



# 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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*Pecos Conference tents, Pecos, New Mexico, August 2007. (Photograph by Dylan Breternitz.)*

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**Next General Meeting: September 15, 2008**

<<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml>>

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

### AAHS at the Pecos Conference



August is a special month for people interested in Southwestern archaeology – the Pecos Conference is held this month! The conference has long been a major venue of information exchange in the field.

AAHS does not meet in August to encourage attendance at the conference, and we always have a booth there to spread the word about the Society. Selected issues of our journal *Kiva* area available for purchase, and members are on hand to provide information about AAHS.

In recent years, the Society has presented its annual Byron S. Cummings and Victor R. Stoner awards at the Pecos Conference. The Byron C. Cummings Award recognizes outstanding research contributions an is being awarded this year to Bryant Bannister and David Wilcox. The Victor R. Stoner Award, which recognizes outstanding contributions to public archaeology or historic preservation, is being presented this year to Agnese Haury and Adriel Heisey. On behalf of AAHS, I congratulate these outstanding individuals and thank them for their many contributions. More detailed announcements of these awards are included elsewhere in this issue.

The Pecos Conference, of course, is a significant opportunity to tell people about AAHS. The Society was

founded in 1916, to promote scholarship, education, and preservation relating to the history and anthropology of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. Benefits of membership include subscriptions to our publications, the opportunity to attend excellent lectures, field trips and classes, fieldwork opportunities, and the knowledge that membership contributions support our Scholarship and Research Grants program.

Publishing the journal *Kiva* is a major activity of the Society. Edited by Steve Lekson, the journal has long been a major forum for publication of important papers on southwestern anthropology and history. We are committed to ensuring that the journal continues to be a vibrant vehicle for scholarly communication.

We also provide an array of excellent educational opportunities. For example, we offer free public lectures each month on archaeological and historical topics at our General Meetings held in Tucson. Additionally, we organize monthly field trips to sites of interest in the southwestern U.S. and, occasionally, northern Mexico. These field trips are free, extremely popular, and open only to members. Non-members are invited to attend one field trip as a trial but are expected to join AAHS to attend additional field trips.

We recently expanded our Scholarship and Research Grants program

and hope to expand it again this year. The program provides small research grants in the archaeology and history of the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico, as well as travel grants to facilitate attendance at scientific meetings. The program is one of the important ways we promote scholarship, and it is an excellent way to involve young scholars in the Society.

If you are reading this message at the Pecos Conference, I encourage you to stop by our booth and learn more about AAHS. You will learn more about the Society and the benefits of membership. Information regarding membership can also be found on the last page of this issue of our newsletter, *Glyphs*.

—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.

- Sept. 15, 2008: David Mehalic, *Challenges of Historic Preservation along the U.S.–Mexico Boundary: Examples from Southeastern Arizona's Sky Islands*
- Oct. 20, 2008: Gayle Harrison Hartmann and William K. Hartmann, *The Coronado Expedition through Arizona and Sonora 1540–1542: New Research, New Results*
- Nov. 17, 2008: Stephanie Whittlesey, *Hohokam Rituals: The Meso-American Connection*
- Jan. 2009: Carolyn Boyd, *Rock Art of the Lower Pecos Region*
- Feb. 2009: David Abbott, *Hohokam Ball Court Societies*
- March 2009: Paul Minnis: *Paquimé*

**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/>>.

## 2008 PECOS CONFERENCE

The 2008 Pecos Conference will be held August 7-10, 2008, in Flagstaff, Arizona, in the same location as the 1996 and 2001 conferences. Held annually for the last 80 years, the Pecos Conference has traditionally been when Southwestern archaeologists get together, informally, to discuss new discoveries in their respective fields. With declining participation in recent years, this year's planning committee hopes to "reinvigorate" the conference with a somewhat renewed format and encourages professionals working in the private sector, academic professionals, students, and avocational archaeologists to attend.

Four plenary sessions, each two hours long on the mornings of August 8 and 9 are planned. Each of these sessions will address a major issue in Southwestern archaeology, including: (1) a celebration of collaboration and cooperation over many decades; (2) the Early Agricultural period in the Southwest; (3) the hypothesis of a comet explosion being responsible for the end of the Clovis period and the onset of the Younger Dryas; and (4) the current state of mega-databases in the Southwest.

