



# glyphs

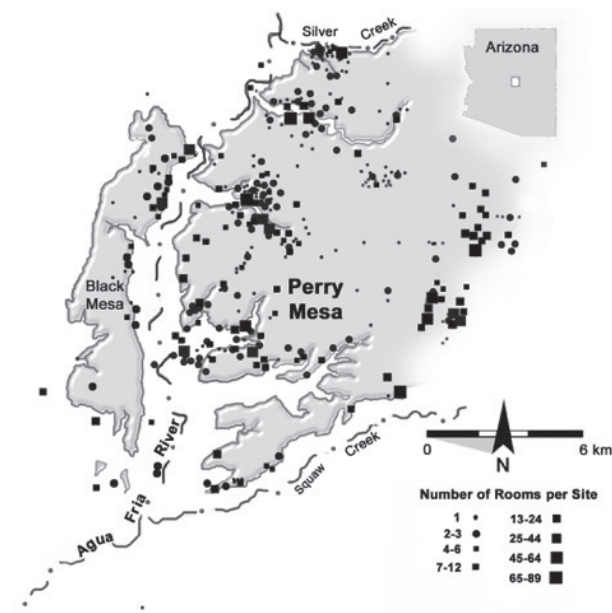
The Monthly Newsletter of the  
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society

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1916-2016  
Celebrating 100 Years of Research,  
Scholarship, and Preservation

AAHS



## In This Issue

- 4 *It's All About Scale: Polity and Alliance in Prehistoric Central Arizona*, David R. Abbott
- 8 *From the Archives: Chronicling the Utah "Game Plan" Brought To Tucson in 1915*, David Wilcox
- 12 *The Cornerstone*

**Next General Meeting: February 15, 2016**  
7:30 p.m.  
University Medical Center  
[www.az-arch-and-hist.org](http://www.az-arch-and-hist.org)

## From the Archives

Katherine Cerino

*In lieu of a President's Message this month, enjoy a bonus  
"From the Archives" article.*

*In celebration of our centennial year, we will be sharing stories from the past in each month's Glyphs. This article again relies heavily on the 50th Anniversary Kiva, edited by Bernice Johnston (Volume 32, No. 2, December 1966) – Katherine Cerino*

Having just celebrated the holidays with our second Research Slam Holiday Potluck, I was drawn to celebrations past. Apparently spring meetings were always a picnic at places like University Indian Ruins, Martinez Hill, or Fort Lowell. We will reprise this event at Fort Lowell on April 16 to celebrate our 100th. The Christmas party was a themed costumed affair. In those pre-PC days, themes included "Old Time, Military, Mexican, or Indian." Entertainment at these parties was varied, and included such numbers as "An Egyptian Dance from the Young Ladies of the Department of Physical Education," "The Cowboy Clog" by Thomas Chambers, and one I would have loved to have heard, "Mexican Songs" by Gilbert Ronstadt.

Today, graduate students seem to be very stressed and busy. Apparently life was more leisurely in the past. To quote Bernice Johnston, "Archaeology students of those days were even bigger hams than they are now and they took part in many skits and dances. One such was at Martinez Hill where they simulated a village of Indians as they might have appeared when that site was occupied. Prehistoric people were shown 'in costume' busy at their village chores. Suddenly, the enemy poured over the hill. They captured the whole populace and dragged them, kicking and screaming all the way, out into the desert. The chief was tortured to death and the villagers 'realistically burned at the stake.' Everyone went home and slept fitfully." The concept of life on Martinez Hill was apparently quite different in the 1920s!

Another event was a masked ball in the University of Arizona Men's Gym at which tiswin, tulapai, and pulque were served. We might think about reprising this one! A Spanish baile was held in Herring Hall featuring a bull fight and a cock fight. The bull led the grand march and later died gracefully, but the cock fight between

Malcolm Cummings and Miles Carpenter apparently did not go so well and ended in a draw. The first party to be held in the present museum building (I assume this was in the now old South building) was an Apache costume party. "Scholars, instructors, and stable citizens showed up at these affairs as historic and prehistoric Indians, conquistadores and padres, trappers and miners, cowboys, sheriffs, and gunmen, charros and soldiers, dance hall girls and bonneted pioneers." Oh for Facebook.

