michael Ohnersorgen in 2008, my AAHS-funded trip provided the opportunity to select vessels to test from this collection prior to their interment (Figure 2).

The knowledge generated during this research trip with the help of the AAHS only solidifies my perspective that the future of Southwest archaeology lies in West Mexico and the Aztatlán tradition.

Crown, Patricia L., and W. Jeffrey Hurst

2009 *Evidence of Cacao Use in the Prehispanic American Southwest*. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. <<http://www.pnas.org/cgi/doi/10.1073/pnas.0812817106>>.

Kelley, J. Charles

2000 *The Aztatlán Mercantile System: Mobile Traders and the Northwestward Expansion of Mesoamerican Civilization*. In *Greater Mesoamerica: The Ar-*



Figure 1. Cacao tree (with pods) currently growing in the town of Mecatán, Nayarit (photograph by Michael Mathiowetz).



Figure 2. Annular-based cup fragment from Chacalilla, Nayarit, selected to test for cacao residues (photograph by Michael Mathiowetz).

chaeology of West and Northwest Mexico, edited by M. S. Foster and S. Gorenstein, pp. 137-154. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

Mathiowetz, Michael

2011 *The Diurnal Path of the Sun: Ideology and Interregional Interaction in Ancient Northwest Mesoamerica and the American Southwest*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Riverside.

Michael Mathiowetz received his Ph.D. in 2011, from the Department of Anthropology at the University of California, Riverside, and is currently an adjunct faculty member at California State University, Dominguez Hills. His research weaves together data from archaeology, ethnohistory, ethnography, and indigenous oral traditions to examine the local, regional, and macroregional social dynamics of the Aztatlán, Casas Grandes, and Puebloan cultures. With Dr. John Pohl, he is co-organizing a symposium at the 2014 Society for American Archaeology meetings to reassess the Aztatlán culture of West Mexico and to examine cultural developments in the Postclassic period that connected West Mexico to the American Southwest in the north and highland Central Mexico and Oaxaca to the southeast. For information and a copy of his dissertation, please visit csudh.academia.edu/MichaelMathiowetz.

PALEOINDIAN ODYSSEY CONFERENCE

The Center for the Study of the First Americans is excited to present three days of public lectures by leaders in the field of first Americans studies, as well as posters and artifact displays. The conference is open to the public and will be held October 17-19, 2013, in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The Center is excited not only about visiting this gorgeous and historic place, but also reaching a large audience of professionals, avocationalists, and members of the public interested in the Ice Age peopling of the New World.

Additional information is available at: paleoamericanodyssey.com/index.html.

UPCOMING ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM EVENTS

Coffee with the Curators

September 4, 2013; 3:00-3:45 p.m.

Join us for a cup of coffee and information conversation! University of Arizona Ph.D. candidate and ASM graduate student Natalia Martinez will tell us about her ethnoarchaeological research about the Seri people of Sonora, Mexico. [Free]

THE CORNERSTONE

Relationships with Tribal Communities a Top Priority for ASM – Curator Appointed

Arizona State Museum (ASM) values and wishes to strengthen its relationship with American Indian communities and tribal governments. To help guide, facilitate, and enhance its efforts, ASM has named Martina Dawley, Hualapai (enrolled) / Navajo, its new assistant curator for American Indian relations. She began work July 22, 2013.



Primary among her responsibilities will be management of ASM's Southwest Native Nations Advisory Board, oversight of the museum's American Indian internship program, facilitation of tribal consultations related to programs throughout the museum, and providing training and technical assistance to tribal museums, libraries, archives, and cultural centers.

"I am honored to have been selected for this position," said Dawley. "I feel that an American Indian relations office at ASM will

enhance the museum's already strong relationships with tribal communities. Having been a student at ASM myself, and a beneficiary of the very internship program I will now be overseeing, I'm excited to have the opportunity to help Native students interested in the museum profession. I look forward to the work and to the challenges of my new position."

When Dr. Patrick D. Lyons assumed ASM's directorship on June 1, 2013, he did so with very specific and immediate goals. Topping the list was this hire. Lyons, at ASM since 2006, has a history of successful collaborations with the state's tribal communities when it comes to cultural preservation, archaeological excavation, and repatriation.

