



glyphs

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Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society

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WPA Excavation of Trash Mound No. 1 in 1939 by Albert Schroeder and his WPA crew at Pueblo Grande in Phoenix, Arizona. (Photo by Dana Goddu, January 13, 1939; courtesy of Pueblo Grande Museum Archives)

Next General Meeting:
February 15, 2021
7:00 pm

AAHS@Home (Zoom webinar)
www.az-arch-and-hist.org

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President's Message

by John D. Hall

As a culture, we are immersed in a climate of online information. Digital information is stored, transferred, and digested at astonishing rates. Ironically, I went online to find out, "How big is the internet?" Incredibly, Google alone processes 40,000 search requests every second, or roughly 3.5 billion searches per day and 1.2 trillion per year, worldwide. You can even see this unfold with live internet statistics: <https://www.internetlivestats.com/google-search-statistics/>.

Archaeology has gone digital too! Many museums and institutions have online information and virtual tours. AAHS has more than 60 videos available to view on our own YouTube Channel: <https://www.youtube.com/channel/UC8Ir6wU4P9RMhhBpoZtiQHQ/> videos. Also, you can visit our website to see upcoming virtual field trips: <https://www.az-arch-and-hist.org/>.

The Arizona State Museum (ASM) has an entire page of their website dedicated to exhibits and online educational videos: <https://statemuseum.arizona.edu/onviewonlineondemand>. You can also find a wealth of digital archaeological data by visiting tDAR (the Digital Archaeological Record). tDAR is the digital repository of Digital Antiquity. It is hosted by Arizona State University (ASU) and supported by grants from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the National Science Foundation (NSF), and a grant jointly funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the Higher Education Funding Council for England of the United Kingdom acting through the Joint Information Systems Committee (JISC). You can access tDAR here: <https://core.tdar.org/>.

Currently, there are roughly 4.6 billion internet users globally, about 2/3 of the Earth's population (NodeGraph 2020), but that number is growing quickly. According to the International Data Corporation (IDC), the amount of data on the internet is expected to grow to 175 zettabytes (ZB) by 2025 (Reinsel et al. 2018). For comparison, a zettabyte is equivalent to a trillion gigabytes (or

1,099,511,627,776 GB). If you were to store 175 ZB on DVDs, the stack of discs would circle the Earth 222 times! If you wanted to download this 175 ZB of data to your computer using a standard internet connection, it would take 1.8 billion years. I remember when the internet didn't exist, and now I'm annoyed when my computer takes over a minute to download something!

With all this information, the landscape where we access information has also changed significantly. For many people, social



media has become the main source of online news. In a recent survey, roughly half of internet users received news on social media before reading a story from a news outlet (Martin 2018). Unfortunately, an alarming amount of misinformation (that is, information that is inaccurate

or misleading) is also propagated on social media and the internet. Interestingly, a recent study concluded that false information is “diffused significantly farther, faster, deeper, and more broadly than the truth in all categories of information, and the effects were more pronounced for false political news than for false news about terrorism, natural disasters, science, urban legends, or financial information” (Vosoughi et al. 2018). The researchers determined that false online information is more novel and inspired feelings of fear, disgust, and surprise. These feelings caused people to react and share the information, thereby propagating the information faster and more broadly than factual information.

The spread of misleading or inaccurate information happens in archaeology too! We even have a word for it: pseudoarchaeology. In June 2019, Dr. Matthew Peeples (ASU) gave a fantastic presentation to AAHS on this very topic. Dr. Peeples' talk, *Archaeological Fakes and Frauds in Southern Arizona and Beyond*, is one of the videos available to view on our YouTube page: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ID-czvJKsW8&t=2571s>.

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My generation of archaeologists owe some amount of our interest in the discipline of archaeology to Indiana Jones. Fictional accounts of archaeology like Indian Jones are entertaining and usually harmless, but



there is a distinction between fiction and pseudoarchaeology. The difference is that pseudoarchaeology is purported as fact or ‘truth.’ The Society for American Archaeology (SAA) recently published several articles about pseudoarchaeology in the *SAA Archaeological Record* (Rodning 2019). The articles are available here: <http://onlinedigeditions.com/publication/?m=16146&i=634462&p=10>.

