



# GLYPHS

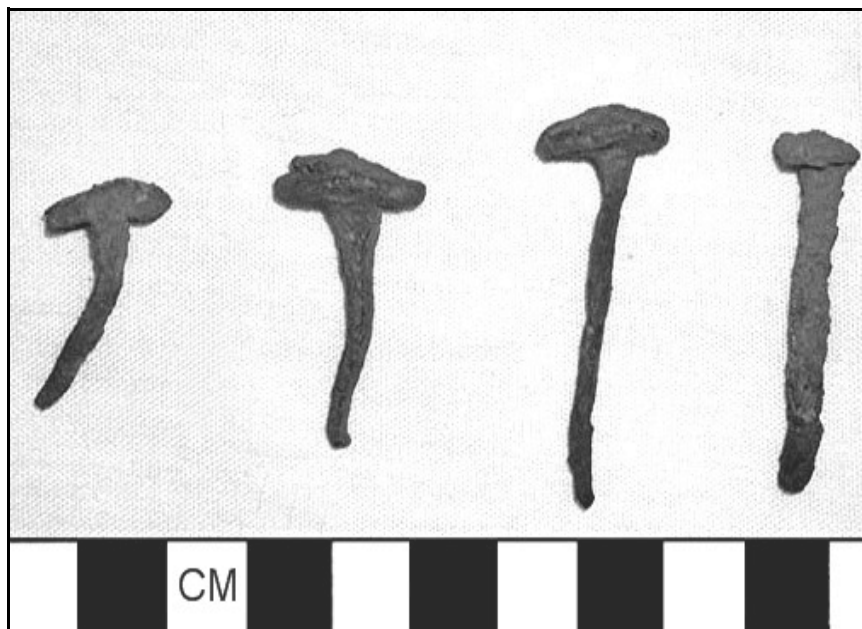
The Monthly Newsletter of the  
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society  
An Affiliate of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona  
Founded in 1916



**Vol. 55, No. 3      Tucson, Arizona      September 2004**

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Caret head nails, used to secure horseshoes, if found, will help reveal the route of Coronado's 1540-1542 expedition.

Photograph courtesy of Richard Flint

Next AAHS General Meeting: **October 20, 2004**

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

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE**

Did you attend "The Second Annual Arizona Stateside Historic Preservation Partnership Conference," which was held July 29-31 on the Tempe campus of Arizona State University?

If you did attend, you were treated to a wide range of papers and discussions presented by over 100 experts in the many subjects that make up the broad field of historic preservation. These specialists included preservationists of every type, archaeologists, historians, architects, staff members of the State Historic Preservation Office, residents of historic neighborhoods, members and staff of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, contractors, and consultants.

Attendees learned about the Arizona Site Steward Program, the Main Street Program, National Historic Landmarks, tax credits for historic properties, historic trails, preservation in local and state parks, the National Trust, the Certified Local Government Program, and Section 106. We also heard about recent archaeological activities in Tempe (Arizona), rock art, and where one goes to locate sources documenting people, businesses, and places, which is useful to historical archaeology and for preparing National Register nominations, among others.

The major purpose of this annual conference is to educate individuals about historic preservation — its scope, values, and process. The conference venue also presents a great opportunity to ask questions and seek advice about preservation subjects from the professionals in attendance.

The conference was sponsored by 10

agencies and organizations, with the State Historic Preservation Office (Arizona State Parks) as the lead agency. Other important sponsors were the Arizona Department of Commerce, ASU's Public History Program, the Intertribal Council of Arizona, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Park Service, the Arizona Archaeological Council, the Arizona Heritage Alliance, the City of Phoenix Historic Preservation Office, and the Arizona Preservation Foundation. This is an impressive list, representing, as it does, the major players in Arizona's historic preservation arena.

The highlight of the conference was the 22nd annual Governor's Arizona Heritage Preservation Honor Awards presentation on Friday evening. Ten individuals, groups, and organizations were singled out for their notable preservation achievements. They were: Dan Bates (Tucson), Mark Vinson (Tempe), John Jacquemart (Phoenix), The Arivaca Family and Community Education organization, Arizona Heritage Alliance, Arizona State Capitol Museum, Boyd Hotel restoration, Elks Opera House-Theater restoration, Gold Spot Marketing Center rehabilitation, and Tucson's historic Southern Pacific Railroad Depot project.

This very enjoyable, informative, and well-organized conference was attended by over 420 people. The Arizona State Historic Preservation Office and all the other sponsors and financial supporters are to be congratulated for organizing another successful conference.

The 2005 conference will be held at the Marriott University Park Hotel in Tucson from June 8-11. Plan to attend!