Through these first years of the Society, much serious archaeology was also conducted, which we will look at in a future column. The Second World War brought the more extravagant social activities to a standstill from which they have never revived.



*While World War II may have ended, the more extravagant social affairs of the 80th anniversary party held in April 15, 1998, featured "The Bug Quintet" performing with Ray Thompson (reading); also, Bob Conforti (guitar), Connie Allen-Bacon, Linda Gregonis, Jennifer Strand, and Rich Lange (violin). (Photograph by William K. Hartmann)*

Congratulations to Janine Hernbrode, Albert Lannon, and Mike Diehl, this year's Research Slam winners. Thanks to all who stepped up and participated and to all those who contributed. We raised more than \$1,500.00 for Research and Scholarship!



## February 15: Topic of the General Meeting

### *It's All About Scale: Polity and Alliance in Prehistoric Central Arizona*

David R. Abbott  
Arizona State University

The Pueblo IV period (circa A.D. 1275–1400) in the American Southwest was characterized by political upheaval and population distributions for defense. In central Arizona, a large-scale confederation, labelled the Verde Confederacy, may have stretched along the middle and lower reaches of the Verde River, extending to Perry Mesa. It is said to have formed during the preceding period and ultimately incorporated large populations and an expansive territory for purposes of warfare against Hohokam enemies to the south. The Verde Confederacy may have been designed to provide for mutual security, such as a network of line-of-sight relationships that provided an early warning mechanism and the means to mobilize assistance to neighboring parts of the alliance. Atop Perry Mesa, the settlement arrangements indicate large pueblos were strategically built as components of an integrated defense in which the people of each pueblo protected the backs of the others while blocking access to all routes up the steep canyon walls from the foothills below.

The hypothesized scale of the Verde Confederacy was regional in size. It may have included some 12,000 members living at approximately 135 settlements, and a swath of land 125 km in length. If so, the confederacy was organized at a scale that would have made



it the largest alliance of its time. But, did it truly exist? Multiple lines of evidence have been brought to bear to address this question, including climate data, agricultural production, architectural building sequences, ceramic manufacture and exchange, and the spatial distribution of race tracks.

#### Suggested Readings:

- Abbott, David R., and Andrew D. Lack  
2013 Prehistoric Warfare in Central Arizona, USA: Assessing its Scale with Ceramic Chemistry. *Geoarchaeology: An International Journal* 28:147–169.
- Abbott, David R., and Katherine A. Spielmann (editors)  
2006 *Alliance and Landscape on Perry Mesa in the Fourteenth Century*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.
- Wilcox, David R.  
2005 Perry Mesa and its World Plateau: *The Land and People of the Colorado Plateau* 2:24–37.
- Wilcox, David R., Gerald Robertson, and J. Scott Wood  
2001 Organized for War: The Perry Mesa Settlement System and its Central Arizona Neighbors. In *Deadly Landscapes: Case Studies in Prehistoric Southwestern Warfare*, edited by G. E. Rice and S. A. LeBlanc, pp. 141–194. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

*David R. Abbott is an Associate Professor of Anthropology in the School of Human Evolution and Social Change at Arizona State University. He has studied the archaeology of central and southern Arizona for 35 years. His ongoing research on settlement and political alliances on Perry Mesa and the surrounding territory has been generously funded with grants from the National Science Foundation, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and the National Park Service, with technical support from the Tonto National Forest.*

