



glyphs

The Monthly Newsletter of the
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society

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September 2015



*A Mimbres Style III bowl
with designs showing
intertwined snakes and
fish, from the Ronnie
site, southwestern New
Mexico.*

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**Next General Meeting: September 21, 2015
7:30 p.m.
University Medical Center
www.az-arch-and-hist.org**

President's Message

by Jesse Ballenger

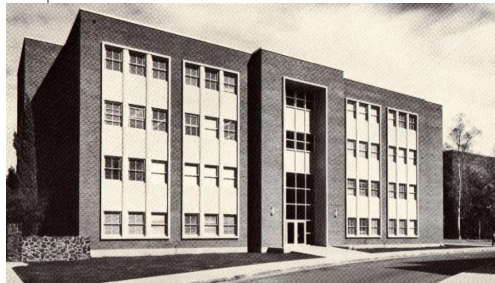
Congratulations to the School of Anthropology at the University of Arizona, as September 15 marks their centennial celebration! I looked up the date on Wikipedia, the receptacle of at least several thousand peoples' information.

Another event that happened on September 15, a year later, was the first use of tanks at the Battle of the Somme. I suppose it is metaphorical for archaeology at the School of Anthropology. Other random September 15 occurrences include the births of Marco Polo

and James Fenimore Cooper. The Soviets tested an impressive nuclear bomb on September 14. September 16 events are less impressive. The Mayflower boarded. Boring!

Looking at the birth dates of historic figures and celebrities reminded me of the birthday problem. In 1939, Richard von Mises asked, "How many people must be in a room before the probability that some share a birthday, ignoring the year and ignoring leap days, becomes at least 50 percent?" It is not a 1 in 366 chance, which has a 100 percent probability considering the leap year, but much tighter because of things like culture and environment. It turns out to be 23. There is a 99.9 percent chance that two people share a birthday in a room of 70 people. Anyway, it is guaranteed that someone at the centennial event will share a birthday with the School of Anthropology.

The Society did not convene in August, but we were represented by a hearty and enthusiastic team at the Pecos Conference. To those fortunate enough to have attended, thank you for visiting the AAHS table and exhibits. Also, a special thanks to Rich Lange and several other committee members for nominating and honoring this year's award recipients.



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.

- Sept. 21, 2015: Michelle Hegmon, *The Archaeology of the Human Experience*
- Oct. 19, 2015: Chuck LaRue and Laurie Webster, *Ancient Woodworking, Animal Use, and Hunting Practices in Southeastern Utah: New Insights from the Study of Early Perishable Collections*
- Nov. 16, 2015: Deni Seymour, *The Earliest Apache in Arizona: Evidence and Arguments*



Library Benefit Book Sale

Saturday, September 26, 2015

10:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m.

ASM Lobby, Free Admission



This very popular USED book sale is hosted by the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society. Books start at \$2.00, journals as low as \$0.50. Huge selections in anthropology with emphasis on U.S. Southwest and northern Mexico; non-academic materials, too! Proceeds benefit the ASM Library, AAHS, ASM, and AAC members admitted one hour early (9:00 a.m.) for exclusive shopping!

Volunteers needed to set up, tear down, and staff the book sale. If you can help, contact Katherine Cerino at kcerino@gmail.com.

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, or 520.881.2244.

September 21: Topic of the General Meeting

The Archaeology of the Human Experience

by Michelle Hegmon

The Archaeology of the Human Experience (AHE) is a new initiative concerned with understanding what it was actually like to live in the past that archaeologists study (Hegmon 2013, 2016). This talk will have three parts, as follows. First, I will summarize several examples of work done in this paradigm, which focus on documenting the conditions of life and human well-being in the past. In one case, people in the ancient Southwest were able to recreate their society, moving from difficult and violent times to more prosperous and peaceful times. Then, I will discuss ideas for participatory archaeology that gives people—including students and the interested public—a better understanding of life in the past. Importantly, this kind of work is integral to the Archaeology of the Human Experience paradigm. For example, by documenting the thermal properties of dwellings, we can understand the relative advantages and disadvantages of different kinds of settlements and consider the idea that the beautiful cliff dwellings of Mesa Verde were actually refuges from conflict. I will conclude with a discussion of future directions, including an archaeology of creativity regarding the paintings on Mimbres pottery.

