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4 Ancient Woodworking, Animal Use, and Hunting Practices in Southeastern Utah: New Insights from the Study of Early Perishable Collections, Chuck LaRue and Laurie Webster

12 The Cornerstone

Next General Meeting: October 19, 2015 7:30 p.m.
University Medical Center
www.az-arch-and-hist.org

Hafted knife with mottled chert blade and wooden handle from Grand Gulch, Utah, collected by Charles McLoyd and Charles Cary Graham in 1890–1891, as part of the Reverend Green Collection (courtesy of the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago; Catalog No. 121.21451).
I used to assume that historic preservation was on a gloomy path, not because I think that too much of a good thing can be bad, but because it probably is.

I read that the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) has more than 90,000 entries. I downloaded their Excel spreadsheet and summed the number of listings between 1966 (the National Historic Preservation Act) and 1971 (the moment my battery died). It was about 4,100. I assumed it would require about 2,000 entries per year after that to reach somewhere in the neighborhood of 90,000 by 2015. At that rate, we could have nearly half a million historic places listed in the NRHP in 200 years, including a lot of cool new historical sites, such as fully restored WalMarts. I wondered what that might lead to.

It does not matter what I thought, but the answer is what divides people about preservation and new growth, and often a zillion other things. The following day, I reunited with my power cable, and created the actual frequency of NRHP listings between 1966 and 2014 (see graph). It does not look like my mental model at all. If you look closely, there seems to be a huge spike during my adolescence, followed by a rapid decline and a gradually decreasing flat-rate by 1993. Maybe archaeologists just got fed-up with the nomination form.

If nothing changes, there might be about 250,000 places listed 2215. I do not know how many people will live in the Southwest by then, maybe a lot fewer, but the United Nations predicts there will be nearly 8 billion people on earth. It is a happy story, though, because the United Nations also forecasts it to be a decline from the 9.25 billion-people spike circa 2075. Other good news is that people will live longer in 2215, generally between 87 and 106 years old. Maybe we can gamble that historic properties will become more popular as families live in their houses longer, but that assumes that old people do not like buffets.

By the way, we are organizing the 2nd Annual Research Slam, which is traditionally held in December. Board members are scouring Tucson for people who can talk for three minutes. They found so many candidates on the first day that we had to change the criterion to be people who could talk for less than or exactly three minutes. Sign up if you think you are capable of that (see below).

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2nd Annual Research Slam

To celebrate the holidays and to raise funds for the AAHS Research and Scholarship program

In a fiery, high-speed competition, archaeologists, historians, and poets summarize their projects, interests, or frustrations as a “Three Minute Thesis.” The Research Slam will take place at the annual AAHS Holiday Party and Potluck on December 14. Ten participants are being sought. Attendees will vote for their favorite slammer by cash donations to the Research fund. Prizes will be awarded to the top three winners.

To enter, send a title to Jesse Ballenger at jamb@email.arizona.edu.
During the 1890s, more than 4,000 textiles, baskets, wooden implements, hide and feather artifacts, and other organic materials were excavated by local “cowboy” archaeologists from Basketmaker and Pueblo period archaeological sites in the greater Cedar Mesa area of southeastern Utah. Most of these artifacts were shipped to museums outside of the Southwest, where they have been largely forgotten by archaeologists and the public. In 2010, the Cedar Mesa Perishables Project was initiated to “re-excavate” these collections and make them more accessible to researchers, the general public, and native communities. To date, the project has documented approximately 1,500 perishable artifacts and generated more than 4,500 digital images of collections at the Field Museum of Natural History, the Museum of Peoples and Cultures at Brigham Young University, and the Smithsonian’s National Museum of the American Indian.

Our work with these 700- to 2000-year-old collections has revealed a wide range of well-preserved and often complete wooden, horn, bone, and feather implements related to woodworking, hideworking, animal and bird procurement, farming, personal adornment, and other socioeconomic practices. In this presentation, we will discuss some of what we have learned about the use and manufacture of these perishable technologies and how our work with these collections has broadened current understanding of Basketmaker and Ancestral Puebloan societies in ways that the study of more durable artifacts cannot.

