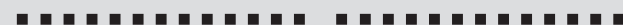




GLYPHS

The Monthly Newsletter of the
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
An Affiliate of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
Founded in 1916



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September 2011

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Homol'ovi Research Program, Arizona State Museum

Room closure floor assemblage from Chevelon Pueblo, AZ P:2:11 (ASM).

Next General Meeting: September 19, 2011
7:30 p.m., Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center
www.az-arch-and-hist.org

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

 The news of late summer has been dominated by the national economy: an embattled debt ceiling, shrinking budgets, the volatile stock market. It isn't news to anyone that the economic downturn of the last few years has had an impact on everything in our lives. Yet I know from recent conversations with a few of our members that one way the downturn has affected the practice of archaeology in our region may come as a surprise.

Arizona is blessed with an abundance of archaeological sites, and for many years this has meant that we are also blessed (I hope that's the word) by a relative abundance of professional archaeologists, people who make their living in archaeology. Before passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966, the number of professional archaeologists anywhere in the United States was low, and nearly all were associated directly with a university, a museum, or another research institution.

The NHPA, the legislation that still underlies all federally mandated historic preservation work in the United States, transformed archaeology in Arizona and the rest of the country, not overnight, but quickly enough, by requiring that a federal agency involved to any extent in a project of any kind take into account the effects of the project on historic properties, including archaeological sites. Federally involved projects can

range from the construction of a hydroelectric dam to the paving of a minor road, and federal involvement can range from providing major funding to the simple issuance of a permit, but any such project might and often does require the identification, evaluation, and excavation of archaeological sites by professional archaeologists.

Since passage of the NHPA, a substantial industry has grown up around the need for professional archaeologists and other specialists to identify and document archaeological sites and other historic properties in advance of construction projects, which has meant an expansion over the last 40 years in the number of jobs for archaeologists everywhere in the country, nowhere more obviously than in Arizona, where the abundance of archaeological sites is so often matched by a swift pace of development.

The irony, of course, is that construction projects, a major threat to the preservation of archaeological sites, have also, thanks largely to the NHPA, provided many valuable opportunities to excavate and analyze archaeological sites and have paid professional archaeologists to do the work. Today, not surprisingly, the number of professional archaeologists working in cultural resource management (as the industry is known) is far greater than the number working in traditional academic or research contexts.

But the ironic link between the livelihood of archaeologists and the impacts of construction projects also means that as the number of construction projects in Arizona has dropped with the economic downturn, the demand for the services of professional archaeologists has also dropped significantly. Archaeologists working in cultural resource management in Arizona are as inter-

ested in the preservation of archaeological sites as anyone else with an interest in archaeology and history, but more than a few archaeologists now find themselves in the awkward position of hoping that big construction projects – with big budgets to excavate the archaeological sites that are unavoidably in the way – are not themselves a thing of the past.

— Scott O'Mack, President

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.

- Sept. 19, 2011: E. Charles Adams, *Homol'ovi and Beyond*
Oct. 17, 2011: Janet Lever-Wood and Laurie Webster, *What's in the Bag? A New Look at Ancient Bags through Museum Collections and Rock Art*
Nov. 21, 2011: James Snead, *Relic Hunters: Encounters with Antiquity in 19th Century America*
Dec. 19, 2011: Joshua Reuther and Ben Potter, *Upward Sun River Site: Climate Change, Geoarchaeology, and Human Land Use in Ice Age Alaska*
Jan. 16, 2012: David Yetman, *The Ópatas: Who They Were and What Became of Them*

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 (phone), 520.909.3662 (cell), 520.881.0325 (FAX).

AAHS WEBSITE: *Glyphs* is posted each month and can be found on the AAHS website at: www.az-arch-and-hist.org.

AAHS HAPPENINGS

TOPIC OF THE SEPTEMBER 19 GENERAL MEETING

Homol'ovi and Beyond

by E. Charles Adams

Since 1985, E. Charles (Chuck) Adams has directed the Homol'ovi Research Program of the Arizona State Museum, excavating five of the seven pueblos in the Homol'ovi Settlement Cluster. These settlements are integral to Hopi oral history and were variously occupied from 1260–1400.

In addition to excavations, associate Homol'ovi Research Program director, Richard C. Lange, directed a large survey project from 1985–1989 that documented 400 sites, covering more than 25 mi². Five of these sites have also been excavated, including two fieldhouses and a 20-room pueblo dating to the 1300s, a small pueblo dating to about 1200, and a multicomponent site adjacent to the visitor center with occupation spanning from CD 600–1200. Most of this research was done to help create and support Homol'ovi (Ruins) State Park. Adams will discuss the many contributions to knowledge made by this research.

