



glyphs

The Monthly Newsletter of the
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society

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March 2021



*Cerro de los Torres,
a Late Archaic site
north of Casas
Grandes. (Photo by
Adriel Heisey)*

Next General Meeting:
March 15, 2021
7:00 pm

AAHS@Home (Zoom webinar)
www.az-arch-and-hist.org

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President's Message

by John D. Hall

Hello again my fellow AAHS members! Dare I say, happy springtime?

In December, my wife, mother-in-law, and I moved from Tucson, Arizona to Austin, Texas. I know, I know..., this means the AAHS president is a Texan! I'm sure this is unprecedented, and possibly grounds for mutiny. I actually grew up in Austin, so the AAHS presidency has been secretly Texan-run for a few years now! I moved from Austin after graduating high school and went to college in Durango, Colorado. My wife and I met in Durango and moved to Tucson where she grew up. My wife and I lived in Tucson for 18 years, and it was spectacular. The Sonoran Desert in Tucson is unparalleled in beauty, and we miss it dearly.

On the other hand, Austin is a vibrant city and the Central Texas Hill Country is equally beautiful; just different than the desert. Moving from Tucson to Austin was difficult. Obviously, a big move is always hard and stressful, with selling and moving households, as well as the physical act of moving, in this case, nearly 1,000 miles east during a pandemic. Adjustment to a new place also is difficult. Learning how to navigate in a new environment and not having the same network of friends. Fortunately for us, much of my immediate family is in Austin (Hi, Mom), so we did start with a strong social network.

Anthropologically, a social network consists of a set of individuals and communities (or even organizations) and how they are connected. The connections are represented by a number of relationships, such as family members, friendships, frequent acquaintances or people you interact with, religious or political alliances, and any other important partnerships (Mills et al. 2013).

My move across state lines and adapting to a new environment and social network made me think about some of the recent research on the Southwest Social Networks Project (SWSN), a multidisciplinary project including archaeologists, sociologists,

geochemists, and computer scientists, funded by the National Science Foundation (NSF) through two collaborative grants to the School of Anthropology at the University of Arizona and the non-profit Archaeology Southwest in Tucson. Information on the SWSN can be found here: <http://www.southwestsocialnetworks.net/index.html>.

SWSN involves the synthesis of an enormous amount of archaeological data, which is maintained by the School of Human Evolution and Social Change at Arizona State University. Data are interpreted using Social Network Analysis. The goal of SWSN is to explore how people interacted socially and with the landscape across U.S. Southwest, focusing on the late pre-contact Southwest in present-day Arizona and New Mexico (circa AD 1200–1500). This 300-year-long period represents the last few centuries before European contact and was a time of dramatic social change across the Southwest, including major migrations. Some areas of the Southwest were essentially abandoned, and other areas witnessed the aggregation of people and villages. The SWSN relies on both geographic and material-culture data and has compiled information on more than 1,000 archaeological sites. Data on these sites include frequencies of dated ceramic types, lithic materials, counts of geologically sourced obsidian, and information about public architectural features.

For me, some of the most fascinating data that complements SWSN includes the “Kayenta migration” (Figure 1). This movement of people was documented archaeologically by Emil Haury and others as the Salado culture (Haury 1945, 1958, 1976). Current research indicates that,

in the late AD 1200s, prolonged drought and social upheaval across the Four Corners region led ancestral Pueblo residents to leave their homelands. Among those immigrants were groups from what is now northeastern Arizona and southeastern Utah. These people, whom we refer to as ‘Kayenta,’ migrated to already-populated valleys in the central and southern Southwest (Clark and Huntly 2012:5).