Suggested Readings:

Hegmon, Michelle (guest editor)

2013 Special Issue: Archaeology of the Human Experience. *The SAA Archaeological Record* 13(5):13-39.

Hegmon, Michelle, Matthew Peeples, Ann Kinzig, Stephanie Kulow, Cathryn
M. Meegan, and Margaret C. Nelson

2008 Social Transformation and Its Human Costs in the Prehispanic U.S. Southwest. *American Anthropologist* 110:313-324.

Nelson, Margaret C., and Michelle Hegmon (editors)

2010 *Mimbres: Lives and Landscapes*. School of Advanced Research Press, Santa Fe.

Speaker Michelle Hegmon received her Ph.D. in 1990 from the University of Michigan. Dr. Hegmon is a professor of anthropology in the School of Human Evolution and Social Change at Arizona State University. Her research has long focused on the social realm and on the U.S. Southwest, particularly the Mimbres and Mesa Verde regions. Her recent research comparing social transformations across various regions in the Southwest brought to the fore issues of “suffering,” which led her to develop the Archaeology of the Human Experience approach. This is the subject of a forthcoming book to be published as an Archaeological Paper of the American Anthropological Association.



SOUTHWEST SYMPOSIUM

The Southwest Symposium promotes new ideas and directions in the archaeology of the United States Southwest and the Mexican Northwest. The 2016 symposium focuses on *Engaged Archaeology*, showcasing collaborative and participatory work with descendant groups and local communities, public archaeology, and interdisciplinary work, in spoken and poster sessions. The conference will be held on the campus of the University of Arizona in Tucson, January 14–16, 2016.

The program includes two days of invited paper and poster symposia, a welcome reception at the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, a public session downtown Thursday evening, and a reception at the Tucson Marriott University Park, co-hosted by the Arizona State Museum and the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society.

For more information and registration, please visit: <https://www.regonline.com/builder/site/default.aspx?EventID=1655911>.

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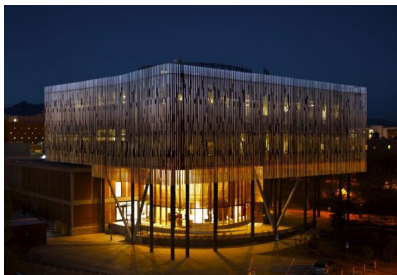
Upcoming AAHS Field Trips

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

Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research

September 12, 2015; 9:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.

Join us for a tour of the world famous Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research at the University of Arizona. This tour, led by Dr. Ron Towner, will showcase the new Bryant Bannister Tree-Ring Building – a state-of-the-art facility containing outstanding laboratories for exploring all aspects of dendrochronology, as well as the only federally recognized archive for all tree-ring samples from federal lands.



The equally famous UA Radiocarbon Lab, headed by Dr. Greg Hodgins, will also be visited during the tour.

To register for the trip, contact Cannon Daughtrey at cannondaughtrey@gmail.com.

Pima Canyon, South Mountains, Phoenix October 24, 2015

The South Mountains of Phoenix contain an enormous amount of rock art. Join Hohokam petroglyph scholar, Aaron Wright, for an off-trail tour of the Pima Canyon area in the South Mountains of Phoenix.



Given time and energy, we may take in a second canyon in the afternoon. The tour is limited to 20 people, and AAHS membership is required. Carpooling will be organized for those coming from Tucson. To register, contact Katherine Cerino at kcerino@gmail.com.

2015 AAHS APPRECIATION AWARDS

It takes time and effort from many individuals to successfully keep a volunteer organization afloat. Each September, the AAHS Board recognizes a short list of people who have gone above and beyond in contributing to various AAHS programs, including field

trips, classes, publications, and excavations. This has been a very successful year for the Society, and the Board would like to recognize seven people whose contributions have been significant.

The field trip program is popular with members, and it takes a great deal of planning

and organization. A year ago, **Cannon Daughtrey** enthusiastically assumed the role of Field Trip Coordinator. She brought together a team of graduate students and young professionals who broadened the scope of the trips to include more historical sites. We are very pleased that Cannon is continuing in this role for the coming year.