Starting in June 2011, in conjunction with Lange and Dr. Vincent M. LaMotta (University of Illinois, Chicago), Adams launched a new field project via a School of Anthropology field school at Rock Art Ranch, some 17 miles southeast of Winslow. The goal of research at the ranch is to more

fully understand the history of the region prior to the development of the large pueblos in the late 1200s, and to evaluate the relationship of the archaeology of the ranch to the famous petroglyph site in adjacent Chevelon Canyon, which has glyphs dated as early as 6500 BCE.

A brief summary of this work and its goals will also be presented.

Suggested Reading:

- Adams, E. Charles
2002 *Homol'ovi: An Ancient Hopi Settlement Cluster*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- 2004 *Homol'ovi: A 13th-14th Century Settlement Cluster in Northeastern Arizona*. In *The Protohistoric Pueblo World, A.D. 1275-1600*, edited by E. C. Adams and A. I. Duff, pp. 119–127. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- Adams, E. Charles, and Charla Hedberg
2002 *Driftwood Use at Homol'ovi and Implications for Interpreting the Archaeological Record*. *Kiva* 67:363–384.
- Adams, E. Charles, and Vincent M. LaMotta
2006 *New Perspectives on an Ancient Religion: Katsina Ritual and the Archaeological Record*. In *Religion in the Prehispanic Southwest*, edited by C. S. VanPool and T. VanPool, pp. 53–66. AltaMira Press, Lanham, Maryland.

Speaker **C. Charles Adams** has directed the Homol'ovi Research Program at Arizona State Museum since coming to the University of Arizona in 1985. He has published several books and monographs and numerous book chapters and journal articles on this research. His interest in Hopi history began in 1975, when he directed the Walpi Archaeological Project for the Museum of Northern Arizona, which ended in 1982. This involved 18 months of fieldwork at Walpi Pueblo on First Mesa. An 8-volume monograph set resulted from this research. From 1983–1985, Dr. Adams was Director of Research at Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, initiating research at the Duckfoot site and Sand Canyon Pueblo. In the summer of 2011, Dr. Adams launched a new research program focused on Rock Art Ranch, 17 miles southeast of Winslow, Arizona. He received his master's (1973) and Ph.D. (1975) from the University of Colorado, Boulder.

UPCOMING AAHS FIELD TRIPS

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

**Cerro Prieto [with Matt Pailes]
October 29, 2011**

Cerro Prieto, located about 40 miles northwest of Tucson, is a well-preserved terraced Hohokam village dating between A.D. 1150 and 1300. Cerro Prieto contains more than 200 rooms and dozens of terraces and trails. This tour will involve walking and climbing over uneven terrain, including talus slopes, for some distances. Good hiking boots are essential. We will meet at 9:00 a.m. at the Marana exit off Interstate 10 to carpool. High-clearance vehicles will be needed to cross the (usually dry) Santa Cruz River and unimproved roads. If we have time, we will explore some of the other petroglyph loci in the area. Bring lunch and water. The trip is limited to 20 people. Rain cancels. To register, contact Katherine Cerino at kerino@gmail.com.

**Perry Mesa and Deer Valley [with Melissa Kruse-Peeples]
November 5–6, 2011**

Perry Mesa is located 50 miles north of Phoenix along the Agua Fria River, and was intensely occupied from A.D. 1275 to 1450. Melissa Kruse-Peeples will share recent research from the on-going Arizona State University research projects, "Legacies on the Landscape" and "Alliance and Landscape: Perry Mesa in the 14th Century." The tour will visit Richinbar Ruin, one of the large villages in the region, and the surrounding landscape. This Richinbar area exhibits many of the features that characterize the Perry Mesa Tradition, including a large masonry pueblo situated overlooking a

(continued on page 6)

(continued from page 5)

deep canyon, a “racetrack,” agricultural modifications including terrace alignments and rock piles used for agave production, imported ceramics, petroglyph panels, and numerous small fieldhouses and farmsteads.

We will start the tour on Saturday afternoon at 3:00 p.m. at the Deer Valley Rock Art Center for a special viewing of the exhibit, “Landscape Legacies: The Art and Archaeology of Perry Mesa,” presenting research results, artifacts from Perry Mesa, and photographs by Pat Gorraiz featuring rock art and architecture of the region. We will also tour the rock art at Deer Valley. There is a \$6.50 cost for this portion of the trip. Tucson participants should plan to spend the evening in north Phoenix.