In some places where the Kayenta migrants settled in present-day southern and central Arizona and New Mexico, they were met with

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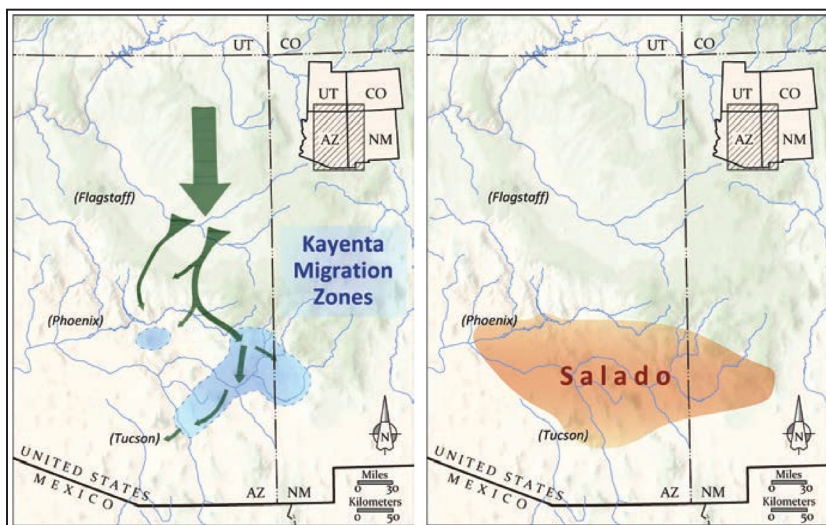


Figure 1. Left: Kayenta migrations (circa AD 1275-1325). Right: Main area of Salado influence (circa AD 1300-1450). [Adapted from Clark and Huntly 2012; map by Catherine Gilman, Desert Archaeology, Inc., Tucson]

some apprehension and hostility by the resident populations. Over time, Kayenta migrants, locals, and people of mixed heritage formed coalescent communities. These communities involved a shared place, but people were culturally, and perhaps linguistically, different. From these coalescent communities emerged “a new ideology—a new way of looking at things—that embraced aspects of local and immigrant traditions,” known as Salado (Clark and Huntly 2012:5–6). The Salado may be best known for the elaborate ceramic designs (Figure 2).

The Salado concept has generated a large amount of archaeological data (Crown 1994; Dean 2000; Doyel 1978; Lange and Germick 1992; Lekson 2004; Nelson and LeBlanc 1986), and this cultural phenomenon still puzzles archaeologists today. However, research from the SWSN has taken a deep view into the social networks of the late pre-contact Southwest and reached some fascinating conclusions on how and why these coalescent communities utilized different spheres of interaction.



References:

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2012 Who or What Was Salado?
Archaeology Southwest 26(3-4):5-6.
- Crown, Patricia L.
1994 *Ceramics and Ideology: Salado Polychrome Pottery*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Daquila, Catherine and Duane Hubbard
2008 *Fact Sheet: Roosevelt Red Wares and Salado Polychrome*. National Park Service. Electronic document, https://www.nps.gov/tont/learn/historyculture/salado_culture.htm.
- Dean, Jeffrey S.
2000 *Salado*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.
- Doyel, David E.
1978 *The Miami Wash Project: Hohokam and Salado in the Globe-Miami Area, Central Arizona: An Archaeological Salvage Project Conducted by the Arizona State Museum in Cooperation with the Arizona Department of Transportation. Contribution to Highway Salvage Archaeology in Arizona No. 52*. Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson.

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Figure 2. Salado polychrome ceramics, a variety of Roosevelt Red Ware: (1) Cliff Polychrome; (b) Pinto Polychrome; (c) Gila Polychrome; (d) Tonto Polychrome. [Images adapted from Daquila and Hubbard 2008]

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Haury, Emil W.

1945 *The Excavations of Los Muertos and Neighboring Ruins in the Salt River Valley, Southern Arizona*. Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, XXIV No. 1. Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

1958 *Evidence at Point of Pines for a Prehistoric Migration from Northern Arizona*. Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis.

1976 Salado: The View From Point of Pines. *The Kiva* 42(1):81–84.

Lange, Richard, and Stephen Germick (editors)

1992 *Proceedings of the Second Salado Conference, Globe, AZ*. Occasional Paper. Arizona Archaeological Society, Phoenix.

Lekson, Stephen H.