The authors analyze genetic data, geoarchaeology, historical contexts, esoteric tradition, paranormal theory, and modern rhetoric to help explain the popularity of pseudoarchaeology in our culture. Ultimately, like other forms of misinformation, modern media has broadly spread pseudoarchaeology onto the general public. With a lack of context, much of this misinformation (or pseudoarchaeological theories) is embedded within myths and conspiracy theories that can be damaging to our heritage. “Pseudoarchaeology actively promotes myths that are routinely used in the service of white supremacy, racialized nationalism, colonialism, and the dispossession and oppression of indigenous peoples” (Hoopes 2019). Our brains are wired to notice bizarre and unusual details (Acerbi 2019); therefore, fantastic theories and stories catch our attention and imagination. In these times of misinformation, it is vital to think critically about the information you see and hear, and check your sources!



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- 2019 Cognitive Attraction and Online Misinformation. *Palgrave Communications* 5(15):1–7. Electronic document, <https://www.nature.com/articles/s41599-019-0224-y#citeas>, accessed December 2020.

Hoopes, John W.

- 2019 Introduction. *The SAA Archaeological Record* 19(5):8–9. Electronic document, <http://onlinedigeditions.com/publication/?m=16146&i=634462&p=10>, accessed November 2020.

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- 2018 How Social Media Has Changed How We Consume News. *Forbes*, 30 November 2019. Electronic document, <https://www.forbes.com/sites/nicolemartin1/2018/11/30/how-social-media-has-changed-how-we-consume-news/?sh=339ab6723c3c>, accessed November 2020.

NodeGraph

- 2020 *How Much Data Is on the Internet? The Big Data Facts Update 2020*. Electronic document, <https://www.nodegraph.se/how-much-data-is-on-the-internet/>, accessed November 2020.

Reinsel, David, John Gantz, and John Rydning

- 2018 The Digitization of the World: From Edge to Core. IDC white paper. Electronic document, <https://www.seagate.com/files/www-content/our-story/trends/files/idc-seagate-dataage-whitepaper.pdf>, accessed November 2020.

Rodning, Christopher B. (editor)

- 2019 Pseudoarchaeology, Scholarship, and Popular Interests in the Past in the Present. *The SAA Archaeological Record* 19(5):1–49. Electronic document, <http://onlinedigeditions.com/publication/?m=16146&i=634462&p=10>, accessed November 2020.

Vosoughi, Soroush, Deb Roy, and Sinan Aral

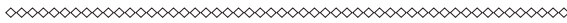
- 2018 The sSpread of True and False News Online. *Science* 359:1146–1151. Electronic document, <https://science.sciencemag.org/content/359/6380/1146>, accessed November 2020.

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

AAHS Lecture Series

*Brought to you by AAHS@Home through Zoom
until we can meet again in person*

- Feb. 15, 2021: Steven James, *Zooarchaeology at Pueblo Grande and the Origin of Chickens in the American Southwest (Or Why Did the Chickens Cross the Desert?)*
- Mar. 15, 2021: John Roney and Robert J. Hard, *Early Agriculture and Collective Action in the Southern Southwest*
- Apr. 19, 2021: Lisa Young, *Sharing an Ear of Corn: An Archaeologist's Perspective on the Role of Food in Community Collaborations*



Upcoming AAHS Field Trip

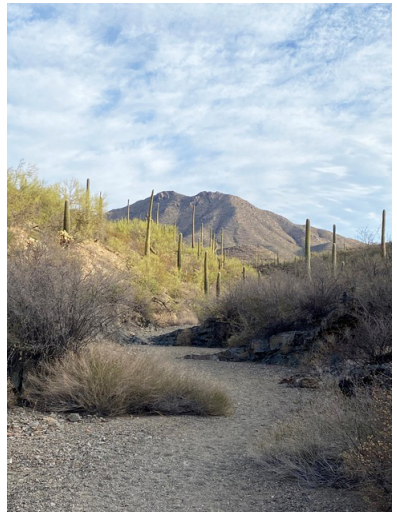
AAHS@Home—AAHS Members Only

Enjoy the Rock Imagery of King Canyon

Saturday, February 20, 2021

11:00 a.m. (MST)