There are people who quietly do all sorts of small but essential tasks. Over the years, **Madelyn Cook** has been one of those people. The Board has recognized her efforts previously, with awards in 1996 and 2007. This year's award is in appreciation of Madelyn's role in processing thank you letters for book donations for the annual AAHS book sale, a job she has done for many years.

Linda Gregonis is another person who has contributed to AAHS in many ways over a long period of time. For the past several decades, she has produced the annual *Kiva* index. She is a past *Kiva* editor, a significant contributor to the Whiptail project, and has volunteered to analyze the ceramics for the AAHS excavations at both the Redtail site and Desperation Ranch. Her long-term contributions were previously recognized by the Board with an award in 1992.

AAHS classes are especially appreciated by our members, and their organization is a significant task. **Louis Hillman** so enjoyed the



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“Hohokam 101” class that he offered to organize the “At the Point of Contact” class last winter. It would not have happened without his efforts, and he has offered to organize future classes for the Society. Additionally, Lou is one of those people who just steps up when an obvious task is in front of him whether it’s selling t-shirts, helping out with book sales, or updating the software on our laptop.

The Publications Committee is pivotal to AAHS and is a significant time commitment. *Stephanie Whittlesey* is stepping down from the committee after many years of service. In addition to her work with the Publications Committee, she has participated on two *Kiva* editor search committees.

The Desperation Ranch excavation was one of the top priorities of the AAHS Board in the past year. Many people donated their time and continue to do so to complete this project. However, several people were instrumental. The project would not have occurred without *Rene and Tony Donaldson* who live in Portal. Tony made the original introduction to the landowner; Rene mobilized the community and contributed to the excavations. Their financial contributions to the project were significant.

Dan Arnit also contributed significantly to the Desperation Ranch project. Dan towed his backhoe to Portal and used his legendary backhoe skills to the excavation. The Arnit’s also played a pivotal role enabling the estate to donate a conservation easement to protect this important archaeological site.

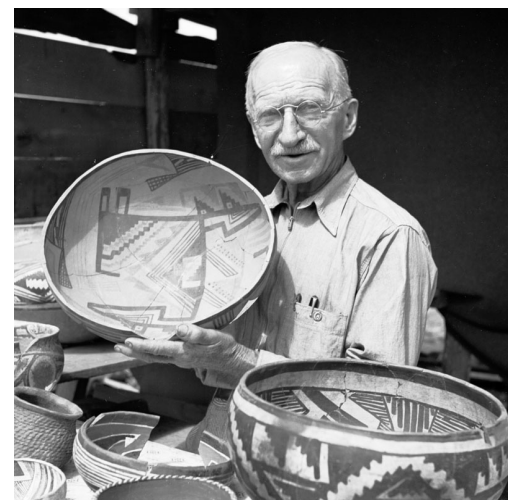
We are very grateful to these individuals for their contributions to AAHS, as we are to all who give of their time and efforts each year. Please join us in honoring them at our September 21 monthly meeting.

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.

BYRON CUMMINGS

By Raymond H. Thompson

On a late summer day in 1915, Byron Cummings arrived in Tucson to develop a Department of Archaeology and the Arizona State Museum at the University of Arizona. He brought to these challenges: a good education in the Classics at Rutgers, B.A. 1889, M.A. 1892; a deep interest in past cultures; 22 years of teaching and administrative experience at the University of Utah; an established reputation as a pioneering archaeologist; a deep sense of responsibility; a sincere respect for truth; enormous energy; a strong will; and great vision. He not only set the stage for an internationally respected program in anthropology, but he also taught some of the leading archaeologists of the last century. As we commemorate the 100th anniversary of that program, it is appropriate that we honor him as our founding father.



In 1893, Cummings accepted a position at the University of Utah, where he became a popular teacher, a skilled administrator, and a famous archaeologist. In March 1915, he resigned from the University of Utah and offered his services to the University of Arizona (UA), which he had heard was interested in establishing “a program in anthropology.” Then-UA President Rufus Bernhard von KleinSmid gave him a part-time job as Head of the Department of Archaeology and Director of the Arizona State Museum (ASM),

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beginning 15 September 1915. Cummings, President von KleinSmid, and Governor George W. P. Hunt were advocates of the Progressive policies of President Theodore Roosevelt, and they worked together



Byron Cummings on a field trip at Ben Wetherhill's place near Navajo Mountain, 1930. Cummings (in hat) is standing with a group of his students: Ben Shaw, Walter Olmsby. Seated left to right: Morris Burford, Mayme Burford, Clara Lee Tanner, Henrietta Marie Gunst, Muriel Hann. (Courtesy of Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona; ASM Pix-1643-x-1)

not only to expand Arizona's fledgling university but also to make anthropology a key player in that effort.