**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 submissions to [jadams@desert.com](mailto:jadams@desert.com).

## AAHS Lecture Series

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

- Feb. 15, 2016: David Abbott, *It's All About Scale: Polity and Alliance in Prehistoric Central Arizona*
- Mar. 21, 2016: Debra Martin, *Hard Times in Dry Lands: Apocalypse in the Ancient Southwest or Business as Usual?*
- Apr. 18, 2016: Raymond H. Thompson, *Arch & Hist Ancestors*
- May 16, 2016: John Hall, *The Luke Solar Project: Middle and Late Archaic Period Subsistence and Settlement in the Western Phoenix Basin*
- June 20, 2016: Matthew Liebmann, *The Pueblo Revolt*



## Help Lead AAHS into Its Second Century!

The success and vitality of AAHS is due largely to the dedicated volunteers who contribute their time and talent. Annual elections for AAHS Officers and Board Members are coming up. 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.

### AAHS 100TH ANNIVERSARY PICNIC



April 16, 2016  
3:00–7:00 p.m.

Fort Lowell Park

*All members and their families are invited!*

## Upcoming AAHS Field Trips

*Participation in field trips is limited to members of AAHS.  
There is generally a 20-person limit on field trips, so sign up early.*

**We are busy working on field trips for winter and spring.  
Stay tuned to the website for details!**

### Old Yuma Mine

**March 26, 2016; 9:00 am–2:00 pm**

Learn about Arizona's mining history with archaeologist Avi Buckles. From Antonio de Espejo to Charles Poston, the quest for metallic resources has played a large role in the development of Arizona. Hard rock mines and mining camps dot the region with numerous mineral districts located in the hills near Tucson. The Old Yuma mine was the most important mine in the Amole (Tucson Mountains) Mining District and was worked during the late 1800s and early 1900s for lead, silver, gold, copper, zinc, molybdenum, and vanadium. While abandoned, the mine remains well-known today for its beautiful orange wulfenite specimens.



The site tour will detail the history of the mine and explore the surface workings, the old mill foundations, and residential features at the site. A slide show introduction to mining archaeology will precede the tour. Access to the site is over a 1-mile, unimproved trail, and participants should wear appropriate hiking clothes. Prehistoric petroglyphs can be seen along the access trail. Carpooling from a destination in Tucson (to be determined) is encouraged, as parking near the site is limited. The tour is limited to 20 people. To register, please contact Cannon Daughtrey at [cannondaughtrey@gmail.com](mailto:cannondaughtrey@gmail.com).



## FROM THE ARCHIVES

*As part of our 100th Anniversary Celebration, David Wilcox is contributing several articles on the deep history of AAHS. Here is the first.*

### Chronicling the Utah “Game Plan” Cummings Brought to Tucson in 1915

*David Wilcox*

*Itinerant Scholar and Research Associate, Arizona State Museum*

A relatively new research tool for investigating early archaeological studies is called “Chronicling America.” Put these two key words into a Google or Yahoo search, and you will be taken to a free website created by the Smithsonian Institution in collaboration with the Library of Congress. There, you can select a state or the District of Columbia, a date range bracketed from 1836 to 1922, and key words to search on. So, let’s say we select “Utah” between 1893 and 1915, and the key words “Byron Cummings.” Almost immediately, a page of thumbnail images of a set of individual pages in old newspapers appears with the key words highlighted in red. Double click one and zoom in, and you can read what is said about Byron Cummings or his wife Mrs. Byron Cummings—and let me tell you, there are a lot of newspaper pages where they were mentioned!