Take a virtual walk through King Canyon, a sacred location with a deep history now located in Saguaro National Park. Rock art researcher Janine Hernbrode will lead the tour with the help of the AAHS video team. Hernbrode and a group of volunteers called the “Rock Band” recorded this rock art in 2019. Archaic, Hohokam, and O’odham imagery adorn the walls of this special place. The virtual tour has the advantage of helping participants see the rock art up



close using not only the video images but also photographs from the recording. Hernbrode will compare the imagery and landscape at this site with other locations through the analysis of the data collected, as well as information about foundational beliefs noted by the earliest ethnographers working with the people of this area.

Pre-register at: <http://bit.ly/KingCanyonRegFeb21>. **Limited to members only.**

NOMINATIONS SOUGHT FOR AAHS BOARD MEMBERS

The success and vitality of AAHS is due to the dedicated volunteers who contribute their time and talent to make the Society the great organization it continues to be. Annual elections for AAHS Officers and Board Members are in the Spring, and we would like YOU to be involved! If you are interested in participating in the Society by serving on the Board, or if you know someone you think would be a good addition to the Board, please email Sarah Herr, sherr@desert.com, before the end of February. Board positions are open to all members of the Society.

RESEARCH AND TRAVEL GRANT APPLICATIONS DUE FEBRUARY 15, 2021

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is now accepting applications for 2021 Research and Travel Grants. AAHS awards Research Grants of up to \$1,000 and Travel Grants of up to \$500 on a competitive basis. (Note that virtual conferences are not eligible for Travel Grants.) Any AAHS member (student, professional, or avocational) who is involved in study or research in the areas of Southwestern archaeology, anthropology, American Indian studies, ethnohistory, or history may apply. In 2020, AAHS awarded a total of \$8,405.30 to 12 applicants, six for research and six for travel.

Applications are due by **February 15, 2021**, at <https://www.az-arch-and-hist.org/grants/instructions-for-scholarships-and-grants/>.

February 15: Topic of the General Meeting

Zooarchaeology at Pueblo Grande and the Origin of Chickens in the American Southwest (Or Why Did the Chickens Cross the Desert?)

Steven R. James

In the late 1930s, a Works Progress Administration (WPA) crew, under the direction of Albert H. Schroeder, excavated Trash Mound No. 1, a Preclassic Colonial period deposit (AD 775–950) at the extensive Hohokam site of Pueblo Grande along the Salt River in Phoenix, Arizona. This material remained largely unanalyzed at the Pueblo Grande Museum for more than 50 years, and results of the analysis are presented here. Comparisons are then made with a large Classic period (AD 1150–1400) zooarchaeological assemblage (26,000 specimens) recovered elsewhere at Pueblo Grande and analyzed by the author in another study. Although there are contrasts between the two assemblages that are the result of different recovery methods, other differences appear to be related to habitat degradation and overexploitation of animals in the vicinity of Pueblo Grande. Due to these considerations, the Hohokam inhabitants made changes in their subsistence strategies regarding animal protein acquisition during the Classic period.

The WPA excavations in Trash Mound No. 1 also recovered domestic chicken bones, which initially were thought by some researchers to be pre-Spanish in origin. Based on further AMS radiocarbon dating and stable isotope analyses conducted at the University of Arizona Geosciences Laboratory, the chicken bones are not from the late prehistoric or early historic time periods. Results of

Registration for this lecture is open to the public, but you must pre-register at <https://bit.ly/JamesFeb2021REG>

these findings are discussed in terms of the controversy surrounding proponents who have supported the view that chickens were introduced into the Americas perhaps from Polynesia prior to the arrival of the Spanish Conquistadors in the early 1500s.

