



# 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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August 2012

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

President's Message .....	2
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society 2012 Awards .....	6
Marcia Lyn Donaldson, May 5, 1953 – June 18, 2012 .....	11
The Cornerstone .....	13



*First Pecos Conference, August 29, 1927: Participants (Photo Lot 33: Groups: Pecos Conference 02873700, National Anthropological Archives, Smithsonian Institution)*

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Next General Meeting: September 17, 2012  
7:30 p.m., Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center  
[www.az-arch-and-hist.org](http://www.az-arch-and-hist.org)

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

 On the 6<sup>th</sup> of July I attended a family wedding rehearsal in Missoula, Montana. The dinner was served on the front lawn of the Worden House, celebrated as the oldest residence in town and listed on the National Register of Historic Places. Francis L. Worden arrived in Montana in 1860, to establish a trading post, and later, in 1874, he became a partner in the Missoula Mills Company. He built his Folk Gothic style home the same year, where he and his wife, Lucretia, raised seven children. A native of Vermont, Worden planted maple trees in his yard and along the road. I found this a little peculiar, because the Worden House is located on East Pine Street, but my dinner companion assured me that they were probably just trying to be ironic.

The food manager at No Anchovies in Tucson, Arizona, now an in-law of mine, recommended that I see the photograph of a Missoula public located inside the house. Soon enough, the bride was reluctantly showing me a framed photograph discretely kept in a large cabinet and explaining that the dates were merely a coincidence, because the writing on the margin of the photo indicated the small figure hanging before a large

crowd was executed on July 7, 1936. Having no reason to suspect that she planned her wedding around an execution, I nodded and looked closer at the name written on the photo: William Clarence Cates.

I wondered what Mr. Cates had done to have his final photograph hidden in a cabinet at the Worden House on East Pine Street nearly 76 years later, so I Googled him. William Clarence Cates, a convicted bootlegger, was charged in 1933, with murdering Paul Albro Read, the 21<sup>st</sup> Federal Prohibition officer to be "intentionally" shot in the line of duty. Cates maintained that Read was crooked and that he fired in self-defense. Agent Read died before he could provide a full account of what happened, but stated that he did not believe Cates had the nerve to shoot him. However, the most surprising fact about Mr. Cates' execution was that it apparently never happened!

William Cates benefited from nine stays of execution and was eventually paroled in 1957. He returned to Missoula, where he worked as a cabinet maker until his death in 1972. William Clarence Cates, possible murderer and practical joker, is buried in St. Mary's Catholic Cemetery in Missoula.

—Jesse Ballenger, 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.
- Aug. 20, 2012: No lecture, Pecos Conference
  - Sept. 17, 2012: Patricia A. Gilman, *What is the Meaning of Mimbres Art?*
  - Oct. 15, 2012: Paul Reed, *Chacoan Immigration and Influence in the Middle San Juan*
  - Nov. 19, 2012: Joshua D. Reuther and Ben Potter, *Upward Sun River Site: Climate Change, Geoarchaeology, and Human Land Use in Ice Age Alaska*
  - Dec. 17, 2012: Jesse Ballenger, *Effluent Hunters: Conservation and Research at the Murray Springs Clovis Site* [Note: This lecture will be held at ASM in conjunction with a holiday party/silent auction.]

## PECOS CONFERENCE 2012 ROCK SWAP

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society will host an impromptu "rock swap" at our vendor table at the 2012 Pecos Conference in Pecos, New Mexico. The purpose of the rock swap is to facilitate the identification and exchange of raw materials among researchers working in the Southwest. Preference is given to knappable materials, such as chert, rhyolite, obsidian, and so forth, but all contributions are welcome.

Pecos Conference attendees can participate in the rock swap for no cost, but raw material contributions are encouraged. Please identify the rock type, geological unit name, provenance, and your name for all rock contributions. To minimize the need for on-site reduction, large nodules should be broken into multiple pieces in advance. AAHS strongly discourages the collection of authentic artifacts for raw material reference collections, and none will be included in the AAHS rock swap. If you have questions please email Jesse Ballenger at [jamb@email.arizona.edu](mailto:jamb@email.arizona.edu).

## ALWIN J. GIRDNER'S DINÉ TAH WINS 2012 EVANS HANDCART AWARD

TUCSON, AZ (July 1, 2012) Rio Nuevo Publishers is delighted to announce that *Diné Tah: My Reservation Days 1923-1939*, by Alwin J. Girdner, has won the 2012 Evans Handcart Award for biography.