Also planned are the traditional field reports and poster sessions on the afternoons of August 8 and 9. Although conditions outside are sometimes not amenable to posters, this is a great opportunity to talk



about your current work, get feedback, and interact with each other in a way not usually available. A series of workshops for students looking for jobs in the private sector will be offered concurrently.

We are soliciting students to blog the conference and also hope to film much of the conference to be streamed onto the internet.

Finally, a series of field trips to sites around Flagstaff have been planned for August 10, after which the conference will end, until 2009!

For more information, including registration information, camping and lodging guides, times, and so forth, visit [http://www.swanet.org/2008\\_pecos\\_conference/index.html](http://www.swanet.org/2008_pecos_conference/index.html).

The purpose of the Pecos Conference is to bring about contact between workers in the Southwest field to discuss fundamental problems of Southwestern prehistory; to formulate problems of Southwest prehistory; to pool knowledge of facts and techniques; and to lay a foundation for a unified system of nomenclature.

—Alfred Vincent Kidder  
on the first Pecos Conference

## OPENING OF THE 2008 PECOS CONFERENCE FLAGSTAFF, ARIZONA

Come early and begin your conference experience with a reception at the Museum of Northern Arizona on Thursday, August 7, from 5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m., in the Branigar-Chase Discovery Center. The entire museum will be open, but the evening will begin by dedicating the 2008 conference to David A. Breternitz, who was Curator of Anthropology from January 1956 until April 1959, and Museum Research Associate after that. (Dave attended his first Pecos Conference in 1951.) Also during the reception, there will be a silent auction to benefit the Kenny Acord Scholarship Fund at Northern Arizona University. Light refreshments will be served.

## UPCOMING AAHS FIELD TRIPS

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

### September 12, 2008

Come join us for a special "behind the scenes" peek into the world of the Hohokam culture at Arizona State Museum on Friday, September 12 from 10:00 a.m.-12:00 p.m. We will join museum specialist Mike Jacobs who will tell us about Hohokam ceramics, see special non-ceramic Hohokam artifacts with Arthur Vokes, and take a tour of the Marana Lab with Drs. Paul and Suzi Fish. The group will be limited to 15 participants, so sign up early to reserve your spot! There is no entry fee to the museum; however, donations are gratefully accepted. Lunch afterwards on your own at any of the wonderful restaurants and cafes outside the Main Gate. To sign up for this tour, please contact Chris Lange at [clang3@msn.com](mailto:clang3@msn.com) or 520.743.7187.

## OLD PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY

5100 W. Ina Rd., Tucson, AZ 85743  
520.798.1201, [info@oldpueblo.org](mailto:info@oldpueblo.org)

### "Third Thursdays" Presentation

**The Art History of Arizona: Cultural Encounters with the Southwest**  
August 21, 2008; 7:30-9:00 p.m.

Arizona State University Professor of Art History, Betsy Fahlman, Ph.D., explores Arizona's identity against the backdrop of the larger history of the art of the American West, and illustrates what "The West" was for those had had never visited. [Free; no reservations needed]

## ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY 2007 AWARDS

*The 2007 Byron S. Cummings Award for Outstanding Contributions in Archaeology, Anthropology, or Ethnology Presented to: Bryant Bannister & David Wilcox*

**Bryant "Bear" Bannister** received his bachelor's degree in Anthropology from Yale in 1948. He soon arrived at the University of Arizona to pursue his graduate studies, landing a position as student assistant to pioneering dendrochronologist and Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research founder, A. E. Douglass. Bannister's master's (1953) and Ph.D. (1960) degrees were earned at the University of Arizona, where he focused on the dating of key sites in Chaco Canyon, New Mexico.

Dr. Bannister was a full-time faculty member at the University of Arizona from 1953 to 1989, and he remains Professor Emeritus. He was Director of the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research from 1964 to 1982. Under his leadership, the lab embarked on its "Dendrochronology of the Southwestern United States" project (supported by four grants from the National Science Foundation), which involved organizing and reanalyzing all its extant collections. This work quadrupled the numbers of dated tree-ring samples and sites in the Southwest. The results were disseminated in 16 reports that list all valid dates available at the time of publication.

