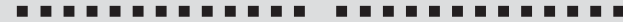




GLYPHS

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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Tucson, Arizona

March 2013

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Paquimé room blocks with Cerro Montezuma in the background (photo courtesy of the Amerind Foundation).

Next General Meeting: March 18, 2013
7:30 p.m., Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center
www.az-arch-and-hist.org

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

 This month marks Arizona Archaeology and Awareness Month, a celebration of Arizona's unique archaeological, historical, and tribal past. Agencies, organizations, and individuals are providing lectures, tours, demonstrations, and other events throughout the state. It began way back in 1983, when it was only a week-long event. This year's theme is, "Life on the Edge: Feast or Famine in Arizona's Past." Nearly 100 events are included in this year's Listing of Events Brochure available at the State Historic Preservation Office's website, including a 9:00 a.m. tour of the newly designated Murray Springs Clovis Site National Historic Landmark on March 9. The highlight of the month is the annual Expo, on March 16. The organizers promise an appropriate amount of "stick throwing" and other activities worthy of the Archaeology Merit Badge. The Arizona Archaeology Expo is open to the public and is free.

Speaking of free stuff, research is not one of them. I recently requested that our members support the Society's 2013 Scholarship and Research Fund, and I impressed upon you the unprecedented amount of research the Society could support if we pulled together and each donated as little as \$20. Thanks to those of you who have already made a contribution, our *minimum* need is truly modest and can be fulfilled if only one in three members contributes \$20 or more. Please be that person! We're doing our best to earn your support for researchers, including steps to ensure that the results of supported research are reported in *Glyphs* in a timely manner. I know we can do this, so please help me buckle down, and let's maintain the Society's ability to nurture high-quality archaeological and historical research in the American Southwest and northern Mexico.

— Jesse Ballenger

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.

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

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.
- Mar. 18, 2013: Paul Minnis, *The Boring Side of Paquime*
- Apr. 15, 2013: Carolyn O'Bagy Davis, *Goldie Tracy Richmond: Trapper, Trader and Quiltmaker*
- 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: Linda Cordell, *Paquime: A Perspective from the North*
- 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*

ARCHAEOLOGY EXPO — MARCH 16, 2013

The Archaeology Expo offers many educational attractions for archaeology and history buffs, hands-on activities, lectures, and tours of archaeological sites. The Expo will be held from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on March 16, 2013, at the Historic Horseshoe Ranch on the Agua Fria National Monument. The event is **FREE** and appropriate for children. Horseshoe Ranch is located at 2260 E. Bloody Basin Road, Mayer, Arizona 86333. From Phoenix, take Interstate 17 to Bloody Basin Road; follow signs to the ranch.

Arizona Archaeology and Awareness Month List of Events brochure is available at: http://azstateparks.com/find/arch_calendar_2013.html. For more information, please see our website at azstateparks.com/press/2012/PR_11-07-12.html, or contact Kris Dobschuetz at kdobschuetz@azstateparks.gov or 620.542.7141.

AAHS HAPPENINGS

TOPIC OF THE MARCH 18 GENERAL MEETING

The Boring Side of Paquimé

by Paul Minnis

The size and massive architecture of Paquimé (Casas Grandes) in northwestern Chihuahua has impressed visitors for centuries, ever since the first Spanish *entradas* to the area. During the Medio period, approximately A.D. 1200-1450, this site was one of the major and most influential communities in the southwest United States-northwest Mexico. The Joint Casas Grandes Expedition's excavations, guided by the Amerind Foundation and Mexico's Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia, during the mid-twentieth century, revealed even more impressive archaeological data, such as 1½ tons of shell, hundreds of tropical parrots, an amazingly well-designed water system, and extraordinary architecture engineering. Yet, to have a more complete understanding of the society – any society, for that matter – we need to look beyond all the glitter and goodies. Study of farming, humble outlying villages, ground stone, turkeys, and even barely visible charred plant remains paint a fuller understand of this remarkable society. Maybe boring isn't really boring after all.