2002 *Salado Archaeology of the Upper Gila, New Mexico*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

Mills, Barbara J., Jeffery J. Clark, Matthew A. Peeples, W. R. Haas Jr., John M. Roberts Jr., J. Brett Hill, Deborah L. Huntley, Lewis Borck, Ronald L. Breiger, Aaron Clauset, and M. Steven Shackley

2013 Social Networks in the Distant Past: The Late Precontact Southwest. *Archaeology Southwest* 27(2):3–6. Electronic document, <https://www.archaeologysouthwest.org/product/asw27-2/>.

Nelson, Ben A., and Steven A. LeBlanc

1986 *Short-term Sedentism in the American Southwest: The Mimbres Valley Salado*. University of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque.



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

AAHS Lecture Series

*Brought to you by AAHS@Home through Zoom
until we can meet again in person*

- Mar. 15, 2021: John Roney and Robert J. Hard, *Early Agriculture and Collective Action in the Southern Southwest*
- Apr. 19, 2021: Lisa Young, *Sharing an Ear of Corn: An Archaeologist's Perspective on the Role of Food in Community Collaborations*
- May 17, 2021: Evan Giomi, *Eastern and Western Pueblo Divergence: A Study of Network Structure and Social Transformations*
- June 21, 2021: Ben Bellarado and Chuck Larue, *TBA*

AAHS LOGO T-SHIRTS AVAILABLE ONLINE!

Need something to lounge around the house in? AAHS T-shirts are available in our online store: <https://www.az-arch-and-hist.org/shop/>. Regular cut in gray with black logo or beige with brown logo. Also available in a women's cut in red with white logo. The shirts are \$20 each, including postage.



March 15: Topic of the General Meeting

Early Agriculture and Collective Action in the Southern Southwest

John R. Roney and Robert J. Hard

As far as we know, corn was the earliest cultivated plant in the Southwest. It was introduced from farther south in Mexico no later than 2100 BC, and perhaps much earlier. By 2000 BC, it was widely dispersed in the Southwest, and for several millennia afterwards, it seems to have been grown casually by people who continued to follow lifeways largely shaped by hunting and gathering. This model holds up well for much of the Southwest, but we believe that events unfolded very differently in the southern Basin and Range country. Here, along the river valleys of Arizona, Sonora, and Chihuahua, as early as 1300 BC, we find evidence of increased reliance on agriculture, increasing sedentism, irrigation, warfare, massively aggregated and fortified settlements, experimentation with integrative architecture, and the appearance of other items of material culture likely pertaining to social integration, including small stone mortars and pestles, stone pipes, and cruciforms. In this presentation, we review evidence from the Tucson Basin, from the site of La Playa in northern Sonora, from a series of *cerros de trincheras* along the Rio Casas Grandes in northwestern Chihuahua, and from sites along the Upper Gila River in the Safford and Duncan Valleys. We stress that this is a broad regional development, focused on the major river valleys, and we emphasize the theme of collective action—endeavors that involved cooperation and coordination well beyond the scale of individual families.

Registration for this lecture is open to the public, but you must pre-register at <https://bit.ly/RoneyHardMar21REG>



Speaker John Roney is a native of Artesia, New Mexico. He graduated from Carleton College and earned a Master's Degree at Eastern New Mexico University. John attended the University of Arizona during his junior year of college and worked several summers for the Arizona State Museum. After completing his studies, Mr. Roney was hired by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) in Winnemucca, Nevada. In 1980, he transferred to Albuquerque, New Mexico, and he retired in 2006 after a full career as a BLM archaeologist. He is now self-employed as a cultural resources consultant

in Albuquerque, where he resides with his wife Ruth. He has worked for many years in New Mexico, Arizona, and northwestern Mexico, investigating the early spread of agriculture and other topics. Mr. Roney's interests also include prehistoric and historic roads and post-Chacoan developments in the Greater San Juan Basin of northwestern New Mexico. Results of his research have appeared in *Science*, *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*, and other venues.



Speaker Robert J. Hard is a Professor of Anthropology at the University of Texas-San Antonio. He received his Ph.D. at the University of New Mexico and held a post-doc at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution. His research interests include hunter-gatherer adaptations and the transition to farming. Dr. Hard has worked in Chihuahua, the southern Southwest, and Texas. He has published in *Science*, *Proceedings of the National Academy of*

Sciences, *American Antiquity*, *American Anthropologist*, *PLoS One*, and others. In 2020, he and John Roney published *Early Farming and Warfare in Northwest Mexico* (University of Utah Press).