Suggested Readings:
Blackburn, Fred M., and Ray A. Williamson

Webster, Laurie D.

Dr. Laurie Webster is an anthropologist who specializes in the perishable material culture of the American Southwest. She is a visiting scholar in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona and a Research Associate at the American Museum of Natural History and the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center. Her publications include the edited volume Beyond Cloth and Cordage: Archaeological Textile Research in the Americas and the catalog Collecting the Weaver’s Art: The William Claflin Collection of Southwestern Textiles, as well as numerous chapters and articles about prehistoric perishable technologies. Five years ago, she initiated the Cedar Mesa Perishables Project to document the thousands of perishable artifacts recovered from alcoves in southeastern Utah during the 1890s.

Chuck LaRue is a wildlife biologist and naturalist who has worked extensively with birds on the Colorado Plateau and in other areas of the Southwest for 35 years. He has conducted bird inventories and surveys for Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Grand Canyon National Park, Canyon de Chelly National Monument, Hubbell Trading Post National Historic Site, and on northern Black Mesa. He also assisted in a prey habits study that identified bird feather remains from Peregrine Falcon nests sites throughout Arizona. He is currently working on a manuscript about the status and distribution of the birds of the Navajo Nation. He has recently developed an interest in Ancestral Puebloan technologies and lifeways on the Colorado Plateau.

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, or 520.881.2244.
AAHS Lecture Series

All meetings are held at the Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center
Third Monday of the month, 7:30–9:00 p.m.

Oct. 19, 2015: Chuck LaRue and Laurie Webster, Ancient
Woodworking, Animal Use, and Hunting Practices in
Southeastern Utah: New Insights from the Study of Early
Perishable Collections

Nov. 16, 2015: Deni Seymour, The Earliest Apache in Arizona: Evidence
and Arguments

Dec. 14, 2015: Holiday Party and Research Slam [Location to be
Determined]

Jan. 18, 2016: R. Kyle Bocinsky, Can Pueblo Corn Save African Farms?
Employing 1,400 Years of Agricultural Knowledge in
Service of the Future

Feb. 15, 2016: David Abbott, It’s All About Scale: Polity and Alliance in
Prehistoric Central Arizona

Mar. 21, 2016: Debra Martin, Topic TBA

Apr. 18, 2016: Raymond H. Thompson, Celebration of 100 Years of
AAHS

May 16, 2016: John Hall, The Luke Solar Project: Middle and Late
Archaic Period Subsistence and Settlement in the Western
Phoenix Basin

June 20, 2016: Matthew Liebmann, The Pueblo Revolt

NEW! AAHS Subvention Award

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society (AAHS) is
pleased to announce a new competitive subvention award
program for AAHS members. The purpose of this program is to
provide money in support of the publication of digital or print books
or Kiva journal articles that further the mission of AAHS. Many
sources of grant funding do not support publication costs. Through
this program, AAHS can provide occasional funding to prevent this
barrier to sharing research results. In 2015, awards up to $5,000 will
be considered.

Award criteria:

• The AAHS Publications Committee will review applications
submitted by authors or editors. Applications are eligible for
review after the manuscript has been accepted for publication by a
press or the journal editor “as is” or “with revisions.”

• The application will include a cover letter that describes the
purpose of the subvention, the audience for the book or article, how
publication of the manuscript is in keeping with AAHS’s mission,
and the availability of other sources of funding for publication.
Supporting materials should include an abstract for the book or
article, a copy of the Table of Contents (if relevant), and a copy of
the letter from the press or journal editor indicating their terms
for accepting the manuscript. Incomplete applications will not be
considered.

• The monetary award will not be paid until the book or article has
been finally accepted by the press or journal editor, and will be paid
directly to the publisher.

• The financial support of AAHS will be noted in the volume/article
acknowledgments and on the copyright page of book publications.

