



GLYPHS

The Monthly Newsletter of the
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
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Prominent solar marker glyph at Sutherland Wash, which may also be a representation of a flower (photograph by Janine Hernbrode).

Next General Meeting: May 20, 2013
7:30 p.m., Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center
www.az-arch-and-hist.org

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Today I received an announcement for the Paleoamerican Odyssey planned in Santa Fe this October. It's a heavy dose of Clovis and pre-Clovis research, but it's also a huge artifact show, featuring as many as 30 collections that span the Paleoindian period.

If it seems like archaeologists are recognizing pre-Clovis sites at an unprecedented pace, it might be because in 2007, Michael Waters and Thomas Stafford limited the age of Clovis to no more than 13,100 years ago. This is a good strategy for discovering pre-Clovis sites, as long as they don't contain Clovis artifacts. For example, four years later, Michael Waters and others reported artifacts below the Clovis component at the Debra L. Friedkin site, in Texas. This is arguably the least contested pre-Clovis site in North America south of the ice sheets. They actually called it "proto-Clovis," however, because the artifacts resemble Clovis flaked stone technology. So, some "pre-Clovis" sites may eventually turn out to be "older Clovis," but not without the discovery of a Clovis projectile point.

If you're interested in saying "Clovis" a zillion times and seeing proto-Clovis and other remarkable evidence first-hand, you will want to visit the conference web page and consider attending (see announcement on page 9).

Coincidentally, Saul Hedquist recently informed me that The Arizona

Paleoindian Projectile Point database is now on-line. Arizona has never had a strong pre-Clovis contender, and nobody would recognize a pre-Clovis projectile point if they saw one. The state does, however, have a remarkable record of Clovis and later groups. The Arizona Paleoindian Projectile Point Survey originated as a collaborative effort by volunteers from Statistical Research, Inc., WestLand Resources, Inc., Archaeology Southwest, School of Anthropology (University of Arizona), Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, and the Arizona Site Stewards Program. The 2011 database is accessible on The Digital Archaeological Record (tDAR). If you like archaeology and you haven't visited tDAR yet, I recommend trying the search engine. The downloads are free, and they include a rich assortment of archaeological studies, new and old.

Southern Arizona has a much more recent problem that hasn't attracted the same level of enthusiasm as the quest for Clovis and pre-Clovis sites, but that is arguably just as important. We know that Clovis people were hunting in southern Arizona around 12,900 years ago. But, we are hard-pressed to find buried sites that predate 4,000 years ago, and to find a well-preserved site older than 5,000 years ago is cause for amazement. The same pattern holds up in the western Papaguería, and in the Phoenix Basin.

This period is critical for understanding the arrival, dispersal, and development of maize agriculture, but sites of that age somehow elude us. We typically explain the pre-maize gap in the archaeological record as a combination punch of harsh environmental conditions and erosion, but radiocarbon dating in the Lower Gila, Santa Cruz, and especially the San Pedro river valleys indicates that 5,000- to 13,000-year-old sediments are preserved out there. I think that the upper San Pedro River may have the most accessible and promising sites for pushing back the arrival of maize, although no army of archae-

ologists is clambering at its door to find them.

Finally, it was my pleasure to learn that the Scholarship and Research Committee awarded a dozen travel and research grants last month, and I thank the hard work of Mike Lindeman (co-chair), Doug Mitchell (co-chair), Deborah Huntley, Jenny Adams, Laurie Webster, Ken Fleshman, and Arthur Vokes. I hope the travel grant recipients enjoyed their experiences at the SAA annual meeting, and I wish the research awardees good luck with their projects.