Suggested Readings:

Hard, Robert Jarratt, and John R. Roney

1998 A Massive Terraced Village Complex in Chihuahua: 300 Years before the Present. *Science* 279:1661-1664.

2020 *Early Farming and Warfare in Northwest Mexico*. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society welcomes nominations for three annual awards (see descriptions). Nomination letters and Curriculum Vitae (if appropriate) should be emailed to Ron Towner (rht@email.arizona.edu) no later than May 1, 2021. Awardees will be selected by the Awards Committee and approved by the AAHS Board of Directors. Awards will be presented at the Pecos Conference in August.

Byron Cummings Award

The Byron Cummings Award is given in honor of Byron Cummings, the principal professional founder of AAHS, the first chair of the University of Arizona's Department of Archaeology (later Anthropology), and the first Director of the Arizona State Museum. The Byron Cummings Award is given annually for outstanding research and contributions to knowledge in anthropology, history, or a related field of study or research pertaining to the southwestern United States or northwest Mexico.

Victor R. Stoner Award

The Victor R. Stoner Award is given in honor of Reverend Stoner, a strong avocational historian, supporter of AAHS, and one of the founders of *Kiva*. The Victor R. Stoner Award is given annually for outstanding contributions in leadership or participation in the Society, fostering historic preservation, or bringing anthropology, history, or a related discipline to the public.

Alexander J. Lindsay, Jr. Unsung Heroes Award

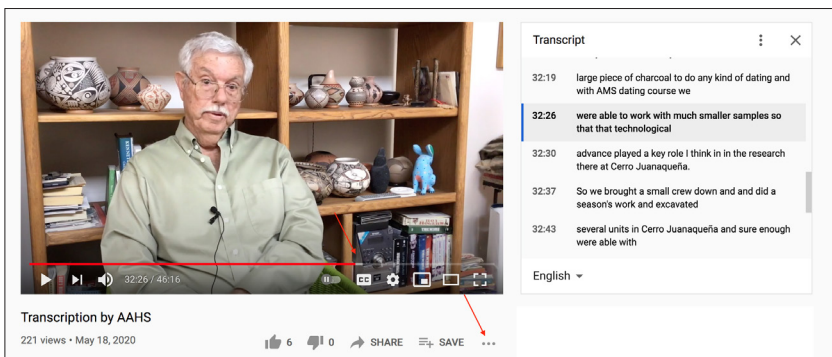
The Alexander J. Lindsay, Jr. Award is given in honor of Dr. Lindsay, a long-time southwestern archaeologist, AAHS member, and AAHS Officer. This award is given annually as a lifetime service award to those individuals whose tireless work behind the scenes has often gone unrecognized, but that is often critical to the success of others' research, projects, and publications. These may be field personnel, lab managers, archivists, cooks, analysts, and others.

ORAL HISTORY PROJECT INTERVIEW TRANSCRIPTS

YouTube creates automatic transcripts for videos published on their channel. However voice recognition being what it is, there are many errors in the auto transcripts. For example, in John Roney's video interview, the YouTube auto transcript included "Sarah wanna kenya" instead of "Cerro Juanaqueña"!

AAHS Roots of Southwestern Archaeology Oral History Project has begun editing the Oral History Project transcripts creating accurate closed captioning and accurate transcription for researchers or others who may want to reference the narratives. To date, transcripts have been completed for interviews with John Roney, Suzanne Fish, and Paul Fish, and we are working on others.

Go to the AAHS website at: <https://bit.ly/RootsAAHS> to link to the Oral History Project recorded interviews or go directly to the AAHS YouTube channel at: <https://bit.ly/aahsyoutube> and look for the interviews in videos under the heading, *Roots of Southwestern Archaeology – Oral History Project*. Check out the transcripts that have been completed, stay tuned for the rest of the transcripts. and watch for new videos we are currently editing.