The Sunday tour will rendezvous at Sunset Point Rest Area, where vehicles may be consolidated before proceeding to a small parking area serving as the hike’s trail head. High clearance required. This day will involve hiking for approximately 2.5 miles. The hike will have generally flat terrain but the region is rocky and the ground surface is uneven. Good hiking boots are required. Bring lunch and water. The group is limited to 20 participants. To register, contact Katherine Cerino at kcerino@gmail.com.

New Discoveries and Highlights of Sutherland Wash Rock Art District [with Janine Hernbrode and Bill Gillespie]

November 12, 2011

Come see what has been newly discovered. A multi-year effort by a group of AAHS members to record the rock art in Sutherland Wash Art Rock District will be completed this year. Having already recorded 680 panels and grinding features, the group is currently working on the ancient trails. The site, also known as Baby Jesus/Catalina Vista/Sheep Tank, etc., is incredibly rich in Hohokam glyphs spread of a 3.5-mile swath north to south, and almost 1 mile wide at the widest point. Janine Hernbrode, who has been coordinating the effort, and Bill Gillespie, Coronado National Forest Archaeologist, will share the new discoveries and details of the research.

Most of the 4- to 5-mile walk will be on unimproved trail, but a few of the sites can only be accessed by scrambling over boulders. A 2-mile-long, 4-wheel drive road provides access to the trailhead. The group is limited to 20 people, dependent on the availability of 4-wheel drive vehicles. To register, contact Janine Hernbrode at bhernbrode@aol.com.

Three Tumacácori Missions [with Jeremy Moss] **December 10, 2011**

Tumacácori National Historic Park protects three Spanish Colonial mis-

sion ruins in southern Arizona: Tumacácori, Guevavi, and Calabasas. The adobe structures are on three sites, with a visitor center at Tumacácori. These missions are among more than 20 established in the Pimería Alta by Father Kino and other Jesuits, and later expanded upon by Franciscan missionaries. The name “Tumacácori” may have been derived from two O’odham words, *chu-uma* and *kakul*, having reference to a flat, rocky place. Father Kino established it as a mission in January 1691, one day before Guevavi, making it the oldest mission site in Arizona.

This trip can accommodate 15 participants, and we must all fit into four high-clearance vehicles (with room for our guide). As you reserve a place, please let me know if you have a high-clearance vehicle and how many it can hold. We will rendezvous at a location near I-19 and Irvington at 8:00 a.m. Bring a packed lunch to eat at either Guevavi or Calabasas. We expect to be back at the rendezvous point by 3:00 p.m. To register, contact Lynn Ratener at lynnratener@cox.net.

Upcoming Adventures – More AAHS Field Trips:

January 12, 2012: Fort Huachuca Archaeology [with Martyn Tagg]

February 11–12, 2012: Sears Point Rock Art [with Evelyn Billo and John Mark]

March 24, 2012: Tumamoc Hill [with Gayle Hartmann and Paul and Suzanne Fish]

April 28–29, 2012 (date subject to change): Visit the Museum of Northern Arizona vaults, Homol’ovi, and Rock Art Ranch [includes an overnight in Winslow]

ANNUAL PLAINS ANTHROPOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

The 69th Annual Plains Anthropological Conference will be held in Tucson, Arizona, at the Marriott University Hotel on October 26–29. For additional information, contact María Nieves Zedeño at mzedeno2email.arizona.edu, or visit the conference website at www.pac69.com.

Editor’s Apology: It has come to my attention that the pagination in the August issue of *Glyphs* was “off” for some of the printed copies. The printer has been made aware of the error and will work hard to continue with the high quality we have been accustomed to.

IT'S A PARTY!! WHIPTAIL TOUR AND POTLUCK

Join us at Whiptail Ruin on Sunday, September 25, to celebrate the publication of *Whiptail Ruin (AZ BB:10:3[ASM]): A Classic Period Community in the Northeastern Tucson Basin*, published jointly by AAHS and the Arizona State Museum.

Where: Karrels Double K Ranch, 3930 N. Smokey Topaz Lane (south of Agua Caliente Park, just off Roger Road); phone 520.749.5545.

When: Site tours will run from 3:30–5:00 p.m. Potluck begins at 5:00 p.m.

Those wishing to tour the site should be prepared for desert walking—heat, prickly bushes, a little uneven ground. Bring water and a hat!