"My priorities for ASM are excellence and relevance," he said. "Relevance, I believe, requires improving how ASM communicates and collaborates with its many constituencies, including, and perhaps most importantly, Arizona's tribal communities."

From Peach Springs, Arizona, on the Hualapai Indian Reservation, Dawley has experience in many areas of ASM's mission, having done archaeological field and lab work, collections management, and conservation. Dawley also has experience in college-level classroom teaching and educational outreach.

As a McNair Scholar and graduate student intern, Dawley has worked in ASM's conservation laboratory on various projects since 2006. In the past year, with funding from the National Center for Preservation Technology and Training, Dawley worked on detecting arsenic contamination levels in Navajo textiles from ASM's permanent collection, using a portable X-ray fluorescence spectrometer.

Dawley earned her BA in anthropology in 2006 (focusing on the archaeology of the U.S. Southwest) and her MA in American Indian Studies in 2009 (focusing on Indian boarding school tattoos), both from the University of Arizona. Dawley is currently finishing her Ph.D. in Ameri-

can Indian Studies, also at the University of Arizona, addressing the question of why so few American Indians become museum professionals.

"My research emphasis is finding out who's who among professional American Indian conservators and, in addition, understanding the difficulties American Indian professionals face in becoming experts and the sole custodians of their own cultural materials and human remains."

*The Cornerstone is presented by:
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More about American Indian Programs at ASM

ASM's Southwest Native Nations Advisory Board

Since the 1980s, with representation from every federally recognized tribe in Arizona, ASM's Southwest Native Nations Advisory Board provides the museum with guidance and feedback on repatriation, other issues of cultural sensitivity, and program development.

ASM's American Indian Internship Program

This program was established in 1993, to support the education and training of Native student interns at ASM. Support comes from the Ft. McDowell Yavapai Nation and the Norton Allen American Indian Internship Endowment Fund.

Training

ASM curators and conservators provide training for new and emerging tribal cultural centers, museums, libraries, and archives around the state. Current partnerships include the Old Pascua Museum and Yaqui Culture Center in Tucson, set to open August 2, 2013. Past partnerships include the

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Tohono O'odham Cultural Center and Museum in Topawa and the Huhugam Heritage Center in Chandler.

Repatriation

Nationally recognized in implementing the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), ASM has repatriated thousands of sets of human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony since 1990. This year, ASM repatriated over 500 sets of human remains and nearly 3,000 funerary objects to tribal communities.

DON'T KNOW MUCH ABOUT THE HOHOKAM? AAHS IS OFFERING A HOHOKAM 101 COURSE!

This fall, AAHS will offer a four-part course about the Hohokam archaeological culture. The course is designed for those with little familiarity with the Hohokam, the ancient inhabitants of the Sonoran Desert. Enrollment is limited to 25 people. Lectures will be held at the Arizona State Museum, from 7:00–8:30 p.m. on four successive Tuesdays, starting October 15. There will be ample time for questions, as well as viewing of artifacts.

AAHS members can attend the entire series for \$30, and non-members for \$45 (non-members joining AAHS before the end of the course will receive a \$15 refund). Pre-registration and pre-payment are required. To register, send an email to Katherine Cerino at kcerino@gmail.com.

Tuesday, October 15:

- ♦ *Overview of the Hohokam Sequence*, Patrick Lyons
- ♦ *The Early Agricultural Period and the pre-Classic, with Special Focus on Hohokam Subsistence and Tumamoc Hill*, Paul Fish

Tuesday, October 22:

- ♦ *The Hohokam Classic Period, with a Focus on Marana and University Indian Ruins*, Suzanne Fish

Tuesday, October 29:

- ♦ *The Protohistoric Period, with Comparative Data from the San Pedro and Other Nearby Areas*, Patrick Lyons

Tuesday, November 5:

- ♦ *The Tucson Basin and Beyond: Hohokam Population Trends through Time: A Synthesis of Settlement Patterns*, Matthew Peeples
- ♦ *Panel Discussion and Question/Answer Session*

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*
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