Speaker Paul Minnis is a Professor of Anthropology at the University of Oklahoma and currently is a University of Arizona University Indian Ruin Scholar. He has worked throughout the borderlands, currently focusing on Paquimé. During the past quarter-century, he and his colleague, Michael Whalen, have recorded 450 sites and excavated six sites in the region. In addition, he conducts prehistoric ethnobotanical



Excavation of one of the rooms at Paquimé with massive quantities of shell and other artifacts (photo courtesy of the Amerind Foundation).

research. He is a past president of the Society of Ethnobiology, Treasurer and Press Editor for the Society for American Archeology, and co-founder of the Southwest Symposium. He has authored, co-authored, or edited 10 books and many journal articles and book chapters.

UPCOMING AAHS FIELD TRIPS

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

Verde Valley Ruins Field Trip

March 23-24, 2013

This weekend trip, led by Ken Zoll, will visit two spectacular sites in the Verde Valley, Clear Creek Ruin and Sacred Mountain Ruin. For a detailed description of the trip, please go to www.az-arch-and-hist.org/2012/11/verde-valley-ruins.

Honey Bee Village

April 27, 2013; 9:00 a.m.

Honey Bee Village is a prehistoric Hohokam ballcourt village on the southeastern flank of the Tortolita Mountains in the middle of the Cañada del Oro Valley. While only traces of this village are now visible, the site included a cluster of 19 large mounds surrounding a plaza, a ballcourt, and a special-use walled enclosure. As many as 500-800 domestic houses are present at the site, along with many other cultural features. There is an impressive pottery sherd scatter. The site was extensively studied by Desert Archaeology, Inc., and is the subject of a recent two-volume report. Henry Wallace will lead the tour, which should last about 2 hours.

Registration is limited to 20 people. To register, contact David McLean at mcleand43@gmail.com.

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. We will meet Dr. John Welch, our guide, at 10:00 a.m. at the Ft. Apache museum (a fee to required to visit the area). We then will go to Kinishba, which has a similar architectural style to Grasshopper and Q-Ranch pueblos. After our visit to Kinishba, we will have lunch at a "not often visited" rock art site. We will then tour Ft. Apache, including both the prehistoric and historic components. The museum/cultural center is about 4 hours from Tucson. For more information, contact Chris Lange at clange3@msn.com. or 520.792.1303. Space is limited to 20 participants.

Life on the Tularosa Frontier: Recent Research on the Fornholt Site, Mule Creek, New Mexico

by Katherine Dungan, *Archaeology Southwest*

Since 2008, I have been a participant in Archaeology Southwest's research on the late prehispanic occupation of the Upper Gila and Mimbres regions.



The Fornholt site's southern room block, showing the central great kiva depression (photo by Henry D. Wallace).

Much of the fieldwork component of the project has focused on the thirteenth century occupation of the Fornholt Site in Mule Creek, New Mexico. This is a hilltop settlement of approximately 60 rooms in two room blocks that contains a large rectangular great kiva. My dissertation research fo-

cus on Fornholt's position in a social boundary zone, on the Fornholt great kiva in the context of the larger Mogollon Highlands great kiva tradition, as well as on the relationship between religious architecture and spatial and social boundaries.

Fornholt's site plan, room floor features, and masonry construction resemble contemporary Tularosa phase (roughly 1200 to 1300 C.E.) sites in the Mogollon Highlands to the north and west of Mule Creek. Paul Martin and colleagues at the Field Museum conducted key early research in the eastern Mogollon Highlands (for example, the Blue and San Francisco River valleys); the area has seen comparatively little research in recent decades, however. Like the Gila Cliff Dwellings on the West Fork of the Gila River, Fornholt is positioned at the far southern edge of the distribution of Tularosa phase sites. Ceramic assemblages at Fornholt and the Gila Cliff Dwellings attest to this "frontier" location; in addition to Cibola White Ware and White Mountain Red Ware diagnostic of Tularosa phase sites, Chupadero Black-on-White, Playas Red Incised, and El Paso Polychrome were recovered from one or both sites. These types are more typical of southern New Mexico, including Black Mountain Phase settlements in the Mimbres region.

