

# SECTION E

## Bonus Faces in Archaeology

### FACES IN ARCHAEOLOGY

#### E.1.

#### Arthur Parker, Archaeologist and Museologist

Arthur Caswell Parker (Figure E1.1) was born in 1881 on the Seneca Indian Cattaraugus Reservation in western New York. He became an archaeologist, ethnologist, and museologist, not to mention Indian activist, of considerable renown. His multifaceted scholarship resulted both from his great personal energy and ability and from the times in which he lived. When Parker began his career, around the turn of the century, it was not necessary to obtain formal education in anthropology, and it was common for the same individual to contribute to multiple anthropological subdisciplines. Many anthropologists, including Parker, were not academically trained, but their life stories illustrate how North American archaeology came of age.

Although born into an important Seneca family, Parker was not a member of the Seneca Tribe except by his adoption into the Bear Clan after he began to collect ethnographic information. Among the Seneca, tribal membership is determined matrilineally, through one's mother, and Parker's mother was Scottish and English, while his father also had a white mother and was not legally enrolled as a Seneca. Nevertheless, the Parker family could trace its heritage back to the great Seneca prophet, Handsome Lake. The Parkers were educated, Christian Indians, who were among the Seneca elite, and Arthur's early life included learning much about Seneca as well as white cultures. Throughout his life, Parker straddled the Indian and the white



**FIGURE E1.1** Arthur Caswell Parker.

worlds, negotiating a place for himself as a scholar and promoting full inclusion of Indians in modern society (Porter 2001).

As a teenager, Parker and his family lived in White Plains, New York, a northern suburb of New York City. At this time he began to frequent the American Museum of Natural History in Manhattan, coming under the influence of Frederick W. Putnam, one of the first museum archaeologists. Putnam was mentor to a number of young archaeologists during this period, and Parker became part of this group, learning archaeology by doing it. Parker also got to know Harriet Maxwell Converse, an important student of Indian life around whom many early New York anthropologists gathered at the time.

It is said that Columbia University professor Franz Boaz, who was then beginning to train the first generation of university-educated anthropologists, met Parker and urged him to pursue a doctorate in anthropology. Parker, however, used the connections he had developed in New York City to obtain his first real employment in anthropology. Coincidentally the state of New York was just beginning to establish an Indian museum at the capitol in Albany. In 1904 Parker

was hired to collect ethnographic materials from the Indians of the state, for preservation in this museum. It was thought that Parker, "a young man of Indian descent," might have more success than another anthropologist. Indeed, Parker's ethnographic work is notable, both for its content and for anthropological controversies over materials he eventually published concerning the Iroquois Confederacy. His diligence in this work led to the creation of a position he coveted—that of archaeologist at the New York State Museum.

Parker conducted numerous archeological excavations in New York State and made the first real effort to inventory archaeological site locations. Although he could not check much of the site information he obtained from citizens directly, his site lists still are included in the state files of today. At the midpoint of his career, Parker (1922) published a summary of what was known about the archaeology of the state. That Parker did much fieldwork may seem unremarkable today, but he was constantly obliged to justify his emphasis on excavation rather than mere purchase of existing collections. In contrast to his superiors, Parker firmly believed in the important of archaeological context and even stressed the need for a problem orientation (Sullivan 1992). To Parker, archaeology was a means of telling the Indian story so that modern-day Indians could assume their rightful place as citizens. He also believed that it was the museum professional's responsibility to tell the story of past human life carefully and accurately so that people would not view antiquities merely as curiosities.

This latter sense of responsibility is echoed in Arthur Parker's commitment to museology, where he also was an important innovator. In his museum work, his background and interests truly blended as he championed the social mission of the modern museum. His greatest concern was for the museum to be a source of education for the average citizen, and he stressed both authenticity and accessibility in exhibition and interpretation. In 1924 Parker became the director of the Municipal Museum of Rochester, which is today the Rochester Museum and Science Center. He remained in this position until he retired in 1945. Here,

among other things, he used Works Progress Administration funds to finance the Seneca Arts Project, an innovative program designed to revive Native arts by employing Seneca artists to create traditional craft items.

By the time he retired, Parker's lack of formal education was highly unusual in a senior museum official, but he did not need degrees to contribute to the coming of age of archaeology and museology during the first half of the twentieth century. His work was innovative and important for its time, as was his commitment to clear and accurate communication of the knowledge generated by archaeology. Parker also was very active in professional and other organizations, encouraging and molding professionalism in several fields. His leadership in archaeology includes being a cofounder and

several-term president of the New York State Archaeological Association and being elected first president of the Society for American Archaeology. We still admire Parker's dedication and professionalism today. The Society of American Archaeology honors his contributions to American archaeology and his Indian heritage by giving the Arthur Parker Scholarship to Native American students of archaeology.

You can learn more about Arthur Parker's research from the case study in D.1, "Interpreting the Ripley Site: A Century of Investigations." This case describes research at the Ripley site, which spanned nearly a century and included excavations by Parker and by one of us (Neusius) and her colleagues. It is a good source of insight into how archaeological research changed during the twentieth century.