Speaker Steven R. James is Professor of Anthropology and Director of the Archaeological Research Facility in the Archaeology Program within the Division of Anthropology at California State University, Fullerton. He is an anthropological archaeologist with more than 45 years of research and experience, primarily in California, the Great Basin, and the American Southwest. His research interests are diverse and include zooarchaeology, human impacts on the environment, pueblo architecture and use of space, and the history of anthropology and archaeology, including 1930s New Deal archaeology in California and the American Southwest. Dr. James has authored many peer-reviewed journal articles and book chapters. His publications include a co-edited book entitled *The Archaeology of Global Change: The Impact of Humans on Their Environment* published by the Smithsonian Institution Press and a book chapter on prehistoric hunting and fishing patterns in the American Southwest in an edited volume as a Smithsonian Contribution to Knowledge. His recent research involves archaeological investigations in the Flagstaff and Sedona areas of the Colorado Plateau and Verde Valley, in the San Bernardino Mountains of the Mojave Desert, and excavations at a Millingstone Horizon site in southern California with field classes from Cal State Fullerton.



Suggested Readings:

James, Steven R.

- 2003 Hunting and Fishing Patterns Leading to Resource Depletion. In *Centuries of Decline during the Hohokam Classic Period at Pueblo Grande*, edited by D. Abbott, pp. 70–81. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- 2004 Hunting, Fishing, and Resource Depression: Prehistoric Cultural Impacts on Animals in Southwest North America. In *The Archaeology of Global Change: The Impact of Humans on Their Environment*, edited by C. L. Redman, S. R. James, P. R. Fish, and J. D. Rogers, pp. 28–62. Smithsonian Books, Washington, D.C.

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James, Steven R.

- 2006 Southwest Animals. In *Handbook of North American Indians: Vol. 3. Environment, Origins, and Population*, edited by D. H. Ubelaker, D. Stanford, B. D. Smith, and E. J. E. Szathmáry, pp. 313–330. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- 2011 Prehistoric Hunting and Fishing Patterns in the American Southwest. In *The Subsistence Economies of Indigenous North American Societies: A Handbook*, edited by B. D. Smith, pp. 185–232. A Smithsonian Contribution to Knowledge. Smithsonian Institution Scholarly Press, Washington, D.C.

James, Steven R., and Todd W. Bostwick

- 2020 Pre-classic Zooarchaeological Assemblage from Trash Mound No. 1. In *Archaeology of the Pueblo Grande Platform Mound and Surrounding Features: Vol. 5. Special Studies*, edited by D. R. Mitchell, L. G. Montero, T. W. Bostwick, and L. Vogel-Teeter, pp. 209–232. Anthropological Papers No. 1. Pueblo Grande Museum, Phoenix.

AAHS LOGO T-SHIRTS AVAILABLE ONLINE!

Need something to lounge around the house in? AAHS T-shirts are available in our online store: <https://www.az-arch-and-hist.org/shop/>. Regular cut in gray with black logo or beige with brown logo. Also available in a women's cut in red with white logo. The shirts are \$20 each, including postage.



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SYLVIA WRIGHT GAINES (1928–2020)

A Southwestern anthropologist best known as a pioneering advocate of computer applications in archaeological research, Sylvia W. Gaines passed away on September 18, 2020, in Phoenix, Arizona. She was 92. Despite confinement due to the COVID-19 pandemic, she remained cheerful and alert until the end.

Sylvia was born in Buffalo, New York, on June 5, 1928, to Henry Brainard Wright, an artist and curator at the Louisiana State Exhibit Museum, and Helen McGarvey Wright, a Latin teacher and homemaker. She grew up in Shreveport and received her formal education at the University of Texas (1945–1947), completing her BA (1961), MA (1966) and Ph.D. (1973) at Arizona State University (ASU). All her degrees were in anthropology. In 1970, Sylvia joined the faculty of the Department of Anthropology at ASU, serving in that capacity until she retired in 1990. The title of her path-breaking doctoral dissertation, *Computer Aided Decision-Making Procedures for Archaeological Field Problems*, was an apt descriptor of the direction her career would take.

In the 1960s, Sylvia was one of very few archaeologists with computer expertise, and she was quick to recognize their many applications to archaeological research. Her interests ranged from field to laboratory, and from classification, database management,



Sylvia W. Gaines at The Henry, a restaurant in Phoenix. (Photo credit: Shereen Lerner, February 15, 2020.)

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decision trees, statistical analysis of ceramics and, with her husband, Warren, simulation studies of small-scale societies. Sylvia edited books, was the current research editor for the *Southwest for American Antiquity* (1981–1983), the corresponding editor for *Computers & the Humanities* (1975–1980), and the founding editor of the *Newsletter of* (later *Advances in*) *Computer Archaeology*, the only publication of its kind in the nation (1971–1979). She served on the executive board of the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) (1983–1985) and was the national program chair for the annual meeting of the SAA (1987–1988).