Of the habitation or storage rooms tested at Fornholt, two rooms in particular in the core area of the southern room block suggest a complex history for the site. One of these was built up from the wall stubs of an earlier, adobe room. The later, masonry room was eventually remodeled, burned, and subsequently filled with trash. The adobe room likely represents an occupation between the Classic Mimbres and Tularosa phase components. If so, it will undoubtedly add to our very limited stock of information about post-Mimbres Classic developments in the Upper Gila.

Of equal interest is a burned lower level storage room in the two-story portion of the site, which contained bushels of carbonized corn, fragments of basketry, textiles, and whole and reconstructible ceramic vessels. We can only speculate about the cause of the fire, although we assume that the loss of such a substantial amount of corn would have been catastrophic. Based on the ceramic assemblage of the site, we suggest an end occupation date in the late thirteenth or even early fourteenth century.

Fornholt's great kiva is visible as a large depression surrounded by the southern room block, with a rectangular outline and southeast-facing entrance visible at the modern ground surface; this shape strongly resembles that of other Reserve phase and Tularosa phase great kivas in the Mogollon Highlands. Testing within

the depression uncovered buried walls paralleling the room block



Katherine Dungan at the Fornholt site near Mule Creek, New Mexico (photo by Linda Pierce).

walls visible on the surface, suggesting that, while the rectangular outline visible on the surface accurately reflects the shape of the structure, its actual dimensions are somewhat smaller.

We also uncovered two roughly circular pits, both of which were intentionally filled and one of which was capped with a layer of mortar, in the center of the structure. Two worked sherd discs and an intact Archaic projectile point were found above these features. Our centrally placed test units did not uncover a hearth or footdrums, features that are common to Mogollon great kivas (although, admittedly, only a comparatively small percentage of the structure has been excavated). Along with the lack of a distinct roof fall layer, this could call into question the appropriateness of the "great kiva" label for this structure. However, its

(continued on page 8)

(continued from page 7)

rectangular shape, its depth (at least slightly below grade), and the presence of walls independent from the those of the room block, all suggest that this structure is more similar to great kivas than to plazas. It seems at least possible that the apparent strangeness of Fornholt's great kiva is related to its "borderland" location. My continuing dissertation research is intended to explore this possibility.

Along with the ongoing analysis of material from Fornholt, my re-

search includes the examination of collections and records from excavated great kivas in the Mogollon Highlands. Interesting parallels with Fornholt include sherd discs recovered from postholes at the great kiva at Turkey Creek Pueblo in the Point of Pines area and an Archaic point found in the center of the WS Ranch great kiva, 20 miles north of Mule Creek. Revisiting these collections should shed light on the role of apparently commonplace artifacts in the ritual closure of great kivas and will help determine if Fornholt is really as unusual as it seems.

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.

HOHOKAM CONNECTIONS PROJECT OFFERS TOURS OF UNIVERSITY INDIAN RUINS

The University of Arizona's (UA) School of Anthropology, Desert Archaeology, Inc., the Arizona State Museum, and the Arizona Humanities Council will hold two free community open houses at University Indian Ruin, a Classic period Hohokam platform mound village on Tucson's east side. On March 2 and March 16, visitors can take guided tours of the site, see excavations in progress, and speak with archaeologists. A panel discussion and question-and-answer session with experts on Hohokam archaeology will be held on March 30, in the Udall Park Community Center. These events comprise the *Hohokam Connections Project*, funded by a grant from the Arizona Humanities Council.

University Indian Ruin was occupied between A.D. 1150 and 1450, and was one of the largest and latest Hohokam sites in the Tucson area. The site contains at least two platform mounds, a type of monumental or public architecture. It is the only platform mound site in the Tucson area located away from the Santa Cruz River, suggesting it served as the major Classic period settlement in the eastern Tucson Basin. Corns, beans, squash, agave, and cotton were grown in canal-irrigated fields in the nearby Tanque Verde and Pantano Wash floodplains, while hunting parties procured rabbits, deer, bison, and other large and small game. The residents of University Indian Ruin also participated in long-distance exchange, trading for shell from the Gulf of California, pottery from northern Arizona, west-central New Mexico, and the Mexican states of Sonora and Chihuahua, and obsidian from northern and central Arizona, western New Mexico, and Sonora.

