The site of Casa Malpais, as seen from a volcanic overlook.
Some places are perennially popular. Often, it seems, locations that are favorites today were important in the distant past as well. Such is the case with Tumamoc Hill in central Tucson.

Tumamoc Hill has been in the news as a very popular walking destination. In the early morning, scores of Tucsonans walk up the steep road from the base of the hill to the edge of the summit, beyond which access is limited. The climb is challenging and very beautiful as one passes through the desert environment in clear view of the trincheras walls built many millennia ago.

Tumamoc Hill is also loved by students of botany and ecology. The famed Desert Laboratory is there, about halfway up the hill. For more than 100 years, it has been a leading research center focused on understanding desert ecology. But perhaps most of all, Tumamoc Hill is loved by archaeologists.

As it turns out, people have been using Tumamoc Hill for a very long time. The first comprehensive work on Tumamoc was done by AAHS in the 1970s, when a group of volunteers studied the cultural remains found there. The results of that project were published in an expanded issue of *Kiva*, 1979, Volume 45 (1-2).

More recently, Paul and Suzy Fish have been conducting research at Tumamoc Hill that deepens and, in many respects, alters our understanding of the hill. Their work indicates the presence of agriculture as early as 2,500 years ago, and suggests Tumamoc was an important residential and ceremonial place with links throughout the Tucson Basin.

There is extensive rock art on the site. It was carefully studied by Alan Ferg in the 1970s, as part of the original AAHS project, and it is now being studied in even more detail by AAHS as part of a broader program led by the Fishes. Each week, a group of 8-12 AAHS volunteers go to Tumamoc to record the rock art, take various quantitative measurements, and photograph the rock art in a systematic way.

There are days of exhilaration, such as when we find rock art that has never been recorded. But, there are also days of disappointment, such as when we find rock art defaced by graffiti that we know was not there in the 1970s.

We are adding new dimensions to the work as well. For example, Janine Hernbrode, an AAHS volunteers, noticed that some rock art features appear to be solar markers; she recruited noted archaeoastronomer John Fountain to work with her, and they have been recording solar interactions at a number of features throughout the calendar year.

It is too early to reach conclusions, as there is much more work to do. I can report that those of us involved are having a lot of fun, appreciate the opportunity to further the understanding of Tumamoc Hill, and hope our work will help make the case for preservation.

Two of the current volunteers also worked on the project in the 1970s. Both Gayle Hartmann, leader of the project, and Board Member David McLean just can’t get enough of this! Please contact me at <sjpboyle@aol.com> if you would like to learn how you might become part of this effort.

—Peter Boyle, 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.

Dec. 17, 2007: Doug Gann, *Preservation Archaeology at Casa Malpais*

Jan. 21, 2008: John Ware, *Pueblo Social History: Upstreaming into the Past*

Feb. 18, 2008: Steve Lekson, *A Millennium on the Meridian: Chaco Meridian Revisited*

Mar. 17, 2008: John Fountain, *Geoglyphs: The Orphans of Rock Art*

April 21, 2008: Ruth Van Dyke, *At the Still Point of the Turning World: Chaco and Its Outliers*

**The December AAHS Field Trip**

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

**December 15, 2007; 9:30 a.m.**

The December field trip will include in-depth tours of the Barrio de Tubac Archaeological Preserve and the Tumacacori Mission. There will be a $4 per person charge for the Tubac tour and a $3 per person charge for the Mission tour (free if you have a golden age passport card). We will meet first at the Tubac Presidio State Park at 9:30 a.m. After the Mission tour, scheduled for 11:00 a.m., we will have an optional lunch in the area. The lunch location is to be determined; let me know if you are interested, and I will keep you posted. Group size will be limited to 20. To sign up, contact David McLean at <mcleand43@gmail.com>.
GERD T. SCHLOSS
FORMER AAHS PRESIDENT
MARCH 28, 1914 TO OCTOBER 4, 2007

Gerd Schloss, a former president of AAHS, died on October 4, following a short illness. An obituary in the Arizona Daily Star recounts Gerd’s considerable accomplishments; the highlights of that article are paraphrased here, along with some details of his activities with AAHS.