Please bring a dish to share; contact Donna Yoder (donnayoder@cox.net or 520.882.4281) to let her know what you are bringing. We've divided the dishes up by last name, as follows: A–H, salad or side; I–P, main dish; Q–Z, dessert. AAHS will provide drinks, plates, and so forth.

AAHS will have the Whiptail report available for sale for \$20.00 (a 20 percent discount, cash or check only), and Linda Gregonis and Gayle Hartmann will be there to conduct the tours and to sign books. We hope to see you there!



Whiptail Ruin, Tucson Basin.

Whiptail is a Hohokam village dating to the A.D. 1200s. Among the people living at the site were migrants from the Mogollon Highlands. Some of the residents of the site may have been hunting specialists. Whiptail is one of the very few sites in the Tucson Basin to yield dendrochronology dates. The site was excavated in the 1960s and 1970s by the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, University of Arizona students, and Pima College students.

Hohokam Painted Pottery Seminar Friday, October 7; 10:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.

Join Dr. Patrick Lyons, ASM Acting Associate Director and Head of Collections, and Mike Jacobs, Archaeological Collections Curator, for a two-hour seminar focused on Hohokam painted pottery. Lyons and Jacobs will teach about the typology and chronology of Middle Gila Butt Ware, using whole vessels and sherds from ASM's collections. They will address related wares and types as well, including Tucson Basin Brown Ware and San Carlos Red-on-brown.

Also included in the program are a discussion of recent research on Hohokam painted pottery, a tour of the Agnese and Emil Haury Southwest Native Nations Pottery Vault, and an opportunity for participants to test their new knowledge by sorting sherds. A compilation of published sources on ceramic analysis and handouts synthesizing typological and chronological information will be provided.

Attendance is limited to 20 people. To register, contact Katherine Cerino at kcerino@gmail.com



Santa Cruz Red-on-buff jar, burden-carrier motifs; Hohokam, Gila Bend Province, circa CE 850–950; Four Mile site, Painted Rock Reservoir, Maricopa County, Arizona. (Gift of Norton Allen & Ethel Crane Allen, 1994—Allen Collection [94-134-442])

Suggested Reading:

- Abbott, David R.
2000 *Ceramics and Community Organization Among the Hohokam*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- 2009 Extensive and Long-term Specialization: Hohokam Ceramic Production in the Phoenix Basin, Arizona. *Arizona Antiquity* 74:531–557.
- Abbott, David R. Alexa M. Smith, and Emiliano Gallaga
2007 Ballcourts and Ceramics: The Case for Hohokam Marketplaces in the Arizona Desert. *American Antiquity* 72:461–484.

(continued from page 9)

- Colton, Harold S.
1953 *Potsherds: An Introduction to the Study of Prehistoric Southwestern Ceramics and Their Use in Historic Reconstruction*. Museum of Northern Arizona Bulletin No. 25. Northern Arizona Society of Science and Art, Flagstaff.
- Gladwin, Harold S., Emil W. Haury, E. B. Sayles, and Nora Gladwin
1937 *Excavations at Snaketown: Material Culture*. Medallion Papers No. 25. Gila Pueblo, Globe, Arizona.
- Haury, Emil W.
1945 *The Excavation of Los Muertos and Neighboring Ruins in the Salt River Valley, Southern Arizona, Based on the Work of the Hemenway Southwestern Archaeological Expedition of 1887-1888*. Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology Vol. 24(1). Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts.
- 1976 *The Hohokam, Desert Farmers and Craftsmen: Excavations at Snaketown, 1964-1965*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.
- Heckman, Robert A., Barbara K. Montgomery, and Stephanie M. Whittlesey
2000 *Prehistoric Painted Pottery of Southeastern Arizona*. Technical Series No. 77. Statistical Research, Inc., Tucson.
- Kelly, Isabel T., James E. Officer, and Emil W. Haury
1978 *The Hodges Ruin: A Hohokam Community in the Tucson Basin*, edited by G. H. Hartmann. Anthropological Papers No. 30. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

SOUTHWEST SYMPOSIUM

The 13th biennial Southwest Symposium will be held at the University of New Mexico, January 14-15, 2012. Four sessions will focus around the conference theme, "Causation and Explanation: Demography, Movement, Historical Ecology." The conference is hosted by the University of New Mexico and the Bureau of Land Management. For more information and to register, please visit www.unm.edu/~swsympos/.

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.