— Jesse Ballenger

AAHS LECTURE SERIES

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

- May 20, 2013: Janine Hernbrode and Peter Boyle, *Hohokam Petroglyphs at Sutherland Wash: Flower World and Gender Imagery*
- June 17, 2013: J. Homer Thiel, *Recent Discoveries at the Hardy Site and Fort Lowell*
- July 15, 2013: William H. Doelle, *Tucson Underground: The Archaeology of a Desert Community*
- August 2013: No meeting: Pecos Conference
- Sept. 16, 2013: TBA
- Oct. 21, 2013: Laurie Webster, *New Research with the Earliest Perishable Collections from Southeastern Utah*
- Nov. 18, 2013: J. Jefferson Reid, *Prehistory, Personality, and Place: Emil W. Haury and the Mogollon Controversy*
- Dec. 16, 2013: Stephen H. Lekson, *Mimbres: Its Causes and Consequences*

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AAHS HAPPENINGS

TOPIC OF THE MAY GENERAL MEETING

Hohokam Petroglyphs at Sutherland Wash: Flower World and Gender Imagery

by Janine Hernbrode and Peter Boyle

A place of special significance to the late pre-Classic Hohokam is located at the base of the western slope of the Santa Catalina Mountains near Tucson. Taken in context with other anthropological information, it appears that Sutherland Wash Rock Art District was a ceremonial place, with an emphasis on the Uto-Aztec Flower World. Flowers hold special meaning to speakers of Uto-Aztec languages, representing a spiritual landscape, a flowery, colorful, glittering paradise, which can be evoked through prayers, songs, and other human actions. Previously reported in kiva murals and ceramics, Jane H. Hill suggested that such imagery might also be found in rock art.

A rich set of data recently created by a team of volunteers from AAHS and the Arizona Site Stewards includes a detailed recording of 3,251 prehistoric petroglyphs, a variety of surface features, artifacts, trails, solar markers and the results of a rudimentary acoustic experiment. In these data, we found three important lines of evidence suggesting the special significance of Sutherland Wash. The first is the Flower World com-

plex, which is evident not only in petroglyphs representing both realistic and abstract flowers, but also in glyphs depicting important related imagery, including birds and butterflies. Second, the importance of gender is apparent in many male and female anthropomorphs, vulva forms, family groups, birthing scenes, and a landscape that includes yoni and phallus formations. Third, the interaction of sunlight and shadows among some of the panels clearly marked the equinoxes and solstices; one panel is a compelling horizon marker at the summer solstice involving Romo Peak, where copper bells of Mesoamerican origin were found in the 1940s.

We believe that these findings significantly strengthen the evidence for the presence of the Flower World Complex among the pre-Classic Hohokam and, to our knowledge, provide the most comprehensive set of Flower World imagery evident in the medium of rock art. Taken together, our findings provide a glimpse of the Hohokam worldview and its probable Mesoamerican origins.

Suggested Reading:

Hays-Gilpin, Kelley, and Jane H. Hill
1999 The Flower World in Material Culture: An Iconographic Complex in the Southwest and Mesoamerica. *Journal of Anthropological Research* 55:1-37.

Hays-Gilpin, Kelley, Elizabeth A. Newsome, and Emory Sekaquaptewa
2010 Siitalpuva, "Through the Land Brightened with Flowers": Ecology and Cosmology in Mural and Pottery Painting, Hopi and Beyond. In *Painting the Cosmos: Metaphor and Worldview in Images from the Southwest Pueblos and Mexico*, pp. 121-

138. Bulletin No. 67. Museum of Northern Arizona, Flagstaff.

Hill, Jane H.
1992 The Flower World of Old Uto-Aztec. *Journal of Anthropological Research* 48:117-144.

Wallace, Henry D.
2012 The Architecture of Honey Bee Village. In *Life in the Valley of Gold: Archaeological Investigations at Honey Bee Village, A Prehistoric Hohokam Ballcourt Village*, part 2, edited by H. D. Wallace, pp. 709-766. Anthropological Papers No. 48. Archaeology Southwest, Tucson.

Speaker Janine Hernbrode, a graduate of the University of Arizona, took elective courses in anthropology in the 1960s, forming the basis of a lifelong avocational interest in rock art. Her professional life as Director of Camps, Workshops and Field Seminars, National Audubon Society, enabled viewing rock art of many cultures throughout North America. Since her retirement in 2003, she has served on the Tumamoc recording team, completed a project on solar markers, led the Sutherland Wash Rock Art District recording effort, and been honored by the Site Steward Program as AZ Site Steward of the Year 2010 and Research Project of the Year 2012. She is currently on the Boards of both AAHS and Archaeology Southwest and is a member of the American Rock Art Research Association.