This prize honors "outstanding writing by a new or emerging author about the people who have helped to shape the growth and character of the interior West."

It is administered by the Mountain West Center for Regional Studies at Utah State University and will be awarded in September.

In making the award, the jury wrote: "This work is a lovely memoir with such a nice tone showing a love and respect for all people and groups mentioned." Along with praise for Girdner's deeply knowledgeable narrative and previously unpublished, historic photographs, they also noted: "It is a book with a lot of original stories that can be mined later by scholars."

Based in Tucson, Arizona, Rio Nuevo Publishers produces regional adult nonfiction, as well as children's books under the Rio Chico imprint.

Contact: Susan Lowell Humphreys, Publisher, at susanh@rionuevo.com, or Suzan Glosser, Sales and Marketing, at suzang@treasurechestbooks.com.

Rio Nuevo Publishers, 451 N. Bonita Ave., Tucson, Arizona 85745  
520.623.9558, [www.rionuevo.com](http://www.rionuevo.com)

An AAHS book review is available online at [www.az-arch-and-hist.org/publications/book-reviews/](http://www.az-arch-and-hist.org/publications/book-reviews/)

### FIELD TRIP PREVIEW

Plans are well underway for next season's field trips. The AAHS Field Trip Committee (Suzanne Crawford, Chris Lange, David McLean, Lynn Ratener, and Katherine Cerino) have outlined a full season. The season will start with *Basketry Treasured* in September (see separate notice). Trips that are presently confirmed include petroglyphs in the Gila Bend area with Ella and Roy Pierpoint (November 3-4, 2012), a tour of the historic Prison Camp on Mt. Lemmon with Roger Mersiowsky (December), the Honey Bee Village site with Henry Wallace (April), and a trip to Kinishba and Fort Apache with John Welch (May). Please check the website frequently for updates and sign-up opportunities. Remember, AAHS field trips are generally limited to 20 people, and you must be a member to participate.

## 2012 PECOS CONFERENCE!

The 2012 Pecos Conference of Southwestern Archaeology will be held at Pecos National Historical Park, Pecos, New Mexico, August 9-12. Join us for the 85th anniversary! Early registration is now open. Registration forms, a preliminary schedule, conference location, accommodations, and other information about the conference are available online at [www.swanet.org/2012\\_pecos\\_conference/index.html](http://www.swanet.org/2012_pecos_conference/index.html).

Each August, archaeologists gather under open skies. They set up a large tent for shade, and spend three or more days together discussing recent research

and the problems of the field and challenges of the profession. In recent years, Native Americans, avocational archaeologists, the general public, and media organizations have come to speak with the archaeologists. These individuals and groups play an increasingly important role, as participants and as audience, helping professional archaeologists celebrate archaeological research and to mark cultural continuity.

First inspired and organized by A. V. Kidder in 1927 (see cover photograph), the Pecos Conference has no formal organization or permanent leadership. Somehow, professional archaeologists find ways to organize themselves to meet at a new conference location each summer, mostly because they understand the problems of working in isolation in the field and the importance of direct face time with colleagues. The conference is open to all who are interested.

The 2012 Pecos Conference is sponsored by Pecos National Historical Park, Friends of Pecos NHP, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, School for Advanced Research, New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office, and the Western National Parks Association.

### PECOS CONFERENCE 2012



PECOS CROSSROADS MENCHERO. MAPA DEL REINO DE NUEVO MEXICO 1745

Courtesy of the Library of Congress, Geography and Maps Division

## ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL SOCIETY 2012 AWARDS

*The 2012 Byron S. Cummings Award for Outstanding Contributions in Archaeology, Anthropology, or Ethnology  
Presented to: Dr. Richard Flint and Shirley Cushing Flint*

### DR. RICHARD FLINT AND SHIRLEY CUSHING FLINT

Historians would be hard pressed to find two scholars who have made as many substantial contributions to the field of Spanish Borderlands studies through the medium of documentary history than **Dr. Richard Flint and Shirley Cushing Flint**. Their efforts to uncover all documents related to the Coronado expedition reflect an exhaustive approach to archival research. Very few scholars of Spanish North America have conducted such careful and rigorous research in European, Mexican, and U.S. archives, with an eye toward reconstructing the history and broader significance of Coronado's trek through northern Mexico and the southwestern United States.