Gerd was born in Berlin, Germany, and graduated from medical school at the University of Berlin in 1938. After fleeing Germany, he moved first to Switzerland and then, in 1947, to the United States. He and his wife Leny moved to Tucson in 1954, where he became the second pathologist in Tucson, serving as director of laboratories at Tucson Medical Center and as a professor of microbiology at the University of Arizona.

Gerd spoke several languages and had broad interests that included a love of history, art, and nature. In his retirement, he became interested in local archaeology, and after joining AAHS, became active in an informal interest group of AAHS called the Maya Study Group. Because of his work with that group, he was asked to serve as president of AAHS, a position he held from 1981 to 1983.

A quick survey of the AAHS archives reminded us of the breadth of Gerd’s interests and concerns. His archaeological and historical interests extended beyond the Southwest, especially into the Mayan region. After visits to museums in Dresden, Germany, and Boston, Massachusetts, he lectured to the Maya Study Group on, “The Dresden Codex Visited (in Dresden) and Copan Revisited (in Boston).” He was also concerned about environmental issues and thought AAHS should occasionally take environmental stands. During his term as president, national legislation requiring deposits on returnable containers was being considered. He urged AAHS to support this issue, sent letters to Arizona’s senators, Barry Goldwater and Dennis DeConcini, and received replies from both of them thanking AAHS for its interest. Also, in Glyphs, he encouraged a “yes” vote on a state “Bottle Bill.”

Gerd enjoyed leading AAHS into activities and interests that were not traditional for the organization (note the Maya Study Group and Bottle Bill above). He arranged for a diverse group of speakers for the monthly meetings, and always looked forward to getting to know the speaker before the meeting over a burger and fries at the Big “A.” Gerd touched many lives throughout our community. He will be missed.

— Gayle Hartmann and Rich Lange

2007 AAHS ANNUAL RAFFLE

Please donate prizes for our December Scholarship Raffle, to be held during the December 17 general meeting. Below is a list of donated prizes received to date. Please send any raffle prizes you would like to donate to: Mel Copeland, 4165 North Avenida del Cazador, Tucson, Arizona 85718, or you can bring the prizes to the December meeting. Raffle tickets will be sold during the December meeting. Call Mel Copeland at 520.577.6079 or Brid Williams at 520.887.5048 for raffle tickets or more information.

• GRAND PRIZE! Southwest Mission Research Center: Sonora missions tour for two
• Xanterra, Grand Canyon National Park: 3-day, 2-night stay for two at the Maswick Lodge, Grand Canyon (includes park bus tours)
• Verde Canyon Railroad: two adult tickets
• Western National Park Association: Tarahumara basket; Remembering Earth (DVD); Those Who Came Before (book); Clay, Copper, Turquoise (book); Salinas Pueblo Nalgene bottle; Walnut Canyon book bag; Gila Cliff Dwellings cap
• Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum: four adult admissions
• Center for Desert Archaeology: 1-year supporting membership; Thirty-five Years of Archaeological Research at Salmon Ruins, 3 volumes (book)
• Arizona State Museum: The Protohistoric Pueblo World A.D. 1275–1600 (book); Navajo Weaving in the Late Twentieth Century (book); three ceramic mugs with Arizona State Museum/University of Arizona logo
• Navajo Seed Search
• Laurie Webster: Navajo Early Crystal and Pictorial Weavings
• Joyce Cashman: Southwest ceramic plaque
• Kylie C. Miller: Pocket knife, inlaid turquoise and gaspeiti from Santa Fe Indian Market, 2005
• David McLean: Tomas Quintana effigy pot in fish shape
• Books: Rivers of Rock; Islanders and Mainlanders; and Life in the Past Lane/Route 66 Experience

Remember, proceeds from the raffle are the sole source for a scholarship fund for archaeology students. Our members put a great deal of effort into the raffle and delivering the prizes. We appreciate your support!
Preservation Archaeology at Casa Malpais
by Doug Gann

Casa Malpais National Historic Landmark is a small, thirteenth through early fourteenth century ancestral Puebloan site located on a volcanic escarpment in Springerville, Arizona. The recent history of the site highlights a conflict between the desire for economic development through heritage tourism and the practice of archaeological preservation. Certainly, we need places like Casa Malpais to share archaeology and the cultural heritage of the Southwest with an interested general public. However, the display of archaeological deposits necessary for an effective heritage tourism experience can ultimately threaten the resource we are trying to share. The practice of preservation archaeology seeks to find a balance between these two approaches in the stewardship of important places of our shared cultural heritage.