During this same period, the lab's faculty increased four-fold, expanding to accommodate research and teaching in geology, ecology, and climate. Simply put, Dr. Bannister is responsible for building the modern lab as it exists today. He has also authored and co-authored key articles on theory and method in dendroarchaeology. In honor of his many contributions to the field, a new University of Arizona facility that will preserve and make available for study the world's largest collection of ancient beams and wood cores has been named the Bryant Bannister Tree-Ring Archive.

In recognition of his distinguished career in southwestern archaeology, the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is proud to present the 2007 Byron S. Cummings Award to Bryant "Bear" Bannister.

**David R. Wilcox** is a scholar of unmatched depth and breadth among those who study the anthropology and history of the American Southwest and north-

western Mexico. David is a native upstate New Yorker who was attracted to the Southwest for its rich potential for anthropological and historical research. He came to Arizona in 1969, and finished his Ph.D. in anthropology at the University of Arizona in 1977. In 1984, he joined the staff of the Museum of Northern Arizona as a Scholar in Residence, became the Curator of Anthropology in 1985, and Head of Anthropology in 1988. In 2006, he stepped down as head and was appointed the Senior Research Anthropologist.

In more than 30 years as a professional archaeologist, Wilcox has conducted vigorous programs of pure research in three areas: (1) history of archaeology, anthropology, and museums; (2) archaeology of the Flagstaff area; and (3) micro-regional syntheses of Southwestern archaeology.

Wilcox is notable for his control of details, their analyses, assessments, and comparisons. He specializes in large-scale syntheses, the "Big Picture" way of viewing polity, warfare, the Hohokam, architecture, settlement patterns, and the history of American anthropology. Wilcox's publications are legion and diverse in subject matter. Six of his monographs deal with Hohokam archaeology. He organized and co-edited the results of an international symposium on *The Mesoamerican Ballgame* (1991). His most recent paper, with three collaborators, is "Ancient Cultural Interplay of the American Southwest in the Mexican Northwest." Wilcox co-edited a monograph on *The Protohistoric Period in the North American Southwest* (1981), and he co-edited three volumes of the documentary history on the Hemenway Expedition 1886-1889 (1995, 1996, 2002). He served as co-editor of a book on *Philadelphia and the Development of Americanist Archaeology* (2003). In 2007, he served as principal author of *The Archaeology of Perry Mesa and Its World*. Also published in 2007 was the co-edited outstanding volume *Zuni Origins, Toward a New Synthesis of Southwestern Archaeology*.

Other subjects of interest and publication have been the entry of Athapaskan speakers into the Southwest; the inference of social organization from archaeological evidence; the archaeology of Pottery Mound; a variety of essays on the history of American anthropology, including a history of the early years of the Arizona State Museum. Wilcox has also written on the architecture of Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, as well as the subject of warfare in the Southwest.

Wilcox has been engaged in public service work to a variety of organizations, including the Arizona Site Stewards and the Verde Valley Archaeological Society. He served as Chairman of the Arizona Archaeological Advisory Commission, served on the Crow Canyon Research Advisory Committee, the Greater Flagstaff Open Spaces and Greenways Committee, and other Flagstaff planning and service committees.

David assists professionals, students, and avocationalists with their research at institutions throughout the Southwest. He has a great interest in museums

and the preservation and use of collections and supporting documentation of collections.

With great pleasure, the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society conveys to David R. Wilcox the Byron S. Cummings Award for outstanding research and contributions to knowledge in archaeology, anthropology, and museology.

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***The 2007 Victor R. Stoner Award for Outstanding  
Contributions to Public Archaeology or Historic  
Preservation Presented to: Agnese Nelms Haury & Adriel Heisey***

If one character trait could explain *Agnese Nelms Haury's* many contributions throughout her career as a researcher, author, and editor, it might be her desire to increase understanding of, and appreciation for, diverse peoples and cultures, both ancient and modern. This goal led her, between 1947 and 1967, to a number of projects and positions with the Woodrow Wilson Foundation, the United Nations, and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. In 1981, the Agnese N. Lindley Foundation became a major focus of her energies, supporting projects in education, the advancement of science and knowledge, the arts, human and civil rights, the environment, and professional training related to these fields. The Foundation funded hundreds of projects between 1981 and 1990, including 40 in archaeology. Mrs. Haury's strong connection to the anthropology and history of the U.S. Southwest began in 1964, when she worked as a laboratory volunteer, processing and cataloguing artifacts excavated from Snaketown. She later worked as Editor of the *Anthropological Papers of the University of Arizona*.