Further, the Flints' interdisciplinary sensibilities attract scholars from other fields whose research and methodologies flesh out the Coronado expedition well beyond the written record, leaving students and the scholarly public with a more nuanced understanding of

cross-cultural contact in the early modern world. Richard and Shirley themselves have participated in archaeological research in Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, as part of their life-long quest to recover and interpret Coronado's entrada into what we now call the American Southwest.

The Flints have been leading the field in groundbreaking documentary research on the Coronado expedition for the last 25 years. They both hold Master's degrees from New Mexico Highlands University in Las Vegas, New Mexico. Richard also earned a Ph.D. in Latin American and Western United States History from the University of New Mexico. Both are currently Research Associates at the University of New Mexico's Latin American and Iberian Institute, and at Archaeology Southwest, in Tucson.

Together, they have directed two major conferences on the Coronado expedition, one in 1992, and the most recent in 2000. Those confer-

... The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society

Page 7

ences resulted in the location and identification of the Jimmy Owens site near Lubbock, Texas, a 1541 campsite of the Coronado expedition. Separately and in collaboration, the Flints have published six books and several articles.

The Flints' magnum opus is *Documents of the Coronado Expedition, 1539-1542: "They Were Not Familiar with His Majesty, Nor Did They Wish to Be His Subjects,"* published in 2005, by Southern Methodist University Press. It is the first annotated, dual-language edition of 34 original documents from the Coronado expedition. Using the latest historical, archaeological, geographical, and linguistic research, the Flints make available to the scholarly and general publics accurate transcriptions and modern English translations of the documents, including seven never before published and seven others never before available in English.

*The 2012 Victor R. Stoner Award for Outstanding Contributions to Public Archaeology or Historic Preservation  
Presented to: G. Donald Kucera and Lyle M. Stone*

### G. DONALD KUCERA

**G. Donald Kucera** was born in Chicago, Illinois, worked for Chrysler Missile Corporation, near Detroit, Michigan, and Bendix Corporation, in Ann Arbor, and has been a resident of Tucson for 45

The broader goal of this documentary history is to expand current knowledge of individual members of the expedition and the Native Americans encountered along the way, as well as understanding the events, motivations, and outcomes of the expedition and Spain's century of reconnaissance and conquest in general.

Currently exploring archives in Spain, Mexico, Guatemala, Ecuador, and Peru, the Flints are seeking previously unstudied documents related to the Coronado expedition. When completed, this project will exponentially increase what is known about the more than 2,000 people who comprised the expedition. The Flints are tireless in their scholarly contributions, and we are better informed because of their efforts. Their colleagues in history, archaeology, geography, and other fields are better scholars because of the methodologies the Flints use.

years. Don came to Tucson to work at Kitt Peak National Observatory (National Optical Astronomy Observatory) and, after 30 years,

(continued on page 8)

(continued from page 7)

retired as Senior Engineering Technical Associate.

He is a member of, and a volunteer for, many preservation- and conservation-related organizations and has been a leader in many of them, including the Amerind Foundation, Archaeology Southwest (formerly the Center for Desert Archaeology), Arizona Native Plants Society, Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, Southwestern Mission Research Center, Spanish Colonial Arts Society, Archaeological Conservancy, and Western National Parks Association.

His many service posts have included Chairman of the Michigan Section of the Great Lakes Chapter of the Sierra Club, co-founder of the Rincon Chapter of the Sierra Club, Assistant Director of the Tucson Audubon Society's Desert Ecology Institute, member of the Tucson Audubon Society's Conservation Committee, member of the Arizona Governor's Archaeology Advisory Commission, and volunteer for the Arizona State Museum, the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (Arch-Expo), and the Marana Heritage Conservancy.

A long-time member of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society (AAHS), Don has served the organization in many capacities, including Vice President for Activities and founder of the Chiricahua Study Group. In 1998 and again in 2001, AAHS gratefully

recognized his contributions with the Society's Appreciation Award.

A passionate interest in the Spanish Colonial period in the Americas and a strong desire to share knowledge of this time with the people of Arizona led Don to spend eight years as a member of La Gente del Presidio, the Tucson Presidio Trust for Historic Preservation's Spanish Colonial living history program. For five years, he worked with Los Tubaqueños, the Spanish Colonial living history program at the Tubac Presidio State Historic Park.