Speaker Peter Boyle joined the Tucson community in 2002, and since that time, has pursued his long-standing interest in archaeology. Peter received a Ph.D. in Physiological Psychology from the University of Wisconsin - Madison and was a Postdoctoral Fellow in Biochemistry at the same institution. Formerly, he was head of research and engineering at Kraft Foods, Inc. Peter now volunteers regularly in the laboratory at Archaeology Southwest, where he particularly enjoys ceramic analysis. With Gayle Hartmann, he co-lead the AAHS project to record rock art on Tumamoc Hill, and more recently, has worked on the recording project at Sutherland Wash. He is a past president and vice president of AAHS and is currently a member of the Board of Directors and Treasurer of Archaeology Southwest.

GLYPHS: Information and articles to be included in *Glyphs* must be received by the 10th of each month for inclusion in the next month's issue. Contact me, Emilee Mead, at emilee@desert.com or 520.881.2244.

Investigating the Coal Mining Camps of Vermejo Park Ranch

by Matthew J. Barbour

New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs

Over the past several years, the Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) has conducted archaeological research into the coal towns west of Raton, New Mexico, on Ted Turner's Vermejo Park Ranch, for the New Mexico Abandoned Mine Lands Program (AML). AML is seeking to close the mines on Vermejo Park Ranch, and to bury and reseed the coal piles to return the area to its natural state. The area under reclamation includes the towns of Blossburg, Brilliant, Swastika, and Gardiner.



Top: Native American rockshelter above Seeley Canyon. Bottom: Possible wickiup and culturally modified tree (photographs by Office of Archaeological Studies staff).

Most recently, work has focused on Seeley Canyon, a small canyon within the town of Blossburg. Blossburg is the earliest of the coal mining communities. Known as the "Pittsburgh of the West," the town was founded by Colonel Ed Savage from Blossburg, Pennsylvania, in 1880. Inside Seeley Canyon are the two oldest mines, Blossburg No. 1 and the Old Dutchman. These mines extended for miles underground, creating a labyrinth of tunnels that would eventually connect to the workings at Swastika to the north and Gardiner to the south.

Conditions in the mines were extremely poor. In 1894, an explosion at Blossburg No. 1 caused the death of five workers and the injury of three others. This event subsequently led to a strike in which miners from Blossburg sabotaged the Atchison To-

peka and Santa Fe Railway spur in the adjoining Dillon Canyon. Miners only returned to work when 83 U.S. Deputy Marshals and four companies of U.S. Army soldiers arrived on the scene to calm the situation.

Archaeological survey in the Seeley Canyon area has revealed a treasure trove of archaeological features associated with the mines. These include foundations for stone and concrete structures, machine platforms, adits, shafts, refuse piles, and abandoned railbeds. The features allow archaeologists to reconstruct both the workings of the mines and the social order of the Blossburg community.

In addition, OAS archaeologists discovered several Native American sites, including a wickiup possibly occupied by Apache peoples in the early nineteenth century, and a rockshelter used by an unknown prehistoric group. These sites help us understand land use by Native American people. By identifying these sites, archaeologists can direct labor crews away from these areas during the reclamation process.



Nineteenth century residential structure (photograph by Office of Archaeological Studies staff).

Overall archaeological investigations of the Vermejo Park area have proven to be fruitful in contributing to a better understanding of the development of coal mining and its legacy in northeastern New Mexico. Although no additional research is planned in the area at this time, several OAS publications highlight the results of archaeological investigations in the area. I encourage anyone who would like to learn more to download *The Coal Camps of Vermejo Park Ranch, Colfax County, New Mexico*, by Yvonne R. Oakes and Dorothy A. Zamora from the OAS website www.nmarchaeology.org.