The image is a screenshot of a YouTube video player. The video shows a man with white hair and glasses, wearing a light green button-down shirt, sitting in front of a wooden bookshelf filled with various pottery items. The video player interface includes a progress bar at the bottom of the video frame showing 32:25 / 46:16. Below the video frame, it says "Transcription by AAHS" and "221 views • May 18, 2020". To the right of the video frame are icons for likes (6), comments (0), share, save, and a menu icon. On the right side of the player, there is a "Transcript" panel. It has a title "Transcript" and a close button. It lists several time-coded entries: 32:19 "large piece of charcoal to do any kind of dating and with AMS dating course we", 32:26 "were able to work with much smaller samples so that that technological", 32:30 "advance played a key role I think in in the research there at Cerro Juanaqueña.", 32:37 "So we brought a small crew down and and did a season's work and excavated", and 32:43 "several units in Cerro Juanaqueña and sure enough were able with". At the bottom of the transcript panel is a language dropdown menu set to "English". A red arrow points from the "CC" icon in the video player controls to the transcript panel.

Click "CC" where the arrow indicates to see the closed captioning while reviewing the video or click on the "..." to open the timeline transcript of the interview you see to the right.

Cornerstone

*Darlene Lizarraga, Director of Marketing
Arizona State Museum*

Curation, Research, and Teaching: Characterizing Arthur Vokes' Career at the Arizona State Museum

By Kathryn MacFarland, Ph.D.

Manager of the Archaeological Repository, Arizona State Museum

I have the honor and pleasure to tell you a little bit about Arthur Vokes. As most in the archaeological community are aware, Arthur retired from his position as the first Curator and Manager of the Archaeological Repository Collections at the Arizona State Museum (ASM) in September 2020. Arthur's career at ASM has been multifaceted, and he has made a significant impact on our institution. In writing this essay, I was faced with the challenge of characterizing an impressive career. After a lot of thought, I think an apt metaphor to describe Arthur's career is a fugue—a single composition built from many themes that results in a complex and dynamic piece. For this purpose, I have highlighted three of the themes to which I can speak and that I know have been very important in Arthur's life: (1) ASM; (2) relationships with staff, students, and the community; and (3) research.

Theme 1: The Arizona State Museum

It is difficult to overstate the impact Arthur has had at ASM over the last 30 years. Arthur began his tenure at ASM in 1980, working for the museum's Cultural Resource Management Division (CRMD), conducting survey and excavations (e.g., the Las Colinas, Tucson Aqueduct, ANAMAX-Rosemont, and Salt-Gila Aqueduct projects), and managing the CRMD Archaeological Laboratory, preparing collections generated as a result of these projects for curation. The ASM Archaeological Repository was formalized as a curation facility



for collections generated by external projects in 1990, and Arthur was selected to be the first Manager/Curator. Arthur has been a teacher, a mentor, a researcher, and a valued colleague, as well as a wise supervisor of countless students and members of the avocational archaeological community. He has presented ASM's collections and his research to the public by co-curating a major ASM exhibit, *Set in Stone: 2000 Years of Gem and Mineral Trade in the Southwest*.

Arthur is an expert in the archaeomalacology of the Southwest U.S. and pre-contact ornamentation. He

has trained many of those who currently analyze archaeological shell in Arizona. He is also an expert on museum curation, especially as this relates repositories. In his 1995 Master's thesis, *The Role of Collections Management in Research*, Arthur argued that ASM should organize its collections by provenience, with secondary consideration given to material class (with notable exceptions, for example, in the Pottery Vault) instead of by types derived through archaeological research. This recommendation was adopted, and this course correction has made databases easier to create and maintain, while ensuring the collections we curate are as accessible as possible. Arthur has continually sought ways to improve how the Archaeological Repository collections at ASM are managed, keeping up with major changes in technology and making recommendations to ASM leadership regarding the incorporation

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of newly developed tools. I think all of us at ASM appreciate what Arthur has done for our institution and what he continues to do, even in retirement.