Sylvia was also a key figure in the Southwestern Anthropological Research Group (SARG), an early and novel experiment in collaboration and data-sharing motivated by the movement away from individual scholarship to the large, co-operative interdisciplinary projects found today. Faced with diminished funding for regional scale questions dependent on survey data, Gaines crafted a successful National Science Foundation (NSF) grant that allowed for continued and expanded SARG research and that updated and refined its research design (1980–1982). SARG was in the forefront of the ‘processual archaeology’ approach that dominated the field during the 1970s and 1980s, and SARG participants included some prominent Southwesternists, among them Fred Plog, Jim Hill, Robert Euler, and George Gumerman. Between 1976 and the mid-1980s, the SARG research design was adopted by about a dozen regional surveys in Arizona and New Mexico.

A third important aspect of Sylvia’s career was graduate education. She excelled as a teacher and a mentor, having chaired 12 Ph.D. committees and 25 MAs to completion over her relatively short career. In half those Ph.D. committees and more than half the MAs, Sylvia mentored women, at the time underrepresented in the discipline. Many of her *protégées* went on to academic positions, service in government agencies, and in cultural resources management. Her popular graduate seminar, *Computer Applications in Archaeology*, was *de rigueur* for several generations of aspiring ASU archaeologists—a context for enculturation in the mores of the discipline and a foundation for subsequent professional careers. As a



Sylvia W. Gaines surrounded by former students and colleagues at her 90th birthday party, June 5, 2018. (Photo credit: Dana Melton.)

senior faculty member, Sylvia also guided junior faculty through the obligatory, but sometimes perilous, *rites de passage* as the department grew from some dozen individuals when she received the Ph.D. to 36, when she retired 17 years later.

These achievements did not go unrecognized. As a role model for women, Professor Gaines was awarded the prestigious Faculty Women's Association and the Graduate College's Women's Mentor of the Year (2002). A *festschrift*, *Managing Archaeological Data: Essays in Honor of Sylvia W. Gaines*, was published in ASU's Anthropological Research Papers (2006). It contained 16 contributions by 24 colleagues, former students, and scholars from ASU, other universities, museums, and cultural resources management companies.

Perhaps more than anyone else on ASU's faculty at the time, Sylvia Gaines exemplified George Stocking's definition of an academician's legacy: "*the production of knowledge and the reproduction of scholars.*" These words are engraved on a plaque, along with the signatures of her graduate students, presented to Sylvia on the occasion of her retirement, May 5, 1990.

Sylvia is survived by a son, William Gaines (Gina), and daughter, Cindy Fleetham (Ralph), five grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren. She was predeceased by her husband, Warren Malcolm Gaines, and a son, Robert Austin Gaines.

– Geoffrey A. Clark, Shereen Lerner,
and Rachel Most

Cornerstone

*Darlene Lizarraga, Director of Marketing
Arizona State Museum*

Connecting Science and Culture: The Life's Work of Dr. Nancy Odegaard

Every discipline has its defining, towering figures. Individuals so impactful, so visionary, that their influences and legacies loom large for generations. One such individual is Dr. Nancy Odegaard – conservator, professor, head of preservation, and director of Arizona

State Museum's (ASM) conservation laboratory – whose retirement became official on January 1.

Established in the late 1970s, ASM's conservation lab was the first – and remains the only – museum facility in the state dedicated to the preservation and technical study

of anthropological collections, professional and university-level training, public service, and education. Under Odegaard's direction since 1983, the lab has initiated and facilitated research that has transformed the discipline of object conservation through the use of chemistry, engineering, scientific method, and anthropological principles.

"ASM's conservation lab is a place where science and culture come together," explains Odegaard. "While most conservators have backgrounds in anthropology or art, chemistry is at the core of how we understand and care for objects. We strive to understand



Odegaard in the ASM basketry vault in 2018.

the complex chemical makeup of an object's fabric—whether it be fiber, ceramic, metal, leather, paper, or any mix of an infinite number of possibilities—in order to stabilize it or prevent damage."