Under the initial direction of Dr. Byron Cummings and Dr. Emil Haury in the 1930s and 1940s, University Indian Ruin served as a training ground for archaeology students in the UA School of Anthropology. Since that time, the site has been maintained as an archaeological preserve. Beginning in 2010, new investigations under the direction of Drs. Paul and Suzanne Fish of the Arizona State Museum and Dr. Mark Elson of Desert Archaeology, Inc., are again training UA undergraduate and graduate archaeology students in field and analysis methods and scientific research.

Site tours will be at 9:30, 10:30, and 11:30 a.m. on March 2 and 16. University Indian Ruin is located in at 2799 N. Indian Ruins Rd. To access the site, turn north from Tanque Verde Rd. onto N. Indians Ruins Rd. (in the Indian Ridge Estates), and follow event signs. Because parking is limited, carpooling is encouraged. The site covers 13 acres, and the tours will involve moderate walking over uneven ground. Sunscreen, hats, and water are encouraged. The Udall Park Community Center, the site of the panel discussion (March 30, 1:00–3:00 p.m.), is located at 7200 E. Tanque Verde Rd.

THE CORNERSTONE

Save the Date: Arizona State Museum is 120

2013 marks Arizona State Museum's (ASM) 120th year serving generations of people like you who are passionate about the cultural history of our state and region. We at ASM are proud of our venerable institution's history and of its 120-year-old traditions of leadership in collection, preservation, interpretation, and public service.

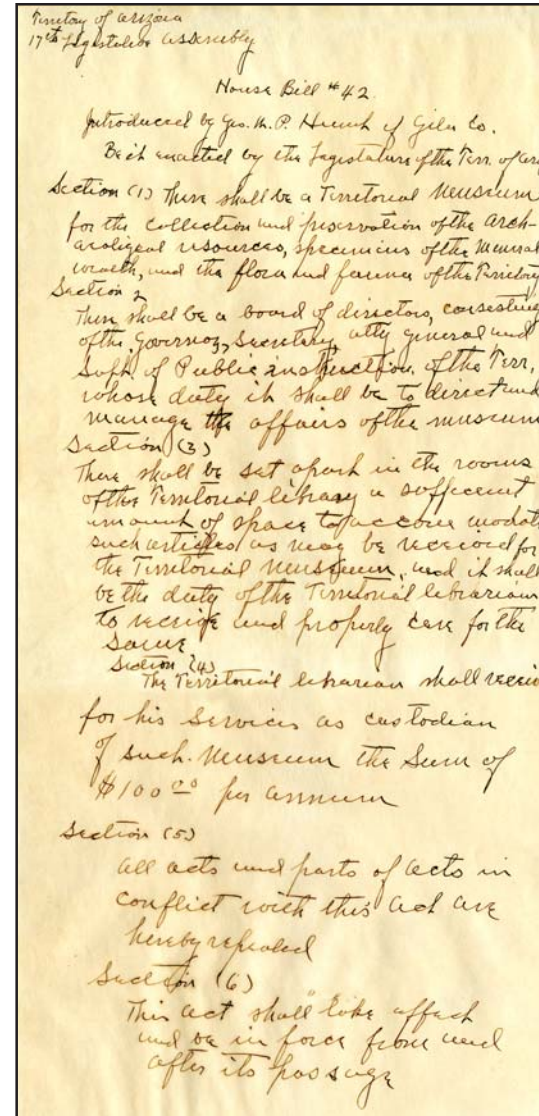
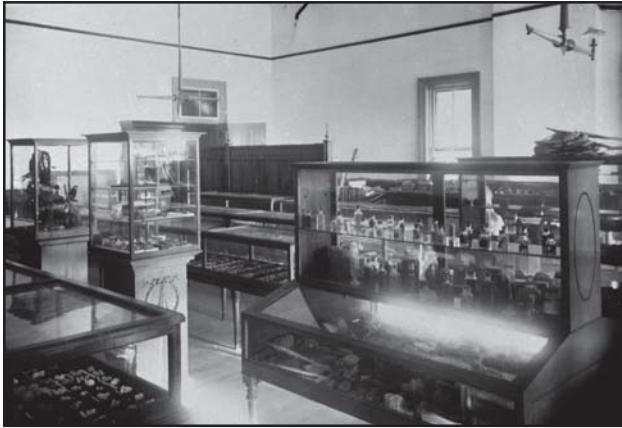
Everything we do at ASM is with you in mind. It is a privilege to be able to serve you and all the current and future generations of citizens of our state and region, as well as the University of Arizona community.