In his excellent 2006 biography *Byron Cummings*, Todd Bostwick says he found that data about the origins of Cummings’ archaeological work in Utah “remain sketchy.” He did have unpublished manuscripts by Cummings curated by the Arizona Historical Society in Tucson, and he found correspondence between Cummings and Edgar Lee Hewett, an agent of the Archaeological Institute of America, of which the Utah Archaeological Society of 1905 had become a branch chapter in 1906. Using “Chronicling America,” it is now possible to fill in more detail. Not only is there an account of when Mitchell Carroll came to Salt Lake City to organize the new branch group (*Salt Lake Tribune*, April 14, 1906, p. 10), as well as one of Hewett’s visits soon after (*Salt Lake Herald* [SLH], May 4, 1906, p. 12),

there is also a long account by Cummings of his first archaeological expedition to Nine Mile Canyon by himself, on horseback, during the summer of 1906 (SLH, October 14, 1906, Mag. Sec., p. 15). Meetings of the Utah Archaeological Society are quite regularly reported, often with information on the lectures by Cummings or his students, and the way the meetings were conducted—which was just the way he did it with the AAHS once he brought his “game plan” for such things to Tucson.

Of even greater interest, Cummings used the Utah newspapers to author long reports about his expeditions (with photographs and maps; for example, SLH, August 4, 1907, News Sec., p. 6; SLH, November 1, 1908, Mag. Sec., p. 12), as did his nephew Neil Judd (SLH-Republican, April 10, 1910, Drama Mag., p. 3). By reaching out to the people of Utah in this way, Cummings was able to articulate what he believed they should agree was the value of his archaeological investigations to them, and the reasons why they should support his work at the University of Utah museum, and in the Utah Legislature—which did pass funding bills to do as he requested! These same values Cummings brought with him to Arizona and the Arizona State Museum (ASM) at the University of Arizona in Tucson in 1915, after his principled stand against the president of the University of Utah, J. T. Kingsbury, concerning the academic freedom of students led him to resign (at age 55) and to seek employment elsewhere. These archaeological values constitute what we can call a “game plan,” or agenda for what he believed a scientific, professional approach to the study of archaeology should entail, one he successfully implemented in Arizona to the end of his long life, publishing his last book about his results, *The First Inhabitants of Arizona*, at age 93 in 1953!

Just as the Utah Archaeological Society was a support group for his archaeological activities in Utah, AAHS became one in Arizona, and later, the Hohokam Museums Association added further support for his game plan. Clearly, as Bostwick seeks to explain, Cummings’ ideas about what was interesting and important about the archaeological record of Utah and Arizona were different from the conceptions later held by “cultural historians” like his student

*(continued on page 10)*

Emil Walter Haurly, and different again from the conceptions of even more recent practitioners of what we like to regard as “professional archaeology.” Cummings believed that human artifacts themselves were art objects of intrinsic value whose study should be “accessible to all” in public museums that kept these objects in the region from which they derived so local, western people and their children could learn about the history of civilization that they documented. His ideas in his own time during the early twentieth century resonated with many influential citizens in Utah and Arizona and are not uninteresting to many art lovers even today. By understanding these values, we can hope to understand how the collections still being curated in state museums like ASM came to be assembled, why they were thought important, and what can be done to restore their public, symbolic meanings for the education of all of us today.

One of the activities of AAHS is to support the Arizona State Museum library through sales of donated books. We have cleaned out our backlog of books and are looking for new donations. This year, we will have a booth both at the Southwest Archaeology Symposium and at the Tucson Festival of Books. We hope to raise significant funds for the library. We are looking principally for archaeology books, but will take books in other fields as well.

Due to lack of stoarge and lack of interest on the part of our buyers, we do not take periodic journals except *Kiva*, textbooks, non-Southwestern theses, preliminary CRM reports, publications written entirely in languages other than English, conference materials such as programs and abstract compilations, items other than books and publications such as posters, art portfolios, and so forth. Full details are on the website — just click on “Book Donations.”

Follow AAHS on Facebook at [www.facebook.com/pages/Tucson-AZ/Arizona-Archaeological-and-Historical-Society](http://www.facebook.com/pages/Tucson-AZ/Arizona-Archaeological-and-Historical-Society)

Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society makes annual awards for Research, Travel, and Scholarship to AAHS members (professionals or avocationalists) who are involved in study or research in the areas of Southwestern archaeology, anthropology, American Indian studies, ethnohistory, or history. Applications will be accepted from January 1 to February 15, 2016. In 2015, AAHS funded 11 grant proposals, five for research and six for travel, totaling \$6,815. Information, application forms, and past awardees can be found at [www.az-arch-and-hist.org/grants/](http://www.az-arch-and-hist.org/grants/).