In 1997, the Arizona Governor's Office celebrated his efforts with Los Tubaqueños by presenting him a "Spirit of Excellence" award for public volunteerism. Don is also the founder and Coordinator of Spanish Colonial history programs at the Tucson Museum of Art and Historic Block and a former member of the Tucson Presidio Trust for Historical Preservation's Board of Directors.

Since 1990, Don has been a VIP (a member of the Volunteers in Parks program) with the National Park Service. During this period, he has been a driving force in the establishment and interpretation of the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail in Arizona. He has been the Anza Trail Coalition of Arizona (ATCA) Coordinator for Pima County since 1990, was President of ATCA for three years, and is currently an ATCA state board member and Vice President

for Interpretation. In 2003, the National Park Service presented him with an award "For Outstanding Contributions to the Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail." In recognition of all these things and more, the Governor's Archaeology Advisory Commission

honored him with its 2005 Award in Public Archaeology (Avocational Archaeologist Category).

In the same spirit, AAHS is pleased to present G. Donald Kucera its 2012 Victor Stoner Award.

## LYLE M. STONE

**Dr. Lyle M. Stone's** anthropology education prepared him for his future accomplishments: a B.A. from the University of Nebraska (1963), graduate experience at Arizona State University, and M.A. (1968) and Ph.D. (1970) degrees from Michigan State University. Research and employment associated with his academic programs set him on a pathway of service and scholarship that has benefitted archaeologists, historians, and the public alike. The Victor Stoner Award honors Lyle Stone for promoting public awareness of and appreciation for historical archaeology throughout his career.

Following undergraduate work in Nebraska and Kansas, Dr. Stone participated in Arizona archaeology but elected to pursue his Ph.D. on the historical archaeology of Michigan, in conjunction with work being conducted by state agencies and with public interpretation and visitation as ultimate goals. During his dissertation work at eighteenth century Fort

Michilimackinac, he established a set of public-oriented practices that he continued throughout his professional life. He involved university students and members of Michigan Archaeological Society chapters, published extensively to foster professional and public understanding of his results, presented public lectures, and invited site visits while excavations were underway. While in Michigan, in 1967, he helped found the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA). He later served as book review editor for its journal, a board member, and was elected SHA president in 1980.

Dr. Stone is a pioneer in Southwest cultural resource management. He returned to Arizona in 1974 and established the state's first private archaeological consulting firm, Archaeological Research Services, Inc. (ARS), with his wife Betsy Stone as managerial collaborator. Over the next 33 years, ARS

(continued on page 10)

(continued from page 9)

conducted 2,690 archaeological and historic projects, adding substantially to the region's scholarly literature. At a time when investigations focused overwhelmingly on prehispanic remains, Lyle Stone led the way in bringing attention to the U.S. Southwest's rich record of historical archaeology, recognizing that its extant buildings, their restoration potential, and the interpretive relevance of these traces of the more recent past attract broad audiences and are particularly conducive to public engagement in preservation initiatives.

ARS clients were often Arizona communities. For example, investigations for the City of Yuma included the Yuma Quartermaster Depot, Yuma Territorial Prison, Yuma community waterworks, and the Southern Pacific Railroad Depot Hotel and tracks. ARS also conducted research on nineteenth-century Fort Yuma, on lands of the Quechan Tribe of the Fort Yuma Indian Reservation, in California.

Other projects targeted the historical archaeology of such Arizona municipalities as Winslow, Tempe, Phoenix, Jerome, and Prescott.

Lyle Stone's distinguished public service in the interests of Southwestern archaeology and history reflects his colleagues' regard for his expertise. For 12 years, he was a member of the Arizona Sites Review Committee of the Arizona Historical Advisory Commission, reviewing all nominations to the National Register of Historic Places. He also served on the State Historic Preservation Office's ad hoc Historical Archaeology Committee, and for two terms on the Executive Committee of the Arizona Archaeological Council. In 2006, he received the Governor's Heritage Preservation Honors Grand Award. The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is proud to present Lyle Stone the Victor Stoner Award in recognition of his enduring achievements in effectively connecting the profession of archaeology with its public.

### UPCOMING AAHS FIELD TRIPS

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

#### Basketry Treasured Tour with ASM Curators September 21, 2012

AAHS members will be given a special tour of the *Basketry Treasured* exhibit by Arizona State Museum curators Diane Dittemore and Mike Jacobs. We will be at 10:00 a.m. in the lobby of the museum. If you're interested, please contact David McLean at [mcleand43@gmail.com](mailto:mcleand43@gmail.com). Tour limited to 20 people.