Through her long-term financial support of the Department of Anthropology, the Arizona State Museum, and the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, Mrs. Haury has perhaps done more than any other person to help the University of Arizona conduct cutting-edge research, preserve its collections, and bring southwestern archaeology to the public at large. She has had an extremely positive impact on young researchers by establishing the Emil W. Haury Graduate Fellowships and the Emil W. Haury Graduate Memorial Fellowships within the Department of Anthropology, and the Agnese Nelms Haury Fund at the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research. Mrs. Haury recently expanded her efforts in this area, creating an endowed graduate fellowship in archaeological dendrochronology. These programs help the University of Arizona attract and retain the best and the brightest among prospective students.

Mrs. Haury's contribution to the Agnese and Emil Haury Southwest Native Nations Pottery Vault helped the Arizona State Museum to create a state-of-the-art, climate-controlled storage facility that allows access to the world's largest, most comprehensive collection of Southwest native pottery. The Pottery Vault is the centerpiece of an interpretive gallery that educates visitors about the 2,000-year-long history of pottery making in the region. Mrs. Haury's continued support of the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research will also result in a landmark addition to the campus: the Bryant Bannister Tree-Ring Archive. This new facility will preserve and make available for study more than two million tree-ring specimens – the world's largest collection of ancient beams and wood cores.

In recognition of the many ways she has ensured the continued excellence of anthropological and dendrochronological training and research at the University of Arizona, and for her efforts to preserve the core collections of southwestern archaeology for generations to come, the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is pleased to present the 2007 Victor R. Stoner Award to Agnese Nelms Haury.

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Combining his talents as pilot, photographer, artist, and author, Stoner awardee *Adriel Heisey* creates extraordinary visual insights into the landscape settings of Southwest archaeology. Images from his ultra-light aircraft reveal site layout and placement at a scale that is more readily comprehensible than conventional aerial photography, but yet, transcend terrain-based views. Archaeologist working throughout the U.S. Southwest and northwest Mexico have benefited from his generous collaborations. For nearly two decades, Heisey's photographic artistry has fostered public appreciation and preservation in newsletters, periodicals, books, exhibits, multimedia presentations, and fine art prints.

In addition to southwestern landscape publications in *National Geographic*, *Smithsonian*, *Natural History*, and other magazines, Heisey's images of the region's archaeology engage the public in two of his own photographic essay volumes, *Under the Sun: A Sonoran Desert Odyssey* (2000) and *From Above: Images of a Storied Land* (2004). The latter volume originated with his Albuquerque Museum of Art and History exhibit, co-sponsored by the Center for Desert Archaeology, that traveled to venues as distant as Philadelphia. Another exhibit by the Arizona State Museum and INAH's Centro Sonora, *In Flight: Adriel Heisey's Images of Trincheras Archaeology*, traveled to Sonora and Chihuahua, and inspired his contribution to the recent UA Press book, *Trincheras Sites in Time, Space, and Society*. Heisey also co-authored, with Kenji Kawano, *In the Fifth World: Portrait of the Navajo Nation* (2001).

## Archaeological Excavations along the Colorado River in the Grand Canyon

by Allyson Mathis and Lisa Leap, Grand Canyon National Park  
Kimberly Spurr, Museum of Northern Arizona

People have lived in and used the Grand Canyon landscape for 12,000 years, yet archeologists know relatively little about the canyon's prehistory. Systematic archeological surveys in Grand Canyon did not occur until the 1950s and 1960s, and, to date, only 4 percent of Grand Canyon National Park's 1.2 million acres has been surveyed for cultural resources. More than 4,000 archeological sites have been documented in this small surveyed portion. Most archeological sites in the park date from the Early Formative through the Late Formative (A.D. 800–A.D. 1150; equivalent to the Pueblo I to Pueblo II periods, which was also the peak population interval for the region.)

Archeological excavations have rarely been undertaken at Grand Canyon National Park (GCNP). Between 1967 and 1970, Douglas Schwartz of the School of American Research led the first—and the only—major excavations along the river corridor in Grand Canyon when he worked at Unkar Delta, one of the largest arable areas along the Colorado River, at the Bright Angel site near Phantom Ranch, and on the Walhalla Plateau on the North Rim.

In 1990, and 1991, GRCA and the Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) conducted an intensive inventory of archeological sites in the river corridor.