Theme 2: Staff, Students, and the Community

One does not need to interact with Arthur for long before realizing that he really loves to teach and mentor people who seek out the knowledge and advice he can give.

In the 19 years I have known him, I have never found the limit of his patience when fielding questions about topics ranging from artifact material classes, to excavation methods, how to



document them in an archive, to collections management practices, to the best way to build shelving, and even issues tangentially related to the discussion at hand.

My primary relationship with Arthur has been as a student, which, over time, has transitioned to co-author and colleague. Throughout all of this, Arthur has never hesitated to offer his guidance and engage in spirited debate/discussion, which is something I have always deeply appreciated about him. Arthur has given students the chance to learn as much as they wanted at ASM. Many of the student friends I have made in the Repository have gone on to careers in archaeology and museum curation, and if you were to start chatting with them about the “good old days” when we were all working in the Repository together, they would inevitably ask “How is Art doing?” and remark “He is so awesome!”

I could not presume to fully express the impact that Arthur has had on fellow ASM personnel, former students, and members of the larger archaeological community. Therefore, in preparation for this article, I circulated a survey, asking current and former ASM employees, members of the cultural resources management community, and former students to answer a few questions about how they came to know Arthur and the things they learned from him. The results (Table 1) illustrate a few things: (1) Arthur maintains relationships with people he has worked with on the decadal scale; (2) he and his wife, Dale, throw parties that are not to be missed; and (3) he makes a long-lasting impact on those he meets. If you have personally interacted with Arthur, the results in Table 1 should come as no surprise!

I also asked survey responders if there was anything they would like to say to Arthur as he embarks on his retirement. I received the following responses, which I would like to directly quote:

“Congratulations, Art! Thank you for giving me my first job in the museum sector. That repository job changed the trajectory of my career path. I hope you enjoy retirement and the opportunity to work on your own projects!”

— Karen Hayes

“What can I say that hasn’t already been said Art? You taught me not only how to do the job in my career path, but also how to do it well. You taught me how to work toward my passion. As a young adult, I remember thinking, ‘Working for a place for 10 years seems so long!’ However, my eight and a half years went by so fast and with such fond memories that I feel truly blessed. Thank you for always being there to support me and push me, and for being a very dear friend. Now, hopefully, you can analyze all the shell you want without interruptions (don’t tell people where your desk is!).”

— Erika Heacock

“Art, sometimes the best days at work in the repository were when you were grooving along to Queen, teaching me Southwestern pottery typology. You taught us all so much in the repository and we soaked up as much as we could (especially learning the fact that you are a human library)! Thank you for being the best boss and teacher!”

— Sara Luois

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Table 1. Survey responses from ASM staff, former students, and members of the cultural resources management community.

Question 1: How long have you known Arthur Vokes?	
	Percent of Respondents
1–5 years	7.1
6–10 years	21.4
11–20 years	28.6
21–30 years	35.7
31+ years	7.1
Question 2: How do you know him?	
	Percent of Respondents
I worked with him at ASM	85.7
He analyzed shell for me	7.1
He taught me how to analyze shell	21.4
I am a regular at his and Dale’s awesome parties	57.1
I drink beer with him	42.9
I helped him move boxes and/or build shelving	42.9
I was a student volunteer or intern in the Repository	35.7
I learned about collections management from him	35.7
I learned how to catalog artifacts from him	35.7
I learned about databases from him	28.6
I know him for another reason, and I’d like to share:	
“One of my first friends when coming to Tucson in 1984.”	
“We were also in classes together my first year of grad school. I consider him my second dad.”	
“I’ve been married to him for 27 years!”	
“He’s dad #2.”	
Question 3: Which animal do you think would be Arthur Vokes’ patronus?	
Brown bear	
Golden eagle	
Wise owl	
Norwegian forest cat	
Whatever that piñata is in Room 101	
Question 4: What skills or life lessons did you learn from Arthur?	
“Quiet reverence.”	
“I learned everything from curation to not taking life so seriously. Art taught us that we are constantly students and constantly teachers and should always be in a constant state of a little fun. Art taught me to analyze artifacts, build shelves, write a resume, curate a collection, and live archaeology.”	
“The life lesson Art continues to teach me, through his life, is to attempt to remain calm, cool, and collected, even when faced with what seems to be insanity.”	
“Hiring good people pays dividends in many, many ways, for many, many years.”	
“Attention to detail, patience (although I am still practicing that one), kindness, how to use tools.”	
“Art gave me my very first museum job at the ASM repository when I was finishing up my undergraduate degree. I enjoyed it so much that I went on to get a Master’s in Museum Studies and have been working in the museum field ever since!”	