### MARCI LYN DONALDSON MAY 5, 1953 – JUNE 18, 2012

It is with great sadness that we recognize the death of Marci Donaldson, wife of Bill Gillespie, and mother of Nathan and Ian. Many of us in Tucson came to know Marci from her time at the National Park Services's (NPS) Western Archeological and Conservation Center (WACC), or when she worked at the Arizona State Museum's (ASM) Central Arizona Project Repository, where she eventually became the head of the program responsible for curating the project's collections, or from her efforts at the Bureau of Reclamation working with the San Xavier District of the Tohono O'odham Nation on the modernization and expansion of the infrastructure of the San Xavier Farm Coop.

But Marci's fame extends well beyond Tucson. Her passion for travel and archaeology took her all over the world. In 1973, she went to coastal Peru to work on the Chan Chan-Moche Valley project, where she ended up sorting botanical samples, learning much about archaeobotany, and taking the opportunity to travel in Peru.

In 1983, she and Bill began working on the excavation project at Ain Ghazal, a major PrePottery Neolithic village site near Amman, Jordan. At Ain Ghazal, Marci uncovered a cache of lime-plaster anthropomorphic statues which, at about 9,000 years in age, are among the earliest known in human history. Marci spent four field seasons at Ain Ghazal and one season with the Arizona State University (ASU) Wadi Hasa Project in southern Jordan, working on Late Paleolithic sites.

In New Mexico, Marci spent several seasons doing fieldwork in the Chaco Canyon area, working for the NPS Chaco Project, the Navajo Nation, and the University of New Mexico. Those projects included excavating at Pueblo Alto and at small sites in the Bis sa'ani community and on the Navajo Indian Irrigation Project. Single-handedly, Marci surveyed a 140-mile-long segment for the proposed Continental Divide pipeline in southwestern Colorado and northwestern New Mexico. Her archaeobotanical interests were expanded



(continued on page 12)

(continued from page 11)

after she joined the staff of the Castetter Laboratory of Ethnobotany at the University of New Mexico.

Marci's academic experiences took her to the 1975 Mesa Verde Field School, run by Dr. David Breternitz. She subsequently worked in the laboratory until she graduated from the University of Colorado with a B.A. in Anthropology. In 1980, she married Bill Gillespie, whom she had met at the Mesa Verde Field School. While attending graduate school at ASU, Marci worked on a number of projects, including extensive survey on the Mogollon Rim for the Upper Little Colorado Planning Unit project. Marci achieved her Master's degree in Anthropology in 1981, and completed all but her dissertation at ASU.

While it may seem like her life was devoted to archaeology, her family and friends were most important to her. Sons Nathan and Ian were born in 1986 and 1989, respectively, and they were her pride and joy, collectively. Her passion for travel was kept alive through vacations with friends and family to Italy, Oaxaca, and Hawaii, as well as throughout the Southwest.

In 1992, Marci was diagnosed with Stage 3 breast cancer. Surgery, chemotherapy, and the support of family and friends helped her win the battle for several years, but the recurrence of cancer forced her retirement in 2010. Marci continued to stay as active as physically possible, and did so while maintaining a remarkably positive attitude. After retirement, she volunteered many hours for Native Seeds/SEARCH in Tucson, and this is where donations should be sent in her honor: [www.nativeseeds.org](http://www.nativeseeds.org), or 520.622.0830.

**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](mailto:jadams@desert.com), or by mail to Jenny Adams, Desert Archaeology, Inc., 3975 N. Tucson Blvd., Tucson, Arizona 85716.



## THE CORNERSTONE

### Humans Have Love-Hate Relationship with the Environment

by James Watson, Arizona State Museum

**H**uman/environment interactions have a history as long as the existence of our species on the planet.

Hominid ancestors began polluting their environment nearly 700,000 years ago, with the control of fire, and humans have not looked back since.

The modern phenomenon of global warming is very likely the direct result of human pollution and destruction of the environment, said James Watson, a University of Arizona assistant professor in the School of Anthropology.

Most scientists recognize the steep increase in toxic gases, such as methane, that have been released into the atmosphere as large quantities starting at the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, Watson said.

By all appearances, the interaction between humans and the environment is mainly unidirectional—in which the environment continues to deteriorate as global human populations swell.