PERRY MESA SYMPOSIUM

The Friends of Agua Fria National Monument (FAFNM) are pleased to announce their first ever Perry Mesa Symposium, on Saturday, September 10, 2011, from 8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the Embassy Suites Hotel, located at I-17 and Greenway Road, Phoenix, Arizona.

The symposium is open to the public and is designed to highlight what is known, what is being studied, and what is yet to be learned about several thousand years of prehistoric habitation on Perry Mesa and its immediate surroundings, located some 40 miles north of Phoenix. There are close to 20 speakers, including professional, avocational, and academic archaeologists from across Arizona who will make presentations about theories, studies, and findings of some 80 years of research. The last part of the program will be a 90-minute panel discussion by experts who will discuss the presentations and offer their conclusions about the findings.

Information about the symposium, including the program, schedule, registration information, and hotel accommodations can be found on the FAFNM website, aguafriafriends.org, and following the link to the Perry Mesa Symposium.

The symposium is sponsored, among others, by the FAFNM, the Bureau of Land Management, Tonto National Forest, Arizona State University's School of Human Evolution and Social Change, and Arizona State University's Deer Valley Rock Art Center.

Perry Mesa's prehistoric habitation reached a population high point sometime between A.D. 1250 and 1450, and is looked at by some as an extension of what is called the Verde Confederacy, a group of prehistoric communities around the Verde Valley "organized for warfare," or maybe for protection from incursions of the Hohokam from the Salt River Valley. Others look at the people of that period as being agriculturally oriented and relatively peaceful over a period of several hundred years, trading with folks as far away as the Four Corners area and Mexico. Whatever the case, waves of different cultures crossed through the Perry Mesa area from Archaic hunter-gatherers thousands of years ago, to migrating tribes, which maybe ended up as part of the Hopi culture, to the Yavapai and Apache tribes up through the early days of the Wild West.

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

THE CORNERSTONE

Rock Art Ranch Field School Update*by Chuck Adams and Rich Lange*

This summer, 16 students from universities around the country participated in the first year of the University of Arizona's (UA) School of Anthropology Archaeology Field School at the rustic Rock Art Ranch near Joseph City in northern Arizona. The field school was directed by Chuck Adams (Arizona State Museum and UA School of Anthropology), Vincent LaMotta (University of Illinois-Chicago and former UA Ph.D. student), and Rich Lange (Arizona State Museum)

Rock Art Ranch is located 20 miles south and east of the work we have conducted at Homol'ovi State Park for 25 years. We felt that this new area might help provide additional context on the period preceding the late pueblo period (late 1200s and through the CE 1300s) at Homol'ovi. The field school students excavated at two sites dating about CD 1200 and tested surface features at two pre-ceramic (pre-CE 500) sites. We hope we recovered botanical materials that can be successfully radiocarbon dated.

During the field school, a survey of the Rock Art Ranch property was also begun. We recorded nearly 20 new sites, as we concentrated our work this past summer on the area between the ranch and the first major canyon to the west, Chimney Canyon. Close to the canyon, we got a surprise. Within about 100-150 meters of the canyon edge, there is a light but continuous scatter of very fine petrified wood bifacial thinning



Students Michael Kat and Barb Posinger learning to flint knapp.

flakes, as well as fragments of slab and shallow-basin metates. Several projectile points or diagnostic fragments were found, dating to the late Paleoindian (8000-6000 BCE), Middle Archaic (4000-1500 BCE), and early Basketmaker (800 BCE-CE 500) periods. About half the survey sites have pottery dating CE 600-1230. The similarity of their assemblages with sites at Homol'ovi suggests groups were living in both areas at the same time, about CE 1130-1230, and were likely in contact.

Our initial impression is that the study area has not been intensively occupied since at least pre-ceramic times, and that it may have been a boundary area between different cultural traditions. At various times, populations from these different traditions moved into the area for awhile and left their mark on the landscape. Pre-ceramic groups show these connections and boundaries through lithic assemblages, in lots of petrified wood and no obsidian, suggesting connections to the east.

In contrast, ceramic-using groups are dominated by pottery traded from the north, but those on the ranch have more diverse assemblages, showing stronger contacts to the south. Amazingly, obsidian and yellow pottery so common at the Homol'ovi pueblos is nearly absent on the ranch, with no

obsidian recovered and only one lonely yellow ware bowl rim.

The micro-environment of Chimney Canyon is quite interesting, and we hope to learn more about it in the future. We hope to expand our survey to the south, as well as to the west along Bell Cow and Chevelon canyons in the coming years.