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society (AAHS) is very much a part of ASM's history, inextricably linked since 1916. As ASM's oldest affiliate organization, AAHS has been a steadfast and invaluable partner in the field, in the museum, at our events, and in our fundraising efforts. Indeed, over the past century, many of this museum's greatest successes have come as a result of AAHS partnerships. Thank you!

ASM will be celebrating its anniversary with an afternoon family program on Saturday, April 6 (1:00–4:00 p.m.) and with a gala evening on Thursday, April 11 (6:00–8:00 p.m.). We would be honored by your presence. Please save the dates and plan to join us to celebrate YOUR state museum!

House Bill 42

As we look forward to celebrating establishment of ASM, we inevitably and rightfully turn our thoughts to our founding father, George W. P. Hunt, territorial legislator and first governor of the state. Hunt so cared about the cultural preservation of the territory for future generations that he took it upon himself to draft the legislation that founded the Arizona Territorial Museum in 1893. With a stroke of a pen and in his own hand he declared, "There shall



be a Territorial Museum for the collection and preservation of the archaeological resources...of the Territory."

House Bill 42 was written and introduced by George W. P. Hunt during the 17th Legislative Assembly. The bill proposed that a territorial museum would be established with a board of directors, including the governor, secretary, attorney general, and superintendent of public instruction. It was proposed that the museum be located at the territorial library and the head librarian be responsible for the collections with payment for this service to be \$100 per year.

A subsequent letter from Territorial Governor Nathan O. Murphy suggested that the museum should be located at the territorial university (now the University of Arizona) in Tucson, rather than at the library, and be under the management of the university board of regents. The changes were adopted, and the bill passed the house with unanimous support; it was enacted on March 8, 1893, and signed

by the governor the following month, on April 7. This bill created what is now the Arizona State Museum at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

The Golden Age of Museum

A handful of unique museums were founded in eighteenth century America, but the last quarter of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries

are aptly called the first “Golden Age of Museums,” when many museums were founded with lofty goals of bringing culture and education to the rapidly growing populace in American cities. In the same year as the founding of ASM, the Columbian Exposition was held in Chicago to herald the anniversary of Columbus’ discovery of the New World. It was, in many ways, a watershed moment in the cultural history of America and had a profound influence on museums and museum concepts, giving birth to important museums, including the Field Museum of Natural History and the Art Institute of Chicago.

In Europe, as well as in America, the concept of natural history and archaeology/anthropology museums was already well known by the time of ASM’s founding. The Smithsonian Institution had been established in 1846, following the 1829 bequest of James Smithson to the U.S. government; its first building, the Castle, opened in 1849, and its first collections comprised an eclectic mixture of natural history specimens and works of art. In the 1860s, New York’s major public institutions, the American Museum of Natural History (1869) and the Metropolitan Museum of Art (1870), were built on opposite sides of Central Park, delineating their broad collecting interests — natural history/anthropology versus art.

In that same period, the Peabody Museum at Harvard (1866) was founded — one of the oldest museums in America devoted exclusively to an-

thropology, with strengths in North American archaeology and ethnology. The University of Pennsylvania Museum had its origins in 1887, and it became one of the largest university museums in the world devoted to archaeology and anthropology. Shortly afterwards, ASM became the first anthropology museum to be founded in the Southwest. Today, the Peabody Museum, the Penn Museum, and ASM are the three premier university anthropology museums in America in terms of the scope, size, and importance of their collections. ASM, however, has the rare distinction of being both a university museum and a state museum — Arizona’s official state repository for archaeological collections.

George W. P. Hunt, Father of ASM

George Wylie Paul Hunt (November 1, 1859–December 24, 1934), politician and businessman, was born in Huntsville, Missouri, a town named for his family. He left home at age 18 and arrived in Globe, Arizona, some three years later. After a series of odd jobs, he became clerk of a general store and rose to the top of a large commercial enterprise. He was also the first mayor of Globe.