James E. Ayres (*Jim*), President

## AAHS HAPPENINGS



TOPIC OF THE OCTOBER 20<sup>TH</sup> GENERAL MEETING:

**WHICH WAY DID THEY GO?**

**CAN ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY TOGETHER DEFINE THE ROUTE OF THE CORONADO EXPEDITION?**

*by Richard Flint and Shirley Cushing Flint*

The Coronado expedition of 1539-42 resulted in the first contact between Europeans and native peoples of the American Southwest and northwest Mexico. Study of the expedition's activities and its impact in southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico has been hampered by the fact that the route by which it traversed the region is not known. In an effort to remedy this situation, the Center for Desert Archaeology has initiated a public outreach project called "In Search of the Coronado Trail." The project is soliciting information about possible Coronado expedition artifacts from residents of the region in the hope that a pattern of such artifacts may emerge and thus help define the expedition's route.

Well-known authorities on the Coronado expedition, Richard and Shirley Flint, are participating in the project. On Monday, September 20, at the regular monthly meeting of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, they will present an illustrated lecture providing information about what is known from historic documents about the route of the expedition from Sonora to Cíbola and also about the types of artifacts that may have been left by the expedition.

Various reconstructions of the Coronado expedition's route have placed the *entrada* on the Santa Cruz River and the San Pedro River, as well as the Sulfur Springs, San

Bernardino, and Animas (NM) valleys. Our thorough reexamination of the standard suite of primary source documents and examination of many others suggests that a route that combines travel along the San Pedro and San Francisco rivers may be the most accurate reconstruction.

Without new documentary finds, it appears that archaeology offers the greatest possibility of testing the several route hypotheses. "In Search of the Coronado Trail" is an innovative beginning to bringing archaeology to bear on the route question.

Their own work has over the years defined a set of artifact types that appears to be peculiar to the Coronado expedition. Included among those are copper crossbow boltheads; caret-head nails; short brass or copper lace tips; Clarksdale bells; Nueva Cádiz and faceted chevron glass beads; old-style olive jars; long, prismatic obsidian blades; and ceramics from central and western Mexico. The location of such objects in southeastern Arizona and/or southwestern New Mexico would go a long way toward pinning down the expedition's route. They will provide images and commentary about these artifact types.

In addition, the Flints will provide full details about "In Search of the Coronado Trail" and the "Coronado Road Shows" that are scheduled for October.

*(Continued on page 4)*

### AAHS MEETING TIME AND PLACE

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society's monthly meeting will be held on September 20, 2004 at 7:30 p.m. at Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center, 1501 North Campbell Avenue (north of Speedway). Free parking is available south of Mabel Street, across from the College of Nursing. The Front Entrance is on the top level of the parking structure. Duval Auditorium is on the 2nd level of the Hospital. Upon entering the Front Entrance, turn right and then follow the signs to Duval Auditorium.

(Continued from page 3)

Since 1980, ***Speakers Richard Flint and Shirley Cushing Flint***, historians and Spanish paleographers, have been conducting research on the Coronado expedition of 1539-42. The Flints are both graduates of St. John's College in Santa Fe and both earned masters degrees at New Mexico Highlands University in Las Vegas. In addition, Richard holds a Ph.D. in Latin American and Western U.S. history from the University of New Mexico.

The Flints have conducted extensive research in archives in Mexico, Spain, and the United States and have participated in archaeological investigations in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona related to the Coronado *entrada*. They have directed two major conferences on the Coronado expedition, one in 1992 and the most recent in 2000. Those conferences have directly resulted in location and identification of the Jimmy Owens Site near Lubbock, Texas, a 1541 campsite of the Coronado expedition.

Both separately and in collaboration, the Flints have published many articles and chapters on the Coronado *entrada* and four recent books:

*They Were Not Familiar with His Majesty, Nor Did They Wish To Be His Subjects: Documents of the Coronado Expedition, 1539-42*, the first comprehensive dual-language edition of documents deriving from the Coronado expedition, currently in press at Southern Methodist University Press.

*The Coronado Expedition from the Distance of 460 Years*, an edited volume of the papers from the 2000 conference, from University of New Mexico Press.

*Great Cruelties Have Been Reported, the 1544 Investigation of the Coronado Expedition*, an annotated, dual-language edition of the record of the investigation that was conducted in Mexico City and Guadalajara after the return of the Coronado expedition, regarding the expedition's abuse of native peoples, from Southern Methodist University Press.

*The Coronado Expedition to Tierra Nueva: The 1540-1542 Route Across the Southwest*, an edited volume of papers from the 1992 conference, from the University Press of Colorado.

#### **TIME TO RENEW YOUR AAHS MEMBERSHIP SUBSCRIPTION!**

PLEASE check the back page of *Glyphs* and see if your membership has expired! If it has, this September *Glyphs* will be the LAST one that you will receive! You are important to the Society! We don't want to lose you, so check that expiration date, membership rates, and PLEASE renew now! (If you have already renewed, we thank you for your continued support!)

#### **GLYPHS**

Submission of information and articles to be included in *Glyphs* must be received by the 10th of each month for the next month's issue. Write to me, Lynne Attardi, c/o AAHS, ASM, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85737, or e-mail me at <LTAGlyphs@aol.com>.