This survey identified 475 archeological sites in a 255-mile-long stretch of the Colorado River between Glen Canyon Dam and Separation Canyon. Most sites consist of open habitation and roasting feature complexes. GRCA began monitoring these sites in 1992, as part of the cultural resources Programmatic Agreement for the Glen Canyon Dam Adaptive Management Program. Monitoring revealed that 161 sites may be adversely affected by on-going Glen Canyon Dam operations and require preservation activities such as stabilization or data recovery.

In 2006, GRCA archeologists obtained funding to conduct data recovery at nine of the most extensively eroded sites, where arroyo cutting and eolian stripping is active and where stabilization measures were repeatedly unsuccessful. In 2007, in consultation with GRCA and the 11 affiliated tribes who claim cultural ties to the canyon, BOR developed a formal treatment plan that identifies mitigation measures such as stabilization and/or excavation for the remaining impacted sites and addresses public outreach and education.

Also in 2006, GRCA entered into a cooperative agreement with the Museum of Northern Arizona (MNA) to excavate nine of the most

extensively eroded sites where stabilization measures cannot adequately protect the cultural resources. This research, under the direction of GRCA archeologists Lisa Leap and MNA archeologist Ted Neff, includes site testing, excavation, analysis and curation of artifacts, and visitor interpretation. The \$1.2 million project is funded via the Federal Lands Recreation Enhancement Act, which allows utilization of recreation fees to enhance visitor services, including interpretation of an area's natural and cultural history.

Work on the project began in the fall of 2006, with an archeological testing river trip to plan future excavations and to initiate archeological work, including surveying, excavating test units, and assessing site geomorphology. Tribal consultation has been an important part of this project since its inception. Representatives of affiliated tribes have visited all the sites planned for excavation with

GRCA archeologists, and all support the excavations. Archeological research can augment tribal oral histories, and with the tribal engagement in this excavation, GRCA archeologists and tribal representatives have a unique opportunity to share information with each other and with the public.

Excavation work began in May 2007, when archeologists excavated two masonry rooms at a site below



Top: Museum of Northern Arizona archeologist Don Keller documenting the kiva at the Palisades site. Bottom: Large masonry room at Furnace Flats, showing various interior features associated with two floor surfaces. (Photos courtesy of Kimberly Spurr.)

the mouth of the Little Colorado River. In September 2007, crews excavated three ancestral puebloan structures exposed in arroyo cuts in a broad alluvial area known as Furnace Flats. During excavation, archeologists found a number of ceramic gaming pieces and stone pendants, and a large number of manos and metates for grinding food products.

(continued on page 14)

## THE CORNERSTONE

### *Arizona State Museum Director Hartman H. Lomawaima Passes Away*

—By University Communications; The University of Arizona.

**H**artman H. Lomawaima, director of the Arizona State Museum, passed on Tuesday, July 8 in Tucson following an 11-month battle with colon cancer, which he fought with great determination. He was 58.

Lomawaima was only the sixth director, and the first American Indian, in the 115-year history of the museum on The University of Arizona campus, the oldest and largest anthropology museum in the southwestern U.S. He also was the first American Indian to hold a position as director of a state agency in Arizona, and was on the board of trustees for the Smithsonian's National Museum of the American Indian in Washington, D.C.

Born Nov. 11, 1949, Lomawaima was Hongwungwa/Bear Clan, Hopi from the village of Sipaulovi, Second Mesa, Arizona. Lomawaima grew up immersed in both Hopi and Anglo cultures. He graduated from Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff, and during his graduate studies at Harvard familiarized himself with



*Hartman Lomawaima was only the sixth director, and the first American Indian, in the 115-year history of the Arizona State Museum.*

the vast anthropological archives and collections at Harvard's Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. Lomawaima would later become a member of the Peabody's board of overseers, which guides its program development and policy.

Lomawaima began his professional career as senior administrative officer of the Hearst Museum of Anthropology at the University of California at Berkeley. He and his wife, Tsianina Lomawaima, later moved to the University of Washington. Tsianina Lomawaima is currently professor and head of the American Indian studies department at UA.

In 1994, he became the associate director at the Arizona State Museum, or ASM, and professor of American Indian studies. Lomawaima was named interim director when George Gummerman resigned as director in 2002. He became the permanent director in 2004.