Quite a stir was created at the 1991 Society for American Archaeology meetings when it was announced that “catacombs” had been located beneath the ancestral Puebloans were not catacombs. (By definition, catacombs are features created by human agency, not simply burials deposited in cave contexts.) Plans for economic development of the “catacomb site” generated well-deserved outrage from the Hopi and Zuni people. The fissure chambers were immediately closed to tourism, and the economic development focus at Casa Malpais turned to public archaeology.

The town of Springerville sponsored several excavations on pueblo room cells that had been heavily disturbed by previous looting. This strategy was successful for a short time. The sensational press coverage and open excavations resulted in a brief surge of heritage tourists. In 1993, almost 120,000 people had visited the excavations. By 1994, nine pueblo rooms had been excavated to floor level, and a great kiva and a large circular stone feature had been reconstructed. Then, public archaeology faltered. Management plans were lost, and different archaeologists with differing research agendas spent time at the site, without any consensus.

Ten years later, excavations had stopped and tourism had declined. One of the village walls had collapsed, and many more were on the verge of doing so. However, one factor kept the heritage tourism program alive in Springerville: the dedication and unwavering support of volunteers from the Little Colorado Chapter of the Arizona Archaeological Society. It was the dedication of these volunteers who ensured the site was protected and accessible only through organized daily tours given by well-trained and knowledgeable guides. The tour program provided a detailed interpretation of ancient life at the village, as well as tying the history of the site into the story of the settlement of the Upper Little Colorado Basin in the more recent past.

The success of this tour program kept the archaeological park around Casa Malpais maintained and the local museum and visitor’s center alive, but the village itself was beginning to collapse. Emergency shoring was utilized to preserve walls in place, but these unattractive devices detracted from overall visitor experiences. The architecture of Casa Malpais needed emergency stabilization treatments.

In 2003, the National Park Service joined with the Center for Desert Archaeology in an initiative to stabilize the rapidly eroding architecture of the village, but the recommended preservation treatment (backfilling most of the excavated rooms) was not popular. Considering the town of Springerville had spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to excavate the site, this reluctance was understandable.

A generous grant from the Arizona Humanities Council was obtained to implement a program that would foster consensus through community-supported research. The project gathered city officials, preservation experts, tribal preservation office representatives from the Hopi and Zuni tribes, archaeologists, and local activists. These people developed a consensus about proper treatment at Casa Malpais.

An interpretive plan was developed that combined backfilling of threatened resources with limited reconstruction. Fieldwork began shortly after this plan was developed, and the proposed technique has stabilized the architecture of the site while rendering the village landscape more intelligible to heritage tourists.

Speaker Doug Gann has over 22 years of experience in archaeological fieldwork, research, and public interpretation. His Master’s research focused on the use of form-molded adobe brick architecture by the ancestral Hopi prior to its reintroduction by the Spanish. His Ph.D. dissertation research concerned the implications of space syntax theory in the architectural analysis of social uses of space. As a graduate student, Doug pursued fieldwork at numerous sites in the Southwest, as well as Ecuador, Armenia, and the eastern seaboard of the United States. More recently, Doug has been working to preserve and interpret the site of Casa Malpais Historic Landmark, as well as researching techniques for the generation of three-dimensional models from linked sets of two-dimensional photographs.
A New Museum in the Neighborhood: Himdag Ki: Hekihu, Hemu, Im B I-Ha’ap
by Eric J. Kaldahl, Tohono O’odham Nation Cultural Center & Museum

On June 15, 2007, the Tohono O’odham Nation (the Nation) opened its new Cultural Center & Museum. The name of the institution was chosen by members of the community in a popular competition: Himdag Ki: (Way of Life House) Hekihu (Past), Hemu (Present), Im B I-Ha’ap (Toward the Future). By popular referendum, the Nation’s people requested the building of the new institution and selected the site where the facility now stands in the village of Topawa, Baboquivari District.