During his first five years at Arizona, Cummings developed and taught a half dozen new courses in archaeology and all the courses in Greek and

Latin; served as Dean of the College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences and Dean of Men; continued his archaeological explorations in northern Arizona; converted his 1919 summer field trip into the first Archaeological Field School for credit as a part of the University's first Summer School; unpacked the collections of the ASM and put them on exhibit; personally catalogued both old and new specimens; created the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society; and gave dozens of highly popular public lectures, all with the help of only his oldest sister, Emma.

Although Cummings' idea of a museum was rather antiquarian, he had a good understanding of the nature of anthropology and kept abreast of trends in this fairly new academic discipline. He knew that to create a well-rounded program in anthropology, he needed faculty specialists in ethnology, linguistics, and physical anthropology. In 1927, while also serving as President of the University, he recruited

T. T. Waterman, a 1914 Columbia Ph.D. teaching at Berkeley, to offer courses in ethnology and linguistics. Waterman's departure for Hawaii the following year frustrated that early effort to broaden the curriculum. In 1928, the UA awarded the first M.A. degrees in Archaeology to Clara Lee Fraps (Tanner), Emil Haury, and Florence Hawley (Ellis). Cummings immediately enlisted their help in teaching courses in archaeology. In 1932, he employed University of Chicago doctoral candidate John Provinse to teach physical anthropology and ethnology. Provinse left after four years to work for the Soil Conservation Service on the Navajo Reservation. Once again, Cummings persevered, and in 1936, he asked Norman Gabel, a Harvard doctoral candidate, to teach physical anthropology and moved Museum Assistant Harry Getty to the Department to offer the courses in ethnology.

That Cummings was able to achieve so much during years of the Great Depression is remarkable. It is unfortunate, therefore, that budget cuts ultimately required the retirement of the most senior faculty, including Cummings. In November 1936, Cummings, then age 76, visited Haury at the Gila Pueblo Archaeological Foundation in Globe to inform him of his hope that Haury would replace him in 1937. Although Cummings' considerable success in broadening the curriculum is not fully appreciated, it is clear that, despite the scarcity of candidates and funding during the Depression, he made real progress toward his goal of a comprehensive program in anthropology, and Haury vigorously continued Cummings' policies.

There is no better measure of the quality of Cummings' emerging program than the success of his students. At Arizona, between 1927, when the first B.A.s in Archaeology were awarded, and 1938, when Cummings retired, 90 B.A. and M.A. degrees were granted, half of them to women. Four of his students, Emil Haury, Edward Spicer, Waldo Wedel, and Gordon Willey, were elected to the National Academy of Sciences.

Our personal and intellectual debt to Cummings is profound. As we celebrate the glories of Anthropology's, we must acknowledge that those glories are the direct result of the very real and enduring achievements of that energetic Classical scholar who came here and started it all 100 years ago.

Cornerstone

*Darlene Lizarraga, Director of Marketing
Arizona State Museum*

Byron Cummings and His Students

By Darlene Lizarraga

This year, 2015, is the centennial of an event of great importance to the University of Arizona. On 15 September 1915 Classical scholar Byron Cummings, who had recently resigned from the University of Utah over a long-smoldering issue of freedom of speech, came to Tucson to begin his long and productive career at the fledgling University of Arizona. He contributed in many ways to its development as head of the brand new department of archaeology, first director of the Arizona State Museum, dean of the College of Letters, Arts, and Sciences, dean of men, acting president, and in 1927/28, president. However, it was as professor of archaeology that he contributed the most, for he was an inspiring teacher whose lively accounts of his archaeological explorations in northern Arizona filled students with the excitement of discovery, a glimpse of past cultures, and an appreciation for both the romance and the reality of southwestern archaeology. He motivated some of them to embark on distinguished careers in anthropology. Ray Thompson has shared with me some anecdotes about the serendipitous events that brought some of these students together with Byron Cummings.