## FACES IN ARCHAEOLOGY

### E.2.

#### Linda Mayro, Pima County Cultural Resources Manager

As Linda Mayro (Figure E2.1) sits in her seventh-floor office in downtown Tucson, she sometimes reflects on how different her career is from the archaeology she studied in college and practiced early in her career. Mayro's job includes a considerable amount of historic preservation—the protection and management of the historic environment including structures and sites. Indeed, she is the Western Advisor for Arizona for the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Since 1988 Mayro's job has been providing cultural resource expertise to Pima County, a rapidly growing area of Arizona. Except in states like California, which have strict state-level environment laws, it is unusual for a municipal

government to employ its own archaeologist. The wealth of archaeology and history preserved in the Greater Tucson area is probably responsible for the creation of Mayro's position, along with the presence in the community of interested and dedicated people who make their concerns about the past known to their elected officials. Mayro credits the politicians in Pima County with being responsive to historic preservation issues. In her position she makes sure that cultural resources, including historic and prehistoric archaeological sites are not ignored as development projects move through the planning and review process. She also serves as the county staff representative on the Tucson-Pima County Historical Commission.



**FIGURE E2.1** Linda Mayro.

Mayro started her career in archaeology as a student at the University of Arizona in the early 1970s. While completing studies for her master's degree, she worked for the Cultural Resources Division of the Arizona State Museum. After four years working for a firm in Santa Barbara, California, she returned to Arizona in 1981. In 1982 she and Bill Doelle established one of the first cultural resource management firms in Arizona—the Institute for American Research. Mayro served as a project manager for the institute. Projects conducted by the institute and its successor, Desert Archaeology, are prominent among the CRM studies that helped to broaden our understandings of the Hohokam (see Chapter 9), especially the richness of Hohokam archaeology in the Tucson Basin. Some important projects she participated in include data recovery at the Valencia site, a Hohokam village impacted by road construction, and the excavation of a seasonal household site used historically by a Tohono O'odham woman in the community of Nolic. She was also involved in two interpretive projects—the development of a display in the sales office at a housing development describing the archaeology that had been done there and the recreation of a Hohokam pithouse and ramada at another housing development.

Although most of her career has been spent in the Tucson area, Mayro has worked throughout the Southwest, as well as in California and the Great Basin. She was involved in managing projects and developing compliance procedures

for the Air Force's MX Missile Program, a cold war project that was never fully implemented but might have impacted vast areas of the western United States. A number of areas were surveyed for the first time for cultural resources as a result of the planning and environmental process for this program. The studies were instrumental in increasing our knowledge of specific areas that probably never would have drawn the attention of academic researchers, as the locations were deliberately chosen for their remoteness. The studies provided data on settlement patterns, site densities, and the nature of archaeological sites for these areas.

Mayro also helped develop the procedures for the treatment of cultural resources in Pima County. She helped establish the \$6.4 million Historic Preservation Bond Program for the county's historic properties. This bond measure, which passed with 70 percent of the vote, included funding for 11 specific projects, all of which are either completed or under way. One of the projects is the purchase and preservation of the Valencia site, where Mayro worked on data recovery early in her career.

She also has been active in the development of the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan, a regional plan that seeks to contain urban sprawl from the rapidly developing communities in Pima County. This pioneering effort is part of a growing trend to consider cultural resources, as well as natural resources like plants and animals, in the long-range planning process. The plan identifies ranch lands for preservation as part of the rural landscape. Pima County also has, under Mayro's direction, developed a comprehensive cultural resource management plan that identifies important historic properties, including archaeological sites, and recommends ways to preserve them. Mechanisms for preservation include zoning and clustering development in areas so that adjacent historical sites can be left undisturbed.

Among the awards Mayro has received over her career are the Arizona Heritage Preservation Honor Award and the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society's Victor R. Stoner Award. The American Planning Association recognized her work with the Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan in 2002 with its Outstanding Planning Award. In 2004 Mayro also received the Society

for American Archaeology's Award for Excellence in Cultural Resource Management.

In addition to being staff for the Tucson–Pima County Historical Commission, Mayro serves on a number of other boards and commissions, including the State Historic Preservation Office and State Parks Board, the Arizona Archaeological Council Executive Board, the Tucson Origins Task Force, and the Mission San Augustin Task Force. It may be surprising to see an archaeologist serving on boards like these, as well as being involved in major planning efforts that preserve not only archaeological sites, but also historic properties, rural landscapes, and natural habitats. However, archaeology is one of several aspects of historic preservation. So much

archaeological consulting involves heavy coordination with planners that such service involving historic preservation is a natural path for an archaeologist's career to follow.

Linda Mayro's career has included university employment, employment in private-sector consulting, management of a private firm, and employment in the public arena. Although her early work was in archaeology and the management of archaeological resources, her job description has become quite diversified over the years. Indeed, she says that her job is constantly evolving, and that each day is different from the one before. While her work doesn't involve much field archaeology, Mayro thoroughly enjoys her job's many aspects.