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 electronic submissions to jadams@desert.com, or by mail to Jenny Adams, Desert Archaeology, Inc., 3975 N. Tucson Blvd., Tucson, Arizona 85716.

Linda S. Cordell (1943–2013)

Catherine M. Cameron and Stephen H. Lekson

Linda S. Cordell died suddenly on March 29, 2013. Although retired, she was actively engaged in archaeology. She was found working on a paper that she was to present the following day.

Linda was born on October 11, 1943, in New York. Her mother, Evelyn Seinfeld, was an anthropologist who obtained her Ph.D. at Columbia, and



Linda recalled one of her mother's advisors, Margaret Mead. Linda received her B.A. degree at The George Washington University in Washington D.C., and worked for several years at the Smithsonian Institution (and was once inadvertently locked in the attic of the Natural History museum!). She began her Southwestern career in 1964, as a student on a University of New Mexico field school in northern New Mexico. This began her life-long engagement with the northern Rio Grande, attested by the paper on Galisteo Basin archaeology, which she was writing the day she died.

Linda received her M.A. from the University of Oregon in 1967, and her Ph.D. from the University of California, Santa Barbara in 1972. At Santa Bar-

bara, she worked with Albert Spaulding, the eminent quantitative archaeologist. She joined the faculty of the University of New Mexico (UNM) in 1971, as an Assistant Professor, and began work at Tijeras Pueblo east of Albuquerque. In the early 1980s, she moved the field school to Rowe Ruin in the Pecos Valley, working with Dr. Fred Plog. Both projects trained many Southwestern students. She had a distinguished career at UNM, serving not only as professor, but also as Chair of the department and Acting Vice President of Research.

In 1987, she took the position as Irving Curator and Chair of Anthropology at the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco. In 1993, she accepted a position as Director at the Museum of Natural History at the University of Colorado, Boulder and Professor of Anthropology. She elevated the Museum and Field Studies graduate program to national prominence. Through her persuasion and fund-raising, the museum expanded into a large renovated

building. She was very active in the Department of Anthropology, especially in graduate teaching, and she served as a mentor to many students. She retired from the museum and department in 2006, and moved to Santa Fe. There, she was a Senior Scholar at the School for Advanced Research and also served as external faculty to the Santa Fe Institute.

Linda was a prolific scholar, with 16 books and more than 100 articles and chapters, four of which appeared in 2012. She was perhaps best known for having written the standard textbook on Southwestern archaeology, *Prehistory of the Southwest* (1984), with a second edition in 1997, retitled *Archaeology of the Southwest*, and a third edition with Dr. Maxine McBrinn in 2012.

Linda was fluent in Spanish, and she worked with many Mexican archaeologists. She was co-author with her colleague Beatriz Braniff-C. and others of *La Gran Chichimeca, el Lugar de las Rocas Secas* (2001). Linda also wrote for the public. Some of her most popular books include *Ancient Pueblo Peoples* (1994) and *Chilies to Chocolate, Foods the Americas Gave the World* (1992, co-edited with Nelson Foster). Some of her most important recent

publications involved the analysis of Southwestern ceramics, including the 2012 volume, *Potters and Communities of Practice: Glaze Paint and Polychrome Pottery in the American Southwest, AD 1275 – 1700* (edited with Dr. Judith Habicht-Mauche).

She worked closely with a group of prominent young women ceramists who met frequently in Santa Fe, at "slumber parties" to collaborate on their projects. Linda was also deeply engaged as colleague and friend with Pueblo Indian scholars and artists, as well as Native Americans from many tribes.

Linda was the recipient of many honors during her career, including induction to the National Academy of Sciences in 2006, and receipt of the A.V. Kidder Award for Eminence in American Archaeology from the American Anthropological Association in 2001. She was only the second woman to have won this award in its 50-year history. She will perhaps be best known, however, for the many warm friendships she made throughout the field of archaeology, for her caring mentorship of graduate students and young scholars, and for her strong ethical stands on the issues confronting archaeology.