The deadline for receipt of submissions is October 16, 2015, for
consideration by the end of November. Applications should be
emailed to Sarah Herr at sherr@desert.com.

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

To join AAHS please visit: www.az-arch-and-hist.org/home-page-members-
text/membership/.
Upcoming AAHS Field Trips

Participation in field trips is limited to members of AAHS. There is generally a 20-person limit on field trips, so sign up early.

Pima Canyon, South Mountains, Phoenix
October 24, 2015

The South Mountains of Phoenix contain an enormous amount of rock art. Join Hohokam petroglyph scholar, Aaron Wright, for an off-trail tour of the Pima Canyon area in the South Mountains of Phoenix. Given time and energy, we may take in a second canyon in the afternoon. The tour is limited to 20 people, and AAHS membership is required. Carpooling will be organized for those coming from Tucson. To register, contact Katherine Cerino at kcerino@gmail.com.

The History of Fort Huachuca: Buffalo Soldiers and Apache Occupations
November 14, 2015; 10:00 am–3:00 pm

The varied history of Fort Huachuca begins long before its inception in 1877. Established as a garrison to guard against raids by the Chiricahua Apaches and their leader Geronimo in the 1880s, the fort has been continuously used for nearly 150 years, perhaps most notably in the 1910s by the 10th Calvary, a corps of African American soldiers known as the “Buffalo Soldiers.” Join us at Fort Huachuca for a tour of the Museum of the Buffalo Soldier followed by a visit to several archaeological sites. A presentation about the history of the Buffalo Soldiers by Dr. Pat O’Brien (National Park Service Cultural Resource Specialist, Desert Southwest Cooperative Ecosystem Studies Unit) and a short walking tour highlighting several historical landmarks will also be featured. Fort Archaeologist Martyn Tagg will provide interpretation of archaeological sites and give an overview of the militaristic history of the fort. To register for the trip please contact trip leader Ameila Natoli at anatoli@sricrm.com.

Presidio Santa Cruz de Terranate and Fairbank
December 5, 2015; 10:00 am–2:00 pm

Please join us for a trip to the short-lived Presidio Santa Cruz de Terranate. Constructed in 1775 as a series of adobe buildings in a walled compound, the presidio was subject to intensive raiding. Its inhabitants suffered so greatly that Terranate was abandoned shortly thereafter. Tour guide Deni Seymour will present the tumultuous history of the use of this area and the presidio, both before and after the arrival of the Spanish. This trip also includes a visit to the nearby ghost town of Fairbank, a boomtown stop-over on the way to Tombstone and Bisbee (pending Bureau of Land Management approval). To register for the trip please contact trip leader Cannon Daughtrey at cannondaughtrey@gmail.com.

AAHS is pleased to offer a new benefit of membership! All members can now access current digital versions of Kiva for free with an AAHS username and password. If you renew your membership online, you have already created these passwords. Visit the AAHS home page, or Publications menu to log in and enjoy Kiva articles, even before they show up in your mailbox.
Making Archaeology Public: Southwest Symposium Opening Session for the Public

2016 will mark 50 years since grassroots preservationists successfully worked with Congress to pass the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), a United States law that acknowledges the importance of our national heritage and that instructs federal agencies to be good stewards of that heritage. One effect of this law has been a massive expansion of publicly funded archaeological work carried out in advance of construction projects. This work, in turn, has resulted in tremendous new understandings of Native American and immigrant histories in the United States and its territories.

The Making Archaeology Public Project (MAP) is a nationwide effort to highlight just a few of the many significant insights that have come to light since the passage of NHPA. Archaeologists in each state are working within their communities to select one of the many engaging stories that have come to light and to share them with the public to celebrate the last 50 years of archaeological investigations. The ultimate goal is a website, which will include links to videos that exemplify the ways that NHPA has changed our understanding of the past.