**A** AHS is looking for people who are willing to help our Field Trip Coordinator, Cannon Daughtrey, plan and carry out field trips. Join the planning committee or volunteer to lead even one trip. If you are willing to help, please contact Katherine Cerino, Vice President for Activities, at [kcerino@gmail.com](mailto:kcerino@gmail.com) and/or Cannon at [cannondaughtrey@gmail.com](mailto:cannondaughtrey@gmail.com). We would like to expand field trips into the Phoenix region and are looking for volunteers from the Phoenix area, as well as from the Tucson Basin.

**I**n celebration of our 100th anniversary, AAHS is offering full sets of in-print issues of *Kiva: Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History* for \$100. This offer is good only through June 30, 2016. If you need to have them shipped, they will be sent as printed matter, with an additional \$125 charge. This is quite a deal! The set can be ordered and paid for through our website store ([www.z2systems.com/np/clients/aahs/giftstore.jsp](http://www.z2systems.com/np/clients/aahs/giftstore.jsp)). If you have questions, or if you need to arrange a pick-up after payment is made, contact Sarah Herr at [sherr@desert.com](mailto:sherr@desert.com).

## Cornerstone

Darlene Lizarraga, Director of Marketing  
Arizona State Museum

### Shakespeare's World

*From February 15 to March 15, 2016, the Arizona State Museum (ASM) will be hosting an exhibit titled, First Folio! The Book That Gave Us Shakespeare. Although Shakespeare is not within ASM's purview, it is definitely within its mission to present life-enriching experiences for the public. We are pleased to be able to partner with our colleagues across campus for this purpose whenever possible. We are particularly honored to be included in the 2016 Shakespeare celebrations by serving as the exhibit site of the First Folio. We congratulate our colleagues at the University of Arizona Libraries for having entered the competitive process that resulted in this great honor for the University of Arizona. You are all invited to join us to see the First Folio and its accompanying exhibit. This rare opportunity will enrich us all. To get you in the mood, Raymond H. Thompson, ASM Director Emeritus, offers a sweeping overview of the world in Shakespeare's time.*

While William Shakespeare (1564–1616) was busy creating modern English, writing sonnets and plays, and producing pithy quotations for future politicians, pundits, and scholars, a few other things were happening that had far-reaching, often unexpected consequences.

Columbus did not provide Europeans with a short route to the Orient. Instead, he presented them with a huge land mass that separated them from it and they searched for ways of getting around it. In 1566–1568, Martin Frobisher made three voyages from England into the Canadian Arctic in a failed effort to find the much desired Northwest Passage to the Orient. To add to his disappointment, the many tons of rock he brought back to England contained no gold. In China, the almost 300-year-long Ming dynasty was ended in 1644 by Manchu invaders who limited Western access to the port of Canton.

Closer to home, Turkish aggression in southwestern Europe was stopped at the gates of Vienna in 1539, causing the bakers of that city to celebrate by creating a delightful pastry in the shape of a crescent, thereby enabling us to enjoy a croissant with our breakfast coffee. The Turks were further restrained when Spain and Venice defeated

the Ottoman fleet at the Battle of Lepanto in 1571. This post-Crusades encounter with Islam put the Ottoman Empire, which controlled most of the Islamic world, into a slow decline. Turkey was the source of the tulips that were taken to Holland and so fascinated the Dutch that they succumbed to an incredible tulipomania that ultimately set the stage for the founding of Holland, Michigan, the tulip capital of America.