At ASM, Lomawaima helped shepherd the museum's Pottery Project, which started in 2000 with a

grant from the Save America's Treasures Initiative, to completion in May 2008. The exhibit houses 20,000 whole ceramic vessels in a climate-controlled vault, part of which is open for public viewing.

Another highlight of Lomawaima's administration was a collaboration between ASM and UA to redesign and rebuild the front entrance to ASM's historic building to make it universally accessible. The high point of this project was the installation of a large sculpture, "Watercarrier," by Apache artist Craig Dan Goseyun, and funded by Arnold and Doris Roland, at the entrance to the building.

Lomawaima also actively campaigned for ASM's presence in Downtown Tucson's Rio Nuevo project, and was a member of a committee working on The Governor's Historical Advisory Commission that is planning Arizona's Centennial activities for 2012.

ASM Associate Director Beth Grindell said it was amazing how well-known Lomawaima was, not only among museum administrators nationwide, but through his associations with American Indian artists and his home in the Hopi Nation. He was actively involved in tribal affairs and was past president of The Hopi Foundation and a trustee of the Hopi Education Endowment Fund.

His list of affiliations included posts as principal consultant to a number of museums including the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, the Carnegie Museum in

Pittsburgh and Plimoth Plantation in Plymouth, Mass., a member of the board of directors of the American Association of Museums and a member of the national steering committee to develop an American Indian Museums Association.

Lomawaima's research interests included the American Indian experience; American Indian and First Nation museum/heritage center development; American Indian contributions to U.S. railroad history; and applications of early Spanish Colonial documents in developing a documentary history of Hopi-Spanish relations.

His most recent scholarly publications include contributions to the "Encyclopedia of North American Indians" and "Encyclopedia of American History"; contributions to "The State of Native America" (a working title from Harvard University Press); and "Portraits of a People," a manuscript on the photographs of Edward S. Curtis. He also served as principal consultant and humanities scholar for the documentary film, "Coming to Light: Edward S. Curtis and the North American Indian," by Anne Makepeace.

Hartman Lomawaima is survived by his wife, Tsianin Lomawaima. No services are currently planned.

*The Cornerstone is presented by:  
Darlene F. Lizarraga, Marketing Coordinator  
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<df@email.arizona.edu>*

(continued from page 11)

An exciting find was a scorched pinyon nut, because it indicates that the people who lived there brought in food from the rim as pinyon pines do not grow in the inner canyon. In April and May 2008, we excavated structures and a midden area at a habitation complex below the Palisades. This work provided an interesting comparison of the surface manifestations of a site as recorded during survey with the actual morphology of subsurface features. It also provided an excellent data set of artifacts and architecture for a relatively intact small habitation locus.

Backfilling, transplanting vegetation, and other stabilization measures following excavation is an integral part of the archeological work in Grand Canyon. Reburying a site after excavation is not typical archeological practice, but it does restore an excavated area to a natural condition and further stabilizes it. Outreach and interpretation is also a critical component of the excavation project. Approximately 800 individuals on river trips toured the excavations in 2007, another 500 visited this spring, and river trip participants will con-

tinue to be invited to tour sites while excavation work is ongoing. Publications, exhibits, and other interpretive media are also planned to share the findings of this research with the public. An exhibit sponsored by the Grand Canyon Association, GRCA, and MNA featuring excavation photographs by Flagstaff photographer Dawn Kish will be on display at MNA March through July 2008.

Because it has been almost 40 years since the last major archeological excavations along the river corridor in GRCA, these excavations are providing a rare glimpse into ancient lifeways and the overall human story at Grand Canyon. While the erosion of archeological sites is truly tragic, excavations provide a way to salvage some of the past. And in doing so, archeologists gain information and data that will enable us to better understand the people who called the canyon home nearly 1,000 years ago. This information should ultimately help the National Park Service preserve Grand Canyon's cultural legacy, will help area tribes complement their oral histories, and will add to our comprehension of the canyon's ensemble as a cultural landscape.

**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.

## 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 **Sponsors** receive *Glyphs*, *Kiva*, and all current benefits
- \$1,000 **Lifetime** members receive *Glyphs*, *Kiva*, and all current benefits

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- Please do NOT release my name on requests for the AAHS mailing list.

### MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION INFORMATION

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, or 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>

Libraries and other institutions interested in institutional subscriptions to *Kiva* should contact the publisher, AltaMira Press, at <www.altamirapress.com> or 800.273.2223.

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