On Thursday evening, January 14, 2016, from 7:00–9:00 p.m., Lynne Sebastian, an archaeologist and historic preservation enthusiast, will host an opening session for the Southwest Symposium (www.regonline.com/builder/site/default.aspx?EventID=1655911). This panel discussion with MAPP leaders from the western states will share the national and state projects, which range from finding the first farming settlements in North America in the Tucson Basin to the way thousands of tiny projects in New Mexico tell big stories about the ancient past.

This event will be held at the Scottish Rite Temple in downtown Tucson, at 160 S. Scott Avenue and is open to the public.

Mounds and Migrants – Special Tour

Archaeology Southwest is partnering with Southwest Seminars to present Mounts and Migrants: A Clash of Religions in the Lake Hohokam World, a special six-day tour, March 19–25, 2016. The last 15 years have seen a dramatic increase in archaeological understanding of precontact migration and the Salado “phenomenon” in the American Southwest. Join Drs. William Doelle and Jeffery Clark of Archaeology Southwest and other esteemed researchers at the forefront of these recent investigations for a tour of southern and central Arizona, where you will explore the effects of this clash of Hohokam and Ancestral Pueblo ideologies. Learn more at www.archaeologysouthwest.org/what-we-do/tours/, or contact Linda Pierce at 520.882.6946, ext. 23, or lpierce@archaeologysouthwest.org.

Southwest Symposium

The Southwest Symposium promotes new ideas and directions in the archaeology of the United States Southwest and the Mexican Northwest. The 2016 symposium focuses on Engaged Archaeology, showcasing collaborative and participatory work with descendant groups and local communities, public archaeology, and interdisciplinary work, in spoken and poster sessions. The conference will be held on the campus of the University of Arizona in Tucson, January 14–16, 2016.

The program includes two days of invited paper and poster symposia, a welcome reception at the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research, a public session downtown Thursday evening, and a reception at the Tucson Marriott University Park, co-hosted by the Arizona State Museum and the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society.

For more information and registration, please visit: www.regonline.com/builder/site/default.aspx?EventID=1655911.
I first became aware of the celebrations of the Centennial of University of Arizona (UA) Department of Anthropology (1915–2015) during a casual conversation with Diane Austin, Director of the School of Anthropology, about a year ago. She commented that the faculty hoped to be able to identify all the many students who attended the archaeological field school sponsored by Anthropology and the Arizona State Museum (ASM) since 1919. Since I had earlier produced such a list for the Point of Pines Field School, I saw an opportunity for me to be helpful. I offered to create a master list of field school alumni. As a result, we have a master list of alumni, and I have become the de facto Field School Alumni Secretary. A report is published in the Centennial Issue of the *Arizona Anthropologist*.

A total of 1,382 students, both undergraduate and graduate, are alumni of 12 field schools: Cummings, Kinishba, Forestdale, Point of Pines, El Coronado, Grasshopper, Silver Creek, Marana Mound, Tumamoc Hill, University Indian Ruin, Rock Art Ranch, and Mission Guevavi. Many of these alumni were UA students (about 47 percent).

The rest (approximately 53 percent) came from some 215 institutions in all but eight of the 50 states and from 13 foreign countries: Argentina, Canada, England, France, Germany, India, Iran, Iraq, Mexico, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, and Tonga. Almost one-third of the non-UA students came from 11 institutions: Pennsylvania (n=44), Columbia (n=29, including 12 from Barnard), Harvard (n=26, including 9 from Radcliffe), Michigan (n=24), Chicago (n=22), California at Berkeley (n=18), Hawai‘i (n=18), New Mexico (n=18), Cornell (n=15), Colorado (n=13), and Yale (n=11).

Probably every one of the alumni received a bachelor’s degree and an unknown number of them a master’s degree (including 205 UA Anthropology MAs). Between 25 and 30 percent of the alumni from 1919 to 1965 went on to professional careers in archaeological-related fields. Although the data are too incomplete for the post-1965 field schools to draw any conclusions, there is enough information to show that the field schools continue to play an important role in the training of archaeologists. At least 200 alumni have earned doctorates at some...
30 institutions and served with distinction in universities, museums, government agencies, and cultural resource management firms.