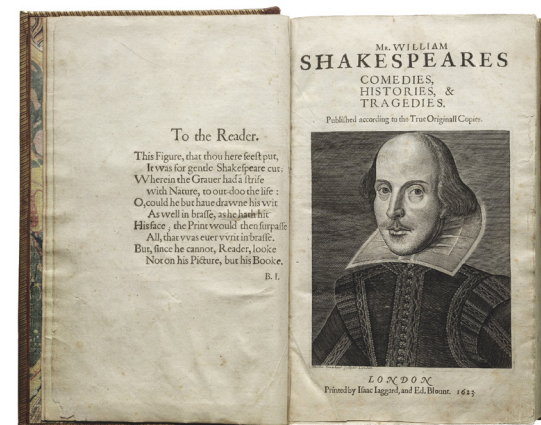
Farther north, the Russians overcame their “Time of Troubles” from 1604 to 1613 by making Michael Romanov the tsar, thereby creating a powerful dynasty that ruled until the Communist Revolution of 1917.

Francis Drake greatly clarified the English and European conception of their shrinking world by circumnavigating the globe 1577–1580.

Avoiding Frobisher's problems, he sailed south through Spanish waters, turned west around the tip of South America, explored the Pacific coast of the New World (including a brief stop in San Francisco Bay), and sailed across the Pacific Ocean to the

Orient and home. By repeating the earlier Magellan voyage of 1519–1522, Drake demonstrated that the earth had to be seen as one rather than several worlds.

Spain's efforts tried to curtail English sea power failed when Drake, Frobisher, and other English sea captains defeated the famous Spanish Armada in 1588, ending Spain's control of the seas during the sixteenth century.



Title page of the First Folio. Martin Droeshout. Shakespeare. Engraving, 1623. (Courtesy of Folger Shakespeare Library)

(continued on page 14)



(continued from page 13)

Shakespeare, who probably never set foot outside of England, was impressed by sailors' tales of hurricanes and shipwrecks around Bermuda. In *The Tempest*, he created a fantasy island peopled by magical outsiders, setting the stage for the enduring cottage industry of explaining the peopling of the New World by fantasies ranging from the lost tribes and continents of earlier times to the various visitors from outer space of our day.

European nations soon entered into a fierce competition to establish colonies in North America. France got an early start with the founding of Montreal by Jacques Cartier in 1536, and by 1608, Samuel de Champlain had put New France on the map with the founding of Quebec.

Spain was slow to expand the northern frontier of its "Indies." Pedro Menéndez established St. Augustine in Florida in 1565, and at the same time, destroyed a French Huguenot community in nearby South Carolina. Juan de Oñate followed the explorations of Coronado in northwestern Mexico by establishing a colony in present day northern New Mexico in 1598. The city of Santa Fe was founded in 1610. This colony was destroyed during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, and the Spanish were unable to rebuild until 1692.

The British suffered several false starts before they were able to establish their first permanent settlement in Virginia at Jamestown in 1607. Recent archaeological research has revealed many details about that troubled colony, with its partly mythic tales of Captain John Smith, the Powhatan Indian chief, and his daughter Pocahontas. In 1614, Pocahontas married John Rolfe, who played an important role in making tobacco the basis of the Virginia economy.

In 1620, the Pilgrims, heading for Virginia, were blown off course and landed at Plymouth in Massachusetts and became the source of some of the most cherished myths about early American history.

Although the Dutch had wrested control of the East Indies from the Portuguese in 1597, they did not attempt a colony in North America until the establishment of New Amsterdam on Manhattan Island in 1624. After several years of maritime conflict with the English they ceded it to England and put their energies into trade with the Orient.

In an unusual act of tolerance for the time, King Henry IV of France issued the Edict of Nantes in 1598, giving many rights to the Huguenots, the Calvinist Protestants of France. However, the deeply held prejudices of the day prevailed, and many Huguenots left France long before Louis XIV withdrew, in 1685, the rights granted in the Edict of Nantes, condemning all French Protestants to death or exile. In 1688, Huguenots founded New Rochelle on the mainland shore of Long Island Sound where they found a new home among Dutch and English Protestants. In England, Huguenots made significant contributions to science, medicine, and literature during the Enlightenment. Much later, in 1832, a Huguenot descendent, Peter Mark Roget, produced his unique Thesaurus, which helps us divine the many nuances and connotations of the words in the language that Shakespeare bequeathed to us.