Odegaard came to ASM with practical experience gained at the Smithsonian Institution and Harvard's Peabody Museum. In her doctoral dissertation (Applied Science, 1997, University of Canberra), entitled *Archaeological and Ethnographic Painted Wood Objects from the North American Southwest: The Case Study of a Matrix Approach for the Conservation of Cultural Materials*, she questioned who gets to decide which Indigenous materials are preserved. Her research was among the first of its kind in the discipline and was based on issues she addressed for more than a decade at ASM.

Laboratory as Classroom

As an educator, Odegaard regularly included interns, students, and volunteers in museum projects such as collection assessment surveys, object technical studies, on-site archaeological stabilization, outdoor sculpture maintenance, and disaster recovery.

Odegaard's success as a grant writer has been essential to ASM's efforts to better care for its collections. With nearly 100 awards from federal agencies and private foundations, Odegaard has piloted the museum's storage upgrades and retrofits for nearly four decades. Her most visible, recent, and notable projects are the pottery vault, completed in 2008, and the basketry vault, completed in 2017.

The lab's national funding sources have included:

- ♦ the Bay and Paul, Kress, Stockman, Gutmann, and Getty Foundations
- ♦ the National Science Foundation
- ♦ the National Endowment for the Humanities
- ♦ the National Endowment for the Arts
- ♦ the National Center for Preservation Training and Technology
- ♦ the Institute of Museum and Library Services
- ♦ the National Park Service

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ASM's preservation program provides dynamic research opportunities and real-world educational experiences for a fleet of interns, visiting scholars, undergraduate and graduate students, and volunteers. In the bottom picture are two of the lab's recent interns, Betsy Burr and Nicole Peters, working together with Odegaard to treat an unstable ceramic vessel.

Hundreds of interns from around the world have been trained by her and have honed their skills in the lab through hands-on work. Scores of University of Arizona students in American Indian studies, anthropology, architecture, art, art history, biology, chemistry, classics, history, and materials science have learned about the care of hand-crafted objects through semester-long classroom instruction or independent study.

A wide range of collective expertise has made ASM's conservation lab a popular resource for information and assistance. Odegaard has shared her research with the world through in-person training, books, chapters, journal articles, videos, conference presentations, poster

sessions, public lectures, workshops, and behind-the-scenes tours.

Over the years, the quality, quantity, and far-reaching impact of Odegaard's research, teaching, leadership, and mentorship have been recognized by numerous local, national, and international

Research conducted in the lab has resulted in:

- ♦ 77 chemical characterization tests for objects of art, archaeology, and architecture
- ♦ nine chemical identification tests, guidelines for mitigation, and several remediation methods for pesticide residues on museum objects
- ♦ conservation techniques for archaeological excavations and general collection care procedures for archaeological and ethnological objects, especially ceramics and basketry
- ♦ guidelines for tribal consultations and collaborations; curricula for conservation science students; and curricula for the care and handling of anthropology collections
- ♦ protocols for analysis, cleaning, stabilization, and exhibition of museum objects, including pottery, basketry, brain-tanned leathers, and textiles

organizations, including the American Institute for Conservation. In 2016, she received an honorary doctorate from the University of Gothenburg in Sweden.

“Because of Nancy, ASM’s conservation lab is a shining example of research and professional training, of collaborative and interdisciplinary work, and of teaching and public service,” said Patrick Lyons, director of ASM. “Nancy is famous for identifying problems, researching solutions, establishing protocols, and disseminating information. She’s brilliant and tireless — a sheer force of nature.”

Bugs, Poisons, and Heavy Metals

For more than 100 years, anthropology museums were rife with health hazards through the use of arsenic and mercury to preserve organic materials within their collections.

When Odegaard first came to ASM in 1983, she immediately faced a large and recurring insect infestation problem — not uncommon in collections of organic materials. Instead of using harsh chemicals as had been standard practice, she developed a better, more cost-effective, and completely benign way to address that issue — deep

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freezing. Through a three-step process of freezing, thawing, and re-freezing, all stages of bug life are killed. Now, deep freezing is used by museums around the world.