Nearly $15.2 million was allocated by the Nation for the Himdag Ki: in 2000. The facility was entirely built and staffed with tribal dollars using proceeds from the Nation’s gaming enterprises. The appropriation of the funds was one step in a long process of discussion and community engagement that developed the Himdag Ki’s mission: “The Mission of the Cultural Center & Museum is to instill pride by creating a permanent Tribal institution to protect and preserve O’odham jewed (land) c himdag (way of life).”

The Himdag Ki: is tasked with encouraging all O’odham to learn more about O’odham history, heritage, and language. It seeks to build bridges across O’odham generations with ongoing oral history projects and other programs. It encourages O’odham artists in their work, and supports the arts with community festivals and workshops. The Himdag Ki: serves the community with an archive where copies of everything written by O’odham and about O’odham in every media will one day be housed. It was built as a home for the objects made by the O’odham and their ancestors, a place to bring back collections and a safe place for community members who want to store their family’s historical and artistic treasures.

Community advisory teams counseled the Himdag Ki: staff in every stage of development: site selection, building design, room function, interior design, exhibition content and development. These advisory teams cross-cut O’odham generations and communities. Durrant Group architect Curt Ench and the Himdag Ki: staff designed a state-of-the-art repository and archives with exacting humidity controls, temperature controls, fire suppression systems, compact shelving, and security systems.

The facility is designed to serve a steady stream of users. At 38,000 ft², the facility and its parking areas take up 6 acres of the 30 acres of land donated by Baboquivari District. In keeping with O’odham tradition, every developed indoor space has just as much outdoor space in the form of gardens, patios, amphitheater and stage, and wapto (ramadas). Construction was limited to the most necessary construction footprint, leaving most of the property’s vegetation intact for future nature trails. Detention basins harvest water from rooftops and parking lots to support future demonstration fields and protect downstream villages from flooding.

Indoors, the Himdag Ki: has meeting rooms, classrooms, an Elders’ room, and artists’ studio.

The 10 inaugural exhibitions feature the topics most often requested by community members. The exhibits were developed in a team effort of staff curators, community advisory groups, and exhibit designers. Visitors can enjoy “S-kubjuwi ...Mo has wud? ‘a:ga ‘am t-we:hejid?” (O’odham Brown...what it means to us), a contemporary art show featuring seven current O’odham artists, on display through February 29, 2008. The Himdag Ki: Library & Archives exhibition “Ha’icu M-A:gidao o ‘i-gewkumhum g Ha’icu T-A:gid” (Your Story Enriches Our Story). Visitors can also view the exhibits “T-Jewedga” (Our Land), “Ha’icu T-Hugi” (Our Food), “T-Ni’oki” (Our Language), “T-Wahmeddam C T-Kownalig” (Our Leaders and Our Government), “T-Sondalga” (Our Veterans), “T-Wem Ki:kam” (Our Family), “Tohono O’odham Wecij Hemajkam Ha-Kownalga” (Tohono O’odham Nation Youth Council), and “T-Himdag Ki:” (Our Museum).
Each exhibition presents an O’odham perspective, with a consideration of recent history and how that history has shaped important issues concerning O’odham life today. About half of the objects, artworks, and photographs on display come from the Himdag Ki:’s small, but growing collection and from loans made by O’odham community members. The other half of the objects on display were loaned by the Arizona State Museum and the Amerind Foundation, Inc.

We hope that you can come visit and learn more about your O’odham neighbors. We are open 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m., Monday through Saturday. Please call ahead for holiday closures, 520.383.0201. There is no admission fee, and most visitors stay 1 to 1½ hours. Translations of all exhibit texts are available in O’odham, English, and Spanish, and may be checked out from our front desk with a photo ID. Two wheelchair chairs are available. The entire facility is handicapped accessible.

20TH ANNIVERSARY SOUTHWEST SYMPOSIUM:
MOVEMENT, CONNECTIVITY, AND LANDSCAPE CHANGE
JANUARY 17-19, 2008
OLD MAIN, ARIZONA STATE UNIVERSITY, TEMPE

The 2008 Southwest Symposium will consist of four sessions of presentations and two additional poster sessions. The speakers in the opening session will revisit the topics from the first Southwest Symposium (foraging, mobility, and migration; social power and interaction; the protohistoric and the history of Southwest archaeology), suggesting new directions in those areas of research. The three subsequent sessions will focus on the topics of human movement, landscape change, and the varied connections among groups of people in the Southwest. In addition, two sessions of volunteered posters will offer updates on current research around the Southwest.