PALEOINDIAN ODYSSEY CONFERENCE

The Center for the Study of the First Americans is excited to present three days of public lectures by leaders in the field of first Americans studies, as well as posters and artifact displays. The conference is open to the public and will be held October 17–19, 2013, in Santa Fe, New Mexico. Additional information is available at: paleoamericanodyssey.com/index.html.

David M. Brugge (1927–2013)

Willow Powers

David M. Brugge, archaeologist, Navajo historian, and ethnologist, died on March 15, 2013, in Albuquerque.

Dave was born in 1927, in Jamestown, in the southwestern corner of New York state. Turning 18 a scant month after the end of World War II in 1945, he was drafted into the Army, served his term and re-enlisted. In the fall of 1947, he went to the University of New Mexico (UNM) on the GI bill, and completed his B.A. in archaeology in 1950. While he was a student in Albuquerque, he made Navajo friends. Among them were three silversmiths, David Taliman, Luke B. Yazzie, and Howard Yazza, who not only taught him to make silver—he was quite proficient—but who took him home with them when they visited their families.

Dave's post-UNM years included not only work on a variety of southwest salvage archeological excavations, but also jobs that took him all over the Southwest and the Navajo Reservation, making more Navajo friends and colleagues. For a time, he worked for the Unitarian Service Committee, first teaching English to Navajo railroad employees, and subsequently, at the Gallup Indian Community Center.

In the course of this, he met J. Lee Correll and Richard Van Valkenburgh, as well as Ruth Sherlog, a social worker, who became his wife. In 1959, after Van Valkenburgh's death,

Lee Correll hired Dave to work for the Navajo Tribe, where he conducted fieldwork for the Navajo Land Claims case. This included both archaeological surveying of Navajo sites and, equally important, going on site visits with Navajo elders and an interpreter to learn their recollections. This was a seminal experience that taught Dave the practical aspects of ethnographic interviewing, as well as the importance of oral history.

The Brugges lived first in Gallup, where their sons Doug and Steve were born, then they moved to Window Rock, where their daughter Janet was born; the children grew up on the Reservation. In 1974, Dave went to work for the National Park Service, first at Hubbell Trading Post, subsequently at the Chaco Center, and finally, as Regional Curator in Santa Fe until his retirement. He co-founded, with Charlotte Frisbie, the Navajo Studies Conference in 1986.

Ruth died in 1990, and Dave continued to be involved with Navajo studies and support Navajo students and scholars. In 1998, the Archaeological Society of New Mexico published *Diné Bikéyah: Papers in Honor of David M. Brugge* (edited by Meliha S. Duran and David T. Kirkpatrick), and in 2005, he received an honorary doctorate from UNM.

His many publications include *Navajos in the Catholic Church Records of New Mexico, 1694-1875*; *Tsegai: An*

Archaeological Ethnohistory of the Chaco Region; *A History of the Chaco Navajo*; and *The Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute: An American Tragedy*.

Dave Brugge was hugely generous with his time, both in reviewing

manuscripts on his areas of interest and expertise—a review that would always be thorough, detailed, and accurate—and in sharing his knowledge, thoughts, and extensive experience. He will be very much missed.

UPCOMING AAHS FIELD TRIPS

AAHS membership is required to participate in field trips. Prospective members may attend one AAHS field trip prior to joining.

Kinishba and Ft. Apache Tour

May 18, 2013

Join us for a tour of Kinishba, a Western Pueblo site located on the White Mountain Apache Reservation in east-central Arizona on Saturday, May 18. We will meet Dr. John Welch at 10:00 a.m. at the Ft. Apache Museum, where we will pay a fee to visit the area. We then will go to Kinishba, which has a similar architectural style to Grasshopper and Q-Ranch pueblos. After Kinishba, we will have lunch (pack your own) at a “not often visited” rock art site. We then can go back to tour Ft. Apache, both prehistoric and historic components. If time permits, we may visit an unexcavated pueblo nearby. The museum/cultural center is about 1 hour, 40 minutes from Globe, or 4 hours from Tucson. You may want to spend Saturday night in Pinetop or the Hon-Dah Casino, or in Globe. Those spending the night in Globe can visit the partially reconstructed Salado pueblo of Besh-be-gowa on Sunday, prior to returning to Tucson. Hopefully, Dr. Welch will have copies of newest (this spring!) publication on Kinishba for sale. You must be a member of AAHS to participate on this trip. For more information, contact Chris Lange at clange3@msn.com. or 520.792.1303. Space is limited to 20 participants.

FIELD TRIP PLANNERS NEEDED

Field trips are an important part of AAHS. As it warms up and this season's field trips wind down, we start thinking about field trips for next season. Our goal is to have a variety of trips available, from museum visits, to ½-day trips based from Tucson, to weekend excursions. If you have an idea for a field trip you would like to lead or if you would like to serve on the Field Trip Committee, please contact Katherine Cerino (kcerino@gmail.com). **You don't have to live in Tucson!** We do most of our organizing by email and would especially welcome members from the Phoenix Basin or other parts of Arizona or eastern New Mexico who would be willing to organize a trip in their area.

THE CORNERSTONE

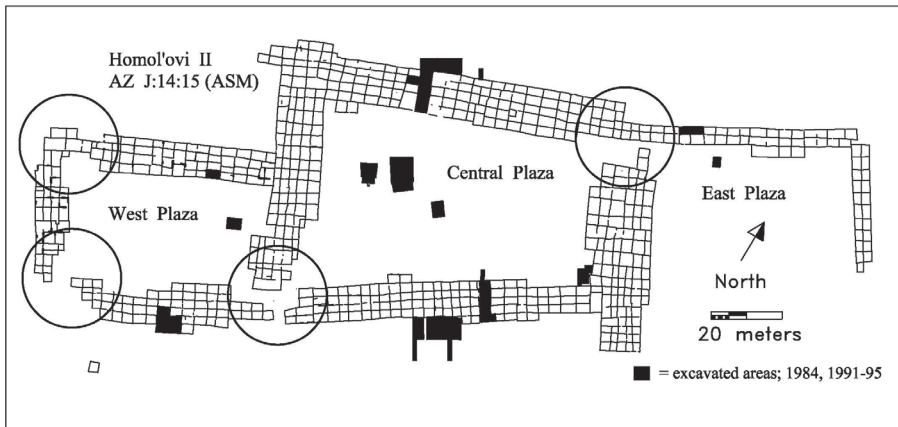
A Makeover for Homol'ovi II: The Map, That Is!

by Rich Lange, Arizona State Museum

Homol'ovi II (H2) has been touted as the largest of the Homol'ovi pueblos in the group of ancestral Hopi villages near Winslow in north-eastern Arizona. The figure shows H2 how it was originally mapped in the early 1980s, with overlays of the areas excavated by Arizona State

estimated more than 1,000 rooms to some depth. The vandalism also destroyed many walls and corners of rooms so that they are no longer visible at the surface.

When HRP returned to H2 in 1991, we mapped the most obvious visible architecture (walls and cor-



Museum's Homol'ovi Research Program (HRP) in 1984 and from 1991-1995.

The circled areas show several portions of the room blocks surrounding the plazas that exhibit potential errors or misinterpretations by the earlier mapping. For those who have seen H2, it is clear that mapping the pueblo from the surface evidence is difficult at best. Severe pothunting (vandalism) over the years affects nearly every one of the

ners), but did not embark on the large-scale wall tracing that characterized our later work at Homol'ovi I and Chevelon pueblos. This was due to several factors, including: (1) the illusion that the H2 architecture was visible and that we had successfully mapped it; (2) the immense amounts of wall rubble that would have to be cleared; and, (3) the concentration on the excavation areas we opened as we tried to more fully understand the pueblo.

Recently, as I began to write up the work done at H2 by HRP, it became noticeable that we knew a great deal about the immediate areas of our excavation units, but that other key details were unclear or missing. This was confirmed by an exploratory visit last fall. To fill in the missing information, I organized a re-mapping expedition in March. A crew consisting of graduate student Samantha Fladd and volunteers Chris Lange, Byron Estes, and Darlene Brinkerhoof shot more than 1,800 map points in 2½ days of fortunately wonderful weather.

We believe we defined a previously unknown entry corridor into the central plaza, and that we have a

more nuanced understanding of how the room blocks were constructed. I am in the process of trying to make sense of the new information and compare it with previously made maps. The new details of construction will help in understanding the important and unique history of H2, and the role of this important community in the cluster of Homol'ovi villages.

The Cornerstone is presented by:
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UPCOMING ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM EVENTS

Coffee with the Curators

May 8, 2013; 3:00-3:45 p.m.

Join us for a cup of coffee and information conversation! Journalist Margaret Regan, author of *The Death of Joseeline: Immigration Stories from the Arizona Borderlands* (Beacon Press, 2010), discusses the journeys of migrants through the dangerous deserts of southern Arizona.

ARCHAEOLOGY SOUTHWEST'S ARCHAEOLOGY CAFÉ

Archaeology Southwest and Casa Vicente invite you to the Archaeology Café, a casual discussion forum dedicated to promoting community engagement with cultural and scientific research. Meetings are the first Tuesday of each month from September to May, at 6:00 p.m. Casa Vicente is located at 375 S. Stone Avenue. The café is free and open to the community.

The remainder of the spring 2013 season includes:

May 7: Ben Nelson, *Connecting the American Southwest and Mesoamerica: A Ritual Economy*

2013 PECOS CONFERENCE

The 2013 Pecos Conference of Southwestern Archaeology will be held in Flagstaff, Arizona, August 8–11. Preliminary information about the conference is available online at www.swanet.org/2013_pecos_conference.

Each August, archaeologists gather somewhere in the southwestern United States. They set up a large tent for shade, and spend three or more days together discussing recent research and the problems of the field and challenges of the profession. In recent years, Native Americans, avocational archaeologists, the general public, and media organizations have come to speak with the archaeologists. These individuals and groups play an increasingly important role, as participants and as audience, helping professional archaeologists celebrate archaeological research and to mark cultural continuity.

Open to all, the Pecos Conference remains an important and superlative opportunity for students and students of prehistory to meet with professional archaeologists on a one-on-one informal basis to learn about the profession, gain access to resources and to new research opportunities, and to test new methods and theories related to archaeology.

The 2013 Pecos Conference is presented by the Museum of Northern Arizona and the USDA Coconino National Forest. The website is updated frequently; please make sure to check periodically for new information.

OLD PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY

TUSD Ajo Service Center, 2201 W. 44th Street, Tucson, AZ
520.798.1201, info@oldpueblo.org

Arts and Culture of Ancient Southern Arizona Hohokam Indians

May 18, 2013; 2:00–3:30 p.m.

Cavaglia-Arivaca Branch Library, 17180 W. Fourth St., Arivaca

The Hohokam Native American culture flourished in southern Arizona from the sixth through fifteenth centuries. Hohokam artifacts, architecture, and other material culture provide archaeologists with clues for identifying where the Hohokam lived, for interpreting how they adapted to the Sonoran Desert for centuries, and explaining why the Hohokam culture mysteriously disappeared. In this presentation, archaeologist Allen Dart illustrates the material culture of the Hohokam and presents possible interpretations about their relationships to the natural world, their time reckoning, religious practices, beliefs, and deities, and possible reasons for the eventual demise of their way of life. Sponsored by Pima County Public Library. No reservations are needed.

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 or <http://maneypublishing.com/index.php/journals/kiv>.

For institutional subscriptions to *Glyphs* (\$50), 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
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
Arizona State Museum, The University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721-0026

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

E-mail: _____

Officers

President: Jesse Ballenger | jamb@email.arizona.edu | 520.271.7083
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Treasurer: George Harding | actuary110@yahoo.com

BOARD OF DIRECTORS 2012-2013

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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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