After 1990, with the Native American Graves

Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) mandating the return of ceremonial objects to Native communities, Odegaard immediately recognized the health risks. Objects that had been treated with poisons in the early part of the twentieth century—masks, headdresses, and robes, for example—were going to go back to tribal communities, and many would be put back into ceremonial use. This meant they might be worn again. Odegaard took action to alert tribal colleagues to these risks, to establish protocols to test for and identify toxic residues, and to develop new and non-destructive ways to remove them—some of which resulted in patent applications. Ultimately, she co-authored and published *Old Poisons, New Problems: A Museum Resource for Managing Contaminated Cultural Materials* (AltaMira Press, 2005).

Other important manuals by Odegaard include *A Guide to Handling Anthropological Museum Objects* (Western Association for Art Conservation, 1991), *Materials Characterization for Objects of Art and Archaeology* (Archetype Books, 2000), and *Human Remains: Guide for Museums and Academic Institutions* (AltaMira Press, 2006).

National Impact

Odegaard is regularly called upon by other cultural institutions. Too numerous to list, some of her more notable consultations include



Odegaard examining “Lucy’s” jawbone

the following.

- ♦ Odegaard helped create the format and standards for the Collection Assessment for Preservation Program (CAP) and has completed more than 75 surveys for this and other museum assistance programs around the country.
- ♦ Due to her respectful strategies for the care and treatment of ancient human remains, she was asked to advise on the preservation of the individual referred to as “Kennewick Man,” exposed in 1996 in Washington state (reburied in 2017).
- ♦ In 2005, in the aftermath of Hurricane Katrina, Odegaard, who at the time was president of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works, led teams of conservators not only in the treatment of damaged museum objects, but in setting standards for disaster-preparedness protocols that are now used by museums around the world.
- ♦ In 2019, Odegaard’s expertise was sought for the stabilization and treatment of bronze and iron bells at Mission San Xavier in Tucson. Working with tribal members, new surface treatments were developed and treatment plans were created. The bells’ original sounds, inscriptions, and hanging mechanisms were successfully preserved.

International Impact

Odegaard’s renown extends well beyond the United States. Her international work has taken her to all continents except Antarctica. Some of her international work includes the following.

In 1989, she was a Western Association for Art Conservation Preservation Technology Delegate to China and was awarded Fulbright scholarships in Costa Rica (1991), Dominican Republic (2001), and Colombia (2017), as well as residency scholarships at the Canadian Conservation Institute (1995), Winterthur Library (2000), Getty Conservation Institute (2007), and the International Center for Conservation in Rome (2015).

In 2009, Odegaard was part of the conservation team that advised the Ethiopian government on the treatment of the 3.2 million-year-old

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fossil known as “Lucy,” and she devised the transport preservation method and a protective case in which the hominid remains could be shipped for a traveling exhibit entitled, *Lucy’s Legacy: The Hidden Treasures of Ethiopia*.

In 2010, Odegaard traveled to Erbil, Kurdistan, as part of the U.S. Department of State’s Iraq Cultural Heritage Project, which aimed



Odegaard with the Kurdistan Cultural Minister in 2010. (Photo by Scott Carrlee.)

to advance professional standards and practices among heritage and museum professionals in Iraq’s cultural institutions. As an advisory board member, she continues to provide expert training at the Iraqi Institute for Conservation of Antiquities and Heritage.

Future Plans

Though retired, Odegaard has been awarded *emerita* status and will continue to conduct research, provide training, assist students, and

lecture extensively throughout the world. In addition to ASM, there is a long list of conservation programs, researchers, and students eager to continue to benefit from her expertise.

When asked in what direction she would like to see the discipline go, she answered, “I’d like to see conservators continue to bring science and culture together. I believe the field of conservation can play an important role in the interdisciplinary study of heritage. While the field will continue to research the physical aspects of objects and how to preserve them, conservators can collaborate with others to better understand the social contexts of traditional technologies and together develop strategies to provide for the long-term protection of cultural heritage.”