In 1927, two of them, Clara Lee Fraps (Tanner) and Emil Walter Haury, were the first students to earn a B.A. degree under his guidance. Clara Lee, who was an 18-year-old freshman in 1923, had planned to be a journalist but she changed her major to archaeology after taking a course with Cummings (although she also majored in English as a prudent occupational hedge). She went on to earn one of the first M.A. degrees in archaeology in 1928. Cummings needed help and offered her a position as an instructor to teach Greek and Roman archaeology. According to Clara Lee, when she accepted the position, he said, "Now Clara Lee, I want you to go home, wash your face, pack your bag, and go to Europe before you start teaching."

She needed no further encouragement and sailed to Europe with a friend to visit museums and archaeological sites in the summer of 1928, returning in time to teach her first class in the fall. During her half century of teaching at the University of Arizona she became an authority on southwestern Indian arts and crafts and served as a beloved pioneering role model for many young women aspiring to be anthropologists.

Her classmate, Emil Haury, began his freshman year at Bethel College in Newton, Kansas, the nation's oldest Mennonite school where his father was a founding member of the faculty. Emil and his boyhood friends collected arrowheads, read all about American Indians, and dreamed of becoming archaeologists, all the while wondering how in the world to make it happen. Fortunately, the Prince of Serendip came to the rescue. A former faculty colleague of Emil's father, Emil Richert Riesen happened to be teaching philosophy at the University of Arizona and learned that Cummings was making a trip to Washington to seek funding from the National Geographic Society for his excavations at Cuicuilco in central Mexico. Riesen suggested that Cummings stop in Kansas at Bethel College and give a lecture on his archaeological excavations in northern Arizona. Emil attended that lecture in early 1924 and asked Cummings to let him join that summer's archaeological work in Arizona. Cummings could not grant that request because he would be working in Mexico, but he urged Emil to stay in touch.



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Emil wrote to Cummings the following year, and again asked to be considered for the summer's expedition in Arizona. Once again, Cummings had to explain that he would be in Mexico, but he added a comment that he considered Mexico to be one of the best places to be introduced to archaeology. Emil's father responded by offering



to pay railroad fare to Mexico if Cummings would include his son in the Cuicuilco expedition. Cummings not only agreed, but also offered to pay Emil's rail fare from Mexico to Tucson and give him a student job in the Arizona State Museum so that

he could complete his college education at Arizona with a major in archaeology. Emil helped Andrew Ellicott Douglass develop tree-ring dating, worked with Harold Gladwin at the Gila Pueblo Archaeological Foundation, earned a Ph.D. at Harvard, replaced Cummings in 1937, and vigorously continued Cummings's efforts to establish a program in anthropology.

The same year that Clara Lee and Emil graduated with B.A. degrees in archaeology, John Charles McGregor entered the University of Arizona proudly sporting a new moustache, but not sure of what he wanted to study. Unfortunately, moustaches were reserved for seniors then, so when McGregor spotted a group of upper classmen bent on hazing freshmen, he dashed into the Arizona State Museum, then located in the west stadium, to avoid them. The ever gracious Byron Cummings greeted him, showed him around the museum, and told him about the program in anthropology. McGregor took a course on archaeology from Cummings and was hooked. He earned a B.A. in 1931, an M.A. in 1932, and went onto Chicago for a

Ph.D. He worked at the Museum of Northern Arizona and then became a faculty member at the University of Illinois – perhaps still sporting a moustache.

Gordon Randolph Willey, a self-proclaimed southern California beach boy, knew when he was in high school that he wanted to be an archaeologist, but like everyone else with such aspirations, he did not know how to get there. His high school history teacher told him that he should study with Byron Cummings, but commented that he wondered about going to a back water place like Arizona instead of Berkeley. In 1931 Willey showed up in Tucson for registration and discovered that Cummings was a much older person than he had imagined and, because Cummings signed him up for introductory anthropology with Clara Lee instead of an exciting course in archaeological adventures, he realized that Cummings recognized Willey was much more youthful than he had expected him to be. Willey ran on the track team and set the Arizona record for the 100 yard dash. At a summer event, while at Kinishba, both Willey and Cummings won races in their respective age groups.