For additional symposium information, including registration and complete symposium program, please visit our website at <http://www.public.asu.edu/~ndwilso1>. Please join us in Tempe, Arizona, on January 17-19, 2008.

JULIAN D. HAYDEN STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION
DEADLINE APPROACHING!

The AAHS is pleased to announce the 10th annual Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition, named in honor of long-time AAHS luminary, Julian Dodge Hayden. The winning entry will receive a cash prize of $500 and publication of the paper in Kiva, The Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History. The competition is open to any bona fide undergraduate or graduate student at any recognized college or university. Co-authored papers will be accepted if all authors are students. Subject matter may include the anthropology, archaeology, history, linguistics, or ethnology of the American Southwest and northern Mexico, or any other topic appropriate for publication in Kiva.

Paper should not exceed 30 double-spaced, typewritten pages, including figures, tables, and references, and should conform to Kiva format. See <http://www.altamirapress.com/RLA/journals/Kiva/Authors.shtml>. Deadline for receipt of submissions is January 15, 2008. Send four copies of the paper and proof of student status to: Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition, AAHS, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0026.

For more information, contact Dale Brenneman at <daleb@email.arizona.edu>. 
**Tohono O’odham Nation Invests in Future of Ancestors**

The Tohono O’odham Nation, under the 12 percent gaming revenue distribution required by state law, has awarded more than $65,000 to the Arizona State Museum.

The award will be used to support Native American consultations and an internship to help in the design of the Native American heritage exhibit in the Tucson Origins Heritage Park, known as TOHP. TOHP is a significant part of the planned 30-acre cultural campus in downtown Tucson, west of Interstate 10 and south of Congress Street, adjacent to several museums, Arizona State Museum, the University of Arizona Science Center, Arizona History Museum, and Tucson Children’s Museum.

Tucson’s downtown redevelopment project celebrates the origins of Tucson’s culture and history from its earliest days. Residents have lived at and around the foot of A-Mountain (also known as Sentinel Peak) continuously for at least 4,000 years. Those first residents, including the Hohokam, left many wonderful reminders from their time in Tucson. Indeed, it is widely known that the name of this city comes from the O’odham word *S-cuk Son*, which means “at the base of black mountain.”

It is appropriate that the representatives of those first inhabitants are today reinvesting in that very area both financially and intellectually. Working cooperatively with the City of Tucson, Arizona State Museum has held initial consultations with tribes culturally affiliated with the site. The consultations have resulted in naming the Native American area of TOHP as *S-cuk Son* and concurring that the Tohono O’odham Nation takes the lead in articulating the interpretation of the site.

The award from the Tohono O’odham Nation will ensure that tribal voices continue to be represented in the full design and development of the project. “Native peoples possess their own stories of their ancestors and how they lived,” says Alyce Sadongei, assistant curator for Native American relations at Arizona State Museum.

The *S-cuk Son* area of the Tucson Origins Heritage Park will benefit from the unique input offered by descendant populations. Oral histories, indigenous architectural technologies, traditional irrigation and gardening practices, for example, will complement and augment the archaeological record. Tribal representation will also serve as a sounding board for interpretive themes, as well as provide contacts for additional input, support, and financial contributions.

According to Sadongei’s proposed time line, consultations will continue through a 20-week process. “Arizona State Museum is devoted to the study of Arizona’s ancient peoples and their descendants,” explains Beth Grindell, Arizona State Museum associate director. “We believe we have a strong role to play in engaging Tucson’s residents in relevant conversations about our community. As we expand to the downtown facility, we will continue to bring our research and collections together with the community’s interests to give historical context and an anthropological perspective.”

Some of the funds from the gift will also go to assist Burns and Wald-Hopkins, the architectural firm working with the City of Tucson on the downtown redevelopment project. “This is a great partnership for the city, Arizona State Museum, and the Tohono O’odham Nation,” says Greg Shelko, downtown development director. “It brings Native knowledge and perspectives so important to the success of the project.”