"I am very grateful for having had the opportunity to experience Arthur's sense of humor, his hospitality, his wisdom, and his generosity in sharing his incredible knowledge of the archaeology of our region, as well as the history and workings of the Arizona State Museum."

— Patrick Lyons

"He was a terrific colleague and I greatly valued his perspectives and institutional knowledge."

— Jim Watson

Theme 3: Researcher

Arthur is a well-known researcher. Like his parents, Harold Vokes (malacologist and paleontologist) and Emily H. Vokes (malacologist), Arthur is a prolific author of technical reports, book chapters, conference papers, and journal articles. If you were to query ASM's online library catalog with his name, 112 titles would come back in the search (so far)! I think it is safe to say that he has analyzed the majority of shell assemblages from Arizona and his data set extends into New Mexico and Nevada. His dedication to the research of short-, and long-distance trade networks as documented by shell and small ornaments has led to the re-analysis of notable and unpublished assemblages, such as material from Snaketown and the "Magician's Burial" from Ridge Ruin, near Flagstaff.

Everyone who has worked with Arthur knows that he has essentially maintained two jobs. By day, he has been the Manager/ Curator of the Archaeological Repository. In his off hours he is in his home office, analyzing a steady stream of shell artifact assemblages from archaeological sites around the state. Arthur will continue to have lab space at ASM, which he plans to use to work on his "Magnum Opus," among other planned projects. Now that he doesn't have to worry about his day job anymore, Arthur has been tapped to contribute his expertise to various projects in the Southwest. Arthur will not be done with his research anytime soon, and I am sure he will continue to train the next generation of shell and prehistoric ornament analysts.

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Fugue: The Themes Come Together

I have known Arthur and have worked for him my entire adult life. He has been one of my mentors and has guided me as I have learned the ins and outs of collections management, conducted my own research on artifact assemblages from the Southwest, and offered great advice when I took on the task of analyzing museum collections from north-central Eurasia for my dissertation research. Arthur has cultivated an environment in the Archaeological Repository such that learning, preserving archaeological resources in ASM's care, making collections available for research, and maintaining high standards are valued and prioritized. As we pick up the baton in the in-perpetuity curation relay race, I, and the rest of the Repository crew, know we are standing on the shoulders of a giant, and we will strive every day to live up to the example you have set.

Arthur, I don't think I can fully express how happy I am that you are embarking on your retirement from your day job and that you will get the chance to focus on your research, plan awesome trips, listen to your records, and hang out with Dale, your pets, and your buddies. Retiring from ASM may mean that one theme in this fugue is over, but the fugue will only get more interesting and fun. I can't wait to see what you do next!



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. If you are joining as a household, please list all members of the household. Monthly meetings are free and open to the public. Society field trips require membership.

Membership Categories

- ☐ \$60 **Kiva members** receive four issues of the Society's quarterly journal *Kiva* and 12 issues of *Glyphs*
- ☐ \$45 **Glyphs members** receive *Glyphs*
- ☐ \$35 **Student Kiva members** receive both *Kiva* and *Glyphs*
- ☐ \$100 **Contributing members** receive *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- ☐ \$150 **Supporting members** receive *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- ☐ \$300 **Sponsoring members** receive *Kiva*, *Glyphs*, and all current benefits
- ☐ \$1,500 **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.

I wish to receive *Glyphs* by (circle your choice): Email Mail Both

I am interested in volunteering in AAHS activities: Yes Not at this time

Institutional Subscriptions

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You can join online at www.az-arch-and-hist.org, or by mailing the form below to:

Rebecca Renteria, VP Membership
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
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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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