As for the museum, according to Director Lyons, “ASM will honor Nancy’s legacy by striving to follow her example. We intend for conservators to continue teaching, researching, and innovating. To help ensure all that, thanks to the generosity and vision of Susan and Glynn Thickett, an endowment fund has been established in Nancy’s honor. The more we can grow that fund, the more secure the lab’s future will be, and the more Nancy’s legacy will be honored. I invite everyone who wishes to express appreciation for Nancy do so by contributing to this fund.”

Give a Gift in Nancy’s Honor

Gifts to ASM’s Conservation Laboratory Endowment Fund can be made in honor of Dr. Odegaard. The fund was established in 2017 by Susan and Glynn Thickett to honor Nancy’s legacy and to ensure financial support for the work of her successors.

Gifts can be made online at <https://give.uafoundation.org/arizona-state-museum>. Choose “Arizona State Museum Conservation Fund” from the drop-down menu.

Checks, payable to “UA Foundation/ASM” and with “Conservation Endowment” written in the memo line, can be mailed to: Arizona State Museum Office of Development, P.O. Box 210026, Tucson, AZ 85721-0026.



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JSTOR is offering AAHS members the opportunity to subscribe to JSTOR at a 50 percent discount through their JPASS program (\$99/year rather than \$199/year). The yearly JPASS includes unlimited reading access to the archival journals in JSTOR and up to 120 downloads.

You must subscribe through our website using your user name and password to have your membership validated: <https://www.az-arch-and-hist.org/publications/jpass-program/>.

ARCHAEOLOGY CAFÉ 2020–2021

PRESERVATION ARCHAEOLOGY

The 14th season of Archaeology Café celebrates and shares Archaeology Southwest's current Preservation Archaeology projects with you. Preservation archaeology is holistic, conservation-based, and collaborative. It is an approach to learning about places and heritage through dynamic new tools and low- to no-impact methods to achieve high-impact insights and protections. Our staff members will bring you in on what we're doing right now to learn more about the past and to help protect special places.

We meet just before 6:00 p.m. MST on the first Tuesday of each month from October through May. All of our meetings are via Zoom Webinar. Preregistration is required before each event, but is free.

Presenters speak for 30 minutes, followed by 30 minutes for questions. During the presentation, you can use the question-and-answer tool within Zoom Webinar to ask questions as they come to mind. We monitor the question-and-answer feed during the program and tag questions for the presenter to answer.

For more information, visit <https://www.archaeologysouthwest.org/things-to-do/cafe/>.

Topics include:

- Feb. 2, 2021: *Preservation Archaeology's Role in Responding to Archaeological Resource Crimes*, Stacy Ryan and D. J. "Dusty" Whiting
- March 2, 2021: *Should We Stay or Should We Go? Farming and Climate Change, 1000-1450 CE*, Karen Schollmeyer and Scott Ingram
- April 6, 2021: *Just What is cyberSW? The Potential of Massive Databases for Future Preservation Archaeology Research*, Joshua Watts
- May 4, 2021: *Was Sells Red Pottery a Marker of Tohono O'odham Identity in Late Precontact Times? Archaeological and Ethnographic Perspectives*, Bill Doelle and Samuel Fayuant

AAHS Membership Application

Membership is open to anyone interested in the prehistory and history of Arizona and the Southwest and who support the aims of the Society. Membership runs for a full year from the date of receipt, and covers all individuals living in the same household. If you are joining as a household, please list all members of the household. Monthly meetings are free and open to the public. Society field trips require membership.

Membership Categories

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

Note: For memberships outside the U.S., please add \$20. AAHS does not release membership information to other organizations.

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

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

Institutional Subscriptions

University libraries, public libraries, museums, and other institutions that wish to subscribe to *Kiva* must do so through the publisher, Taylor & Francis at tandfonline.com. For institutional subscriptions to *Glyphs* (\$100), contact AAHS VP for Membership at the address below.

You can join online at www.az-arch-and-hist.org, or by mailing the form below to:

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

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The objectives of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society are to encourage scholarly pursuits in areas of history and anthropology of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico; to encourage the preservation of archaeological and historical sites; to encourage the scientific and legal gathering of cultural information and materials; to publish the results of archaeological, historical, and ethnographic investigations; to aid in the functions and programs of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona; and to provide educational opportunities through lectures, field trips, and other activities. See inside back cover for information about the Society's programs and membership and subscription requirements.

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