In Spain, Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra, who was wounded at the Battle of Lepanto, sold into slavery in Algeria for five years, and like Shakespeare, died in April 1616, created the great masterpiece of Spanish literature, *Don Quixote*, in two parts (1604 and 1615). His contemporary, Lope Félix de Vega Carpio, like Shakespeare, produced many plays and put Spanish drama on a solid foundation.

The *King James Version of the Bible* (completed in 1614) and the *Anglican Book of Common Prayer* (1552) joined the works of Shakespeare as anchors of modern English.

Beginning in 1608, Francis Bacon and others invented the empirical method in science and set the stage for the Enlightenment beginning in 1650, one of the products of which was the academic discipline of Anthropology, which at the UA, has just celebrated 100 years of service to the state and the nation.

The pent-up religious and political issues that were plaguing Europe at the turn of the seventeenth century finally came to a head in the Thirty Years War (1618-1648) that ravaged much of central Europe and depopulated large regions in Germany. Some Swiss Mennonite families, including a Haury family, were invited to resettle such an area in the Palatinate. Members of the Haury family later emigrated to Kansas where Gustav Haury, the first to be born in America, helped found Bethel College, the oldest Mennonite

(continued on page 16)



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institution of higher learning in the country. His youngest son, Emil, one of the most distinguished archaeologists of the twentieth century, became, in 1938, Director of the Arizona State Museum, the museum which today is pleased and honored to display a Shakespeare *First Folio* for the enjoyment and edification of the people of Arizona.

## Archaeology Café

Welcome to Archaeology Café, an informal forum where you can learn more about the Southwest's deep history and speak directly to experts.



Archaeology Southwest's popular program is beginning its sixth season in Tucson (on the patio of Casa Vicente, 375 S. Stone Avenue) and its second season in Phoenix (in the Aztec Room at Macayo's Central, 4001 N. Central Avenue). Presentations begin after 6:00 p.m., although it is best to arrive by about 5:30 p.m. to get settled, as seating is open and unreserved, but limited.

The program is free, but participants are encouraged to order their own refreshments. Although kids may attend with adult supervision, Archaeology Cafés are best for adults and young adults.

### Tucson Schedule:

March 1, 2016: *Fire, Climate and Society – Past, Present, and Future*, Christopher Roos

April 5, 2016: *Collaborative Research with Native Communities*, Maren Hopkins

May 3, 2016: *Consent and Dissent in Deep Time*, Lewis Borck

### Phoenix Schedule:

February 16, 2016: *From Data to Digital Humanities*, Douglas Gann

March 15, 2016: *The Relationships among Social Interaction, Economics and Culture*, Matthew Peeples

April 19, 2016: *Archaeology of the Human Experience*, Michelle Hegmon

## 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*
- ☐ \$40 **Glyphs members** receive *Glyphs*
- ☐ \$35 **Student Kiva members** receive both *Kiva* and *Glyphs*
- ☐ \$75 **Contributing members** receive *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- ☐ \$120 **Supporting members** receive *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- ☐ \$300 **Sponsoring members** receive *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- ☐ \$1,000 **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.

### Institutional Subscriptions

For institutional subscriptions to *Kiva*, contact Maney Publishing at [subscriptions@maneypublishing.com](mailto:subscriptions@maneypublishing.com) or <http://maneypublishing.com/index.php/journals/kiv>. 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](http://www.az-arch-and-hist.org), or by mailing the form below to:

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

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

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### Board of Directors 2015-2016

A A H S



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Arizona State Museum  
University of Arizona  
Tucson, Arizona 85721-0026  
USA

## RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

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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