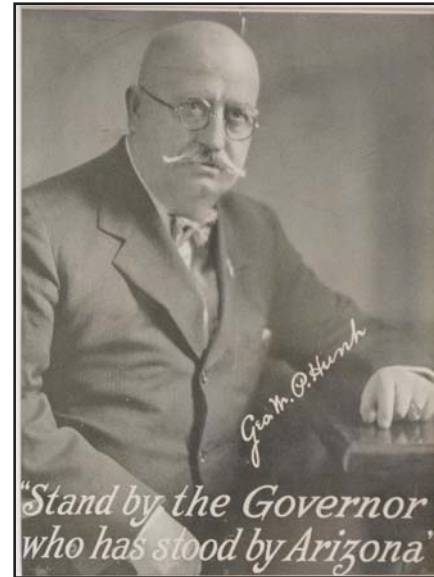
He served in both houses of the Arizona Territorial Legislature, was president of the convention that wrote Arizona’s state constitution, and became its first governor when Arizona achieved statehood on February 14, 1912. He was elected to a total of seven terms as governor, earning the sobriquet, “George VII.”

Hunt referred to himself as “Old Walrus.” Largely self-educated and well read, he was a savvy political operator. A Progressive Era populist, he supported organized labor, women’s suffrage, secret ballots, income tax, free silver coinage, and compulsory education. He was also an opponent of capital punishment and an advocate for Arizona’s rights to Colorado River water.

Excerpt from a letter written by Gov. Hunt on October 19, 1925, to Dr. Byron Cummings, director of Arizona State Museum:

I have always taken an interest in the Museum because one of the first bills I introduced in the legislature was a bill to creat(e) the Museum of which you now have charge. I hope I may live to see the day that we have a Museum housed in a magnificent building in which to store the things of interest which we find in Arizona which is a prolific field.

Geo W P Hunt
Governor



We look forward to your joining us for the April celebrations. More information will follow here in the *Cornerstone*, on our website, through our e-blasts, and on Facebook. See you soon!

The Cornerstone is presented by:
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UPCOMING ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM EVENTS

Adventures in the Field

March 5, 19, 26, and April 2, 2013; 6:00–7:30 p.m.

Unpredictable mishaps, venomous snakes, political upheaval... hear how University of Arizona archaeologists overcome obstacles and dangers in order to conduct research all over the world in this fun-filled, four-part lecture series presented in honor of Arizona Archaeology Awareness Month. Details coming soon. Registration required and fees apply. Contact Darlene Lizarraga at dfl@email.arizona.edu or 520.626.8381 to sign up!

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 2012–2013 season includes the following presentations:

- March 5: Matt Peeples, *Cooking Pots and Culture in the Zuni Region*
- April 2: Linda Mayro and Julia Fonseca, *Ten Years After – The Success of the Pima County Sonoran Desert Conservation Plan*
- May 7: Ben Nelson, *Connecting the American Southwest and Mesoamerica: A Ritual Economy*

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 Zuni Region Across the Lost Century: A.D. 1450–1540

March 21, 2013; 6:00–8:30 p.m.

Join archaeologist Matt Peeples, Ph.D., at Cody's Beef 'N Beans Steakhouse, 2708 E. Fort Lowell Rd., Tucson. Free. (Order your own dinner off of the restaurant's menu)

Between A.D. 1450 and the arrival of Coronado in 1540 has been depicted as a "lost century" in the Southwest. During this time, most of the region saw a substantial decline in population, large-scale population movements, and rapid changes in the organization of the remaining communities. The construction of the latest prehistoric Zuni towns in the late 14th and early 15th centuries was accompanied by major changes in architecture, cooking technology, ceramic design, and burial practices. These changes suggest the Zuni region was a destination for migrants from some of the areas to the south.

The restaurant needs advance notice to schedule staff and must limit seating to comply with fire code, so reservations are due by 5:00 p.m., Wednesday March 20. Call 520.798.1201 or email info@oldpueblo.org.

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: _____

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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.