Many alumni have received honors and awards. For example, nine alums (including three women) have been elected to the National Academy of Sciences: Patty Jo Watson (née Anderson), POP ’53; Patricia Crown, GRS ’75; Emil Haury, CUM ’26; Frank Hole, POP ’52; Edward Spicer, KIN ’32; Waldo Wedel, CUM ’29; Fred Wendt, POP ’47; Pauline Weissner, GRS ’69; and Gordon Willey, KIN ’35. Seven have received the Alfred Vincent Kidder Award for Eminence in American Archaeology: Wendy Ashmore, GRS ’75; Jeffrey Dean, POP ’60; Charles Di Peso, POP ’48; Emil Haury, CUM ’26; William Lipe, POP ’56; Gordon Willey, KIN ’35; and Richard Woodbury, POP ’47.

A sample work sheet from the alumni master list (see next page) illustrates the spotty nature of our information on post field school careers.

We need your help to make this table more complete. Help us to fill in the gaps and tell what the field school meant to you. We expect that you learned something about how archaeological evidence is accumulated. We hope that you came away from your field school experience as an informed citizen fully appreciative of the importance of archaeology in the preservation and interpretation of the past.

Byron Cummings believed that the combination of the awe-inspiring scenery and the spectacular cliff dwellings made an almost spiritual contribution to a student’s archaeological field experience. His successor, Emil Haury, CUM ’26, was also impressed by the mystique of the Southwest, with its combination of abundant archaeological treasures, incomparable scenery, and merciful isolation from an increasingly urban world.

Point of Pines in 1947, was where I met Molly Kendall, the rancher’s daughter and brand new ASM employee, who married me at the end of the 1948 season and became my inspiration for 65 years. I also met Emil and Hulda Haury, Ted and Gladys Sayles, Alfred and Madeleine Kidder, Richard and Nathalie Woodbury, and Ned and Jessica Danson, who all became lifelong friends and helped in many ways to make my much desired archaeological career a reality.

Many field school alumni have recorded personal epiphanies as a result of some unforgettable experiences. What is your memorable story about your field school experience? Did it mean more than just a season at an “adult summer camp?” Did it enable you to discover that the reality of field archaeology did not live up to its romantic lure so that you could make a prudent and timely career change? Did it help you understand the complexities of an anthropology that combines potsherds and kinship patterns? Did it change your life in any way? Tell us about it.

An alumni organization only works if there is good communication. Be a good alumnus/alumna and send us your story at http://celebrate100.anthropology.arizona.edu/node/114.

Table 2. University of Arizona Field School Alumni, 1919 to 2015.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Institution</th>
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Emil Haury Lecture Series

Western National Parks Association invites you to a lecture series that recognizes the legacy of Emil W. Haury. Dr. Haury represents an iconic figure in the field of the archaeology of the Southwest who had a profound influence upon the shape and substance of the field of archaeology in general. All sessions will be held in the University of Arizona Center for English as a Second Language building, Room 103.

Series Speakers are:

Tuesday, October 6
Patrick D. Lyons, Ph.D., RPA
Emil Haury’s Excavations at Point of Pines Pueblo Revisited: Recent Research on Unpublished Collections Recovered Between 1947 and 1957

Tuesday, October 13
Patricia L. Crown
Old Sites, New Insights: Returning to Snaketown and Pueblo Bonito

Tuesday, October 20
Vance T. Holliday
Emil Haury and the Search for the First Americans

While Director of the Arizona State Museum (ASM) and Head of the University of Arizona Department of Anthropology, Emil Haury excavated at Point of Pines Pueblo, on the San Carlos Indian Reservation, east of Globe, Arizona, resulting in the discovery of the U.S. Southwest’s most compelling example of ancient migration. Dr. Haury represents an iconic figure in the field of the archaeology of the Southwest who had a profound influence upon the shape and substance of the field of archaeology in general. The series was funded in part by the Southwest Foundation.

The series is presented by the Southwest Foundation, the Arizona State Museum, and Comcast in partnership with Western National Parks Association.
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.