But Mother Nature does have her say. Major natural disasters within the past decade have resulted in significant losses of human life and property and have directly affected how humans adapt and continue to live in these areas.

Watson, also the assistant curator of bioarchaeology at the Arizona State Museum, has been conducting research in both the southern Arizona and northern Mexico regions to better understand how humans and the environment in the Sonoran Desert interacted in the past.

In particular, Watson's research focuses on how humans have used the landscape to their advantage, and also how the landscape determines how humans can use it, based on the level of technological complexity available to them at the time.

Two chapters Watson recently co-authored were published in a volume dedicated to "Reconstructing Human-Landscape Interactions" from SpringerBriefs in Earth Systems Sciences.

The chapters describe how long-term environmental trends encourage stable adaptations within local environments, but when climate changes, it can be quick, and human groups must adapt equally as quickly, resulting in confusing signatures in the archaeological record.

Watson's recent research in northern Mexico describes how the earliest village settlements in the Sono-

(continued on page 14)

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ran Desert utilized the geomorphological characteristics of local landscapes to facilitate a sophisticated form of irrigation agriculture. These indigenous technological advances date to nearly 3,000 years ago, and represent some of the earliest canal irrigation in North America.

"The story is really about indigenous ingenuity and adaptation to climate change," Watson said.

"When climate ameliorated at the beginning of the late Holocene and domesticated crops like maize were introduced, we see a unique response among early village communities in the Sonoran Desert through the development of irrigation systems."

Watson's research highlights the importance of understanding the role of humans in constructing environments in the past and how environmental change—both long term and small scale—causes human populations to react and alter their adaptive strategies.

The results of the recently published studies indicate early farmers in the Sonoran Desert successfully adapted to both large and small environmental changes by employing different technological strategies.

"Humans have been modifying their environment since time immemorial . . . it is simply a question of scale," Watson said.

Specific examples from the chapters he co-authors describe how early farmers used the steep slope of the La Playa site, located in northern So-

nora, to create constant water flow through an extensive irrigation network, which contributed to much of the soil deposition from 4,500 years ago to about 2,000 years ago.

After that time, a major drying trend, and possibly drought conditions, contributed to major erosion events and caused the reconfiguration of settlements throughout the region.

This is identified at La Playa as a concentrated layer of artifacts in the stratigraphy of the site, just below the modern ground surface, where the objects had eroded out of their original contexts and spread around the site by natural processes, such as erosion and water.

"The site is currently undergoing extensive erosion, the result of modern environmental conditions and recent historical processes," Watson said. "Whether it's burning grasslands to encourage certain plant species to grow, or creating artificial environments by building large urban centers, these are attempts to control the uncertainty inherent in living in the natural world, and it backfires when fluctuations in climate cause environmental change."

"Yet humans continue to adapt and consume natural resources faster than they can be replenished."

*The Cornerstone is presented by:*  
**Darlene F. Lizarraga, Marketing Coordinator**  
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## AAHS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Membership is open to anyone interested in the prehistory and history of Arizona and the Southwest and who support the aims of the Society. Membership runs for a full year from the date of receipt, and covers all individuals living in the same household.

Monthly meetings are free and open to the public. Society field trips require membership. Members may purchase an annual JSTOR subscription to *Kiva* back issues for \$20 through the AAHS website.

### Membership Categories

- |                                  |   |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$50    | <b>Kiva members</b> receive four issues of the Society's quarterly journal <i>Kiva</i> and 12 issues of <i>Glyphs</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$40    | <b>Glyphs members</b> receive <i>Glyphs</i>   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$35    | <b>Student Kiva members</b> receive both <i>Kiva</i> and <i>Glyphs</i>  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> \$75    | <b>Contributing members</b> receive <i>Kiva</i> , <i>Glyphs</i> , and all current benefits                            |
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*Note: For memberships outside the U.S., please add \$20. AAHS does not release membership information to other organizations.*

### Institutional Subscriptions

For institutional subscriptions to *Kiva*, contact Left Coast Press, Inc., [www.leftcoastpress.com](http://www.leftcoastpress.com), or 925.935.3380.

For institutional subscriptions to *Glyphs* (\$50), contact AAHS VP for Membership at the address below.

You can join online at [www.az-arch-and-hist.org](http://www.az-arch-and-hist.org), or by mailing the form below to:  
 Michael Diehl, VP Membership  
 Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society  
 Arizona State Museum, The University of Arizona  
 Tucson, AZ 85721-0026

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RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

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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