#### **AAHS WEBSITE**

*Glyphs* will be posted each month on the ASM/AAHS website beginning this month at: <<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml>>.

**ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY AWARDS**  
**The 2003 Byron S. Cummings Award for outstanding contributions in**  
**archaeology, anthropology, or ethnology went to two individuals:**  
**Linda S. Cordell and R. Gwinn Vivian.**

**Linda S. Cordell** is recognized for her role as a major contributor to research on ancestral Puebloans, for her influential writings, and for teaching and guiding new generations of Southwestern archaeologists.

Linda received her BA degree from George Washington University in Washington, D.C., in 1965 and her MA degree from the University of Oregon in 1967. She received her Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of California at Santa Barbara in 1972.

Linda's career path took her to the University of New Mexico from 1971-1987, where she began as Assistant Professor, was promoted to Associate and Full Professor, and served as chair of the Department of Anthropology before moving to the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco, California, where she held the Irvine Chair as Curator of Anthropology. From 1993 to the present, she has been Professor of Anthropology and Director of the University Museum at the University of Colorado, Boulder.

Linda's masterful synthesis, *Archaeology of the Southwest*, has provided a starting point in understanding the long-term development of cultures in the region for professionals and the interested public. It represents her translation of a vast body of archaeological information into a comprehensible progression for readers. *Ancient Pueblo Peoples*, another influential summary volume, reflects her research emphasis on ancestral Pueblo peoples, on their agriculture and settlement strategies in the centuries of aggregation preceding European contact. In addition, she has published

on Tijeras Pueblo, the Upper Pecos Valley, Chaco Canyon, and other key locations in New Mexico.

Recently Linda has embarked on an innovative sourcing study of prehispanic maize supplies for Chaco Canyon and collaborative research projects in New Mexico, along with authoring a summary of Southwest archaeology in a Spanish-language volume, *La Gran Chichimeca*, edited by Beatriz Braniff.

**R. Gwinn Vivian** is recognized for his contributions in the areas of Southwestern archaeology, museology, historic preservation, and cultural resource management. Of special importance are his contributions to the understanding of the prehistory of Chaco Canyon and the surrounding region.

Gwinn grew up in New Mexico and received his BA (1957) and MA (1960) from the University of New Mexico. He received his Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Arizona in 1970. From 1970 to his retirement in 1999 Gwinn worked at the Arizona State Museum as staff archaeologist, as associate director, and as curator of archaeology for public programs.

Gwinn was one of the early leaders in cultural resource management. He ran the Arizona Highway Salvage Program for the Arizona State Museum and was its leading investigator for several years. He developed procedures and policies for the new CRM programs that were being developed throughout the nation.

He was involved in the development and construction of major Arizona State Museum exhibits such as one depicting Tarahu-

mara life in a cave setting and "Paths of Life," a major exhibit that highlights the diversity of Southwest Indian life in historical and modern times.

In the area of historic preservation, Gwinn worked with leaders of Arizona's Indian communities and members of the Arizona legislature to develop new rules and regulations for the revised Arizona Antiquity Act.

Of particular note is Gwinn's work in the Chaco Canyon, where his fieldwork cen-

tered on making sense of the elaborate road and water control systems. In addition to writing numerous chapters in edited books, Gwinn is the author of *The Chacoan Prehistory of the San Juan Basin*.

In recent years, Gwinn has been heavily involved in public outreach, both as a lecturer and popular tour guide of the Chaco Canyon region. His tours always fill quickly because of his ability to clearly and entertainingly share his knowledge and experience with the touring public.

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**The 2003 Victor R. Stoner Award for outstanding contributions to public archaeology or historic preservation went to James B. Walker**

**James B. Walker** is recognized for his exemplary work in the preservation of significant archaeological properties throughout the Southwest. Jim earned both a BA in anthropology and a Master's degree in business administration from the University of New Mexico. He also has extensive education and experience in real estate and cultural resource management. For the past 23 years Jim has served as the Southwest Regional Director for The Archaeological Conservancy.

In that role he has worked successfully with landowners, developers, local governments and land management agencies to preserve archaeological sites. Examples in Arizona include the acquisition of four Sinagua sites in the Verde Valley: Atkeson Pueblo on Oak Creek, Thoeny Pueblo, Sugarloaf Pueblo near Cornville, and Hatalacva Pueblo. Also in Arizona, he has worked to preserve sites that have greatly troubled and challenged the preservation community. For example, in 2002 the Fourmile Ruin was donated by its owner to the Conservancy. It has since been mapped, backfilled, fenced and is patrolled by Arizona site stewards. The Barrio de Tubac was

donated to the Conservancy by the landowner and developer; it is now backfilled and fenced, complete with an interpretive trail and signs. The Sherwood Ranch Pueblo (formerly the Raven site) was donated to the Conservancy in 2003; it has been backfilled, fenced, mapped, and documented.

In New Mexico Jim was instrumental in the preservation of four "Biscuit Ware" pueblos in the Chama River