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**Upcoming Arizona State Museum Events**

**Culture Craft Saturday**  
December 8, 2007; 1:00–4:00 p.m.  
Free family fun includes hands-on activities for kids of all ages.

**Agave Beverages in Hospitality, Feasting, and Ritual Traditions of Ancient Mesoamerica and the Borderlands**  
December 8, 2007; 12:00–2:00 p.m.  
A lecture by Arizona State Museum archaeologist Suzanne Fish at the Western National park Association in Oro Valley. This is one of a series of lectures pertaining to Southwestern Roots in Central Mexico: 4,000 Years of Cultural Continuity, culminating in the travel tour, “Tucson, Tula & Tlaxcala: 4,000 Years of Cultural Interaction,” June 2008.

**Tucson, Tula & Tlaxcala: 4,000 Years of Cultural Interaction**  
June 7–16, 2007  
Discover the roots of American Southwest cultures by exploring those of central Mexico from the Precolumbian to the present day. Based in Mexico City, your 10-day adventure features expertly guided exploration of Puebla and Tlaxcala; major archaeological sites; cathedrals, museums, etc.—all emphasizing the connections between central Mexico and the American Southwest. Enjoy all the cultural, artistic, and culinary traditions that tie the regions and people together.
Casa Grande Ruins and Middle Gila Valley Archaeology and History
December 4, 2007; 8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Pima Community College Study Tour
Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s director, archaeologist Allen Dart, leads a van tour to the Coolidge–Florence area. Visit the backcountry area of Casa Grande Ruins, other early and late Hohokam villages, historic Adamsville Cemetery, and the Pinal County Historical Society Museum. Bring a lunch and water. Departs Pima Community College, 401 N. Bonita Ave. [Advanced registration required; call Pima Community College, 520.206.6468]

Arrowhead and Flintknapping Workshop
December 15, 2007; 1:00–3:00 p.m.
Flintknapper Sam Greenleaf teaches hands-on workshop on making arrowheads and spearpoints out of stone to better understand how ancient people made and used stone artifacts. Class is designed to help modern people understand how prehistoric Native Americans made and used artifacts, and is not intended to train students how to make artwork for sale. Class is limited to eight registrants, aged 16 or older. [$25; $20 for Old Pueblo Archaeology Center and Pueblo Grande Museum auxiliary members; advanced registration required]

Tucson–Marana Rock Art and Archaeology
December 18, 2007; 8:00 a.m.–2:30 p.m.
Pima Community College Study Tour
Old Pueblo Archaeology Center’s director, archaeologist Allen Dart leads a van tour to Hohokam petroglyph, agricultural, and village sites, one with a “ballcourt” and bedrock mortars, another with a housing compound. Bring a lunch and water. Departs Pima Community College, 401 N. Bonita Ave. [Advanced registration required; call Pima Community College, 520.206.6468]

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. E-mail me, Emilee Mead, at <emilee@desert.com>, or contact me at Desert Archaeology, Inc., 3975 N. Tucson Blvd., Tucson, AZ 85716; 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 ASM/AAHS website at: <http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml>, and it can also be found at: <http://www.swanet.org/zarchives/aahs/>. 

AAHS MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION APPLICATION
(A membership subscription makes a great gift for your loved ones!) 
All members receive discounts on Society field trips and classes.

Monthly meetings are free and open to the public.

Categories of Membership
- $45 Kiva members receive 4 issues of Kiva, 12 issues of Glyphs, and all current benefits
- $35 Glyphs members receive Glyphs
- $30 Student Kiva members receive both Glyphs and Kiva
- $15 Student Glyphs members receive Glyphs
- $75 Contributors receive Glyphs, Kiva, and all current benefits
- $100 Supporters receive Glyphs, Kiva, and all current benefits
- $250 AHAHS members receive Glyphs, Kiva, and all current benefits
- $1,000 Lifetime members receive Glyphs, Kiva, and all current benefits

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Visitors are welcome at all of the Society’s regular monthly meetings but are encouraged to become members to receive the Society’s publications and to participate in its activities at discount rates. 
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.
For a brochure, information, membership/subscription application forms, contact:
Doug Gann, VP Membership
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721-0026 USA
<dgann@cdarc.org>

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