

5-15-1937

## Dean Byron Cummings

Jane Olson

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### Recommended Citation

Olson, Jane. "Dean Byron Cummings." *New Mexico Anthropologist* 1, 5 (1937): 77-78. [https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/nm\\_anthropologist/vol1/iss5/12](https://digitalrepository.unm.edu/nm_anthropologist/vol1/iss5/12)

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For some reason shortly after the glazes replaced the older types of pottery a new form of building came into vogue. Over and above these old adobe rooms, and heading always in a westward direction, crudely constructed, rectangular, stone dwellings took the place of the more finely made adobe rooms. In these rooms we find a modified type of utility ware, early glaze one and two vessels, and Biscuit ware. These rooms were plastered on the interiors. The fact that stone masonry first occurs over these adobe rooms leads me again to believe that this northeast mound is the nucleus of the earliest inhabitants and that at some point while still dwelling here, they struck upon the idea of stone masonry, or possibly some new comers brought it to them. These stone rooms gradually tie into the Great South-North House rising to the front of the main group of ruined buildings. One question which can only be answered by future digging is how extensive the adobe structure is underneath on the west. We have its extremities well outlined on the north, south, and east sides, but the west is yet a puzzle. It is significant to note here that at the time the excavation was closed this spring we were beginning to find Glaze three in some of these first stone rooms, a type not found anywhere else on the ruin up until now.

Many problems arise in my mind concerning Paa-ko, and since we have only excavated about a third of the ruin, there yet remains much to be gleaned in future digging. One must postulate and guess at the present concerning many things, and can surely be certain of others where excavation has already unfolded the story. There are certain gaps in pottery types in which one must go by surface finds for a great deal of the information, and at the same times there are gaps large enough even where excavation has taken place to make one dubious as to whether Paa-ko was occupied continuously from earliest times down to the time of the arrival of the Spaniards.

The gaps would indicate periods of abandonment, and a re-occupation at later times by a closely related people, or by the same group who might have gone away and returned for some reason or another. Stratigraphic tests were run, and proved beneficial in interpreting data. It is hoped that many of these problems may be answered more satisfactorily in the complete report to be made soon on Paa-ko.

Marjorie Ferguson Tichy, Supervisor of Excavations  
UNM, School of American Research, and Museum of New  
Mexico. B.A. Colorado College; M.A. University of NM

#### DEAN BYRON CUMMINGS

Dr. Byron Cummings was born in Westville, New York, September 20, 1861. He received his A.B. in 1889, his A.M. in 1892, and his D. Sc. in 1924 at Rutgers College. He studied at the University of Chicago in 1896 and at the University of Berlin in 1910-1911. An LL.D. degree was conferred on him by the University of Arizona in 1921. He married Isabelle MacLaury in 1896. After teaching in several public schools in New York, he came to the University of Utah where he started as an instru-

ctor of Greek and Latin. From 1906 to 1915 he was Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. He became a professor of archaeology and director of the museum at the University of Arizona in 1915. Later he was Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences until 1921 when he became acting president of the University. He has done work in Southern Utah and Northern Arizona, investigating cliff dweller ruins. He directed a National Geographic expedition in Mexico in 1924-25. He was a member of the Board of Education and State Park Commission in Utah, and belonged to the Tucson Chamber of Commerce. He is now a member of A.A.A.S., the American Anthropologic Association, Utah Academy of Sciences and several honorary fraternities. The American Anthropologist, National Geographic, and Science Monthly print his contributions on archaeological topics. His home is in Tucson, Arizona.

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-- Jane Olson

TIWA NEWS

Survey Completed

The survey of the Rio Puerco Humming Bird Site has been completed by three members of Tiwa. A large map of the unexcavated ruin is being prepared for the departmental records.

There has been some pot hunting done in the site, but not enough to destroy any of the culture sequence. Portions of two rooms which had been excavated prior to the survey had been damaged to some extent.

The ruin seems to have been laid out in a double plaza plan, there being one upper and one lower plaza. The lower plaza appears to be the more recent as it has not been built up more than one story. The upper plaza appears, by the amount of debris present, to have been two, and possibly three, stories high.

Because the site is located between the Rio Grande and Chaco excavation might prove to be of considerable interest.

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Frank Hibben's class in Old World Archaeology has supplied Tiwa with two very interesting speakers in the past two weeks.