Willey says that he continued in his California-beach-boy role during the summer while he was an undergraduate but agreed to go to Kinishba the first summer he was a graduate student. Willey thoroughly enjoyed that summer, commenting that “summer archaeology in the White Mountains was as pleasant if not more so, than life on the beach back home in California.” He had earlier dug at the University Indian Ruin where he showed up proudly and dapperly wearing an antique silk pith helmet. Willey recalled that Cummings had a hard time not laughing as he commented, “Mr, Willey appears to be all set to play the part of an archaeologist in an H. Rider Haggard play.” Willey wrote on archaeological method for his master's thesis which presaged his later important contributions



Point of Pines 1948. Photographer: E.B Sayles. (Courtesy of Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona; ASM 3237)

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to method, theory and history in American archaeology. He earned a Ph.D. at Columbia, worked in Andean and Mesoamerican archaeology and was appointed Bowditch Professor at Harvard.

Albert Henry Schroeder grew up New York City nurturing a deep interest in archaeology. He had the unique experience of learning about archaeology from Franz Boas, Byron Cummings, Odd Halseth, and Emil Haury. As a very small boy Al found a chipped stone projectile point that he shared with Franz Boas, who happened to be a neighbor. When in high school he heard Byron Cummings give a lecture in New York and in a discussion after the lecture Cummings invited Al to come to the University of Arizona to major in archaeology. Al began his Arizona education under Cummings but completed it under Haury. He also worked with Odd Halseth at Pueblo Grande Museum in Phoenix on a WPA project that involved the trenching of trash mounds in the Salt River Valley and allowed Al to expand our knowledge of the Hohokam beyond Snaketown. His experience is an example of the smooth transition from Cummings to Haury at Arizona. Schroeder joined the National Park Service, became chief of interpretation for the Southwest region and published widely on many topics.

These brief anecdotes remind us that Cummings believed that the social context of his program in anthropology was as important as its intellectual content. As the University of Arizona celebrates the centennial of his arrival in Tucson, it is to be hoped that his concept of social-intellectual collaboration will continue to be an important part of anthropological training at the University of Arizona.



AAHS is pleased to offer a new benefit of membership! All members can now access current digital versions of *Kiva* for free with an AAHS username and password. If you renew your membership online, you have already created these passwords. Visit the AAHS home page, or Publications menu to log in and enjoy *Kiva* articles, even before they show up in your mailbox.

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:

- October 6, 2015: *Big Data and Big Questions: The Archaeometry Laboratory at the University of Missouri Research Reactor*, Jeffrey Ferguson
- November 3, 2015: *Religion and Religious Architecture: A Historical Approach to Interpreting Kivas*, Katherine Dungan
- December 1, 2015: *Ancient Cultural Landscapes in Southeastern Utah and the Big Questions of Anthropology*, Jonathan Till
- 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:

- October 20, 2015: *Pan-Regional Exchange Systems and High-Status Goods*, Arthur Vokes
- November 17, 2015: *Exploring and Protecting the Great Bend of the Gila*, Aaron Wright

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January 19, 2016: *Canal Irrigation Studies on the Gila River Indian Community and Modern Water-Rights Issues*, Kyle Woodson and Wesley Miles

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

Please remember to provide us with a change of address as soon as you know your new address. If you have a User ID and Password, you can manage this online. Alternatively, please email Mike Diehl, Vice President, Membership (mdiehl@desert.com), who will be happy to take care of that for you. Even if you need to change your address just for the summer, please notify AAHS so you can receive *Glyphs* and other information.



Help us plan the celebration. We are looking for a group of volunteers to work with AAHS Board Member Suzanne Crawford to come up with plans to mark our 100th anniversary. We anticipate some event at the Southwest Symposium to be held in Tucson in January 2016 and at the 2016 Pecos Conference to be held in Las Cruces, as well as a local celebration. There will be a budget provided – the amount yet to be determined. You do not need to be local to participate in organizing and brainstorming. If you are interested in helping please send an email to Suzanne at suzanne2400@gmail.com.

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.

Membership Categories

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

For institutional subscriptions to *Kiva*, contact Maney Publishing at 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, or by mailing the form below to:
Michael Diehl, VP Membership
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Arizona State Museum, The University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721-0026

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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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