AAHS might be sponsoring a field trip to the area in late April 2012. But first, you can enjoy a talk on this subject by Chuck Adams at the September 19 AAHS meeting.

*The Cornerstone is presented by:
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UPCOMING ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM EVENTS**Coffee with the Curators****September 7, 2011; 3:00-3:45 p.m. [ASM Lobby]**

Join us for a cup of coffee and an information conversation with one of our curators! Mike Jacobs, ASM archaeological collections curator, will talk about research conducted on the museum's various archaeological collections, highlighting several noteworthy projects over the years. [Free]

Smithsonian Magazine's 7th Annual Museum Day**September 24, 2011**

Free admission for everyone today! Museum Day is an annual event, hosted by Smithsonian Media, in which participating museums across the country open their doors for free. Get your Museum Day ticket and more information about this program at microsite.smithsonianmag.com/museumday/.

OLD PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY

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

Third Thursday Food for Thought: The Ballcourt Society and the Ritual Creation of Hohokam Culture

September 15, 2011; 6:00–8:30 p.m.

Karichimaka Mexican Restaurant [5252 S. Mission Rd.]

Henry D. Wallace discusses the host of major changes in pottery decoration, as well as new ceremonies, ritual architecture, and ballcourts with raised embankments that appear in southern Arizona around A.D. 800. Within the span of a generation, these changes appear to have affected an ethnically diverse range of populations all across southern and central Arizona. Mr. Wallace will discuss how this may have come about through a revitalization movement and the creation of social networks that bound the region together with a common ideology and ritual framework, fostering economic interrelationships and population growth. [Reservations due by 5:00 p.m., Wednesday, September 14, to 529.798.1202; order your own dinner from the restaurant's menu].

Los Morteros and Picture Rocks Petroglyphs Fall Equinox Archaeological Sites Tour

September 23, 2011; 8:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.

To celebrate the autumnal equinox, archaeologist Allen Dart leads this tour to Los Morteros, an ancient village site that includes a Hohokam ballcourt and bedrock mortars, and to Picture Rocks, where ancient petroglyphs include a solstice and equinox marker, dancing human-like figures, whimsical animals, and other rock symbols made by Hohokam Indians between A.D. 650 and 1450. Tour departs from the corner of Silverbell Road and Linda Vista Boulevard in Marana. [Limited to 32 people; reservations required, 520.798.1202 or info@oldpueblo.org]

Arrowhead-making and Flintknapping Workshop

October 1, 2011; 9:00 a.m.–12:00 p.m.

Old Pueblo Archaeology Center

Learn how to make arrowheads, spear points, and other flaked stone artifacts just like ancient peoples did. In this workshop, flintknapping expert Allen Denoyer provides participants with hands-on experience. Learn how prehistoric people made and used projectile points and other tools created from obsidian and other stone. The class is designed to help modern people understand how prehistoric Native Americans made traditional crafts and is not intended to train students how to make artwork for sale. [Minimum enrollment 6, maximum 8; reservations required, 520.798.1201]

AAHS MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION APPLICATION

(A membership subscription makes a great gift for your loved ones!)

All members receive discounts on Society workshops and classes. Monthly meetings are held the third Monday of each month except August, and are free and open to the public. Participation in field trips requires membership.

Categories of Membership

- \$50 **Kiva** members receive 4 issues of *Kiva*, 12 issues of *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- \$40 **Glyphs** members receive *Glyphs*
- \$35 **Student Kiva** members receive both *Glyphs* and *Kiva*
- \$75 **Contributors** receive *Glyphs*, *Kiva*, and all current benefits
- \$120 **Supporters** receive *Glyphs*, *Kiva*, and all current benefits
- \$300 **Sponsors** receive *Glyphs*, *Kiva*, and all current benefits
- \$1,000 **Lifetime** members receive *Glyphs*, *Kiva*, and all current benefits

For memberships outside the U.S., please add \$20.00.

For institutional membership, contact AltaMira Press at <www.altamirapress.com> or 800.273.2223.

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AAHS does not release membership information to other organizations

MEMBERSHIP AND SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

Memberships and subscriptions run for one year beginning on July 1 and ending June 30. Membership provides one volume (four issues) of *Kiva*, the Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History, and 12 issues of the monthly newsletter *Glyphs*.

Membership applications should be sent to:

Michael Diehl, VP Membership
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721-0026 USA
<mdiehl@desert.com>

Libraries and other institutions interested in institutional subscriptions to *Kiva* should contact the publisher, AltaMira Press, at 800.273.2233 or <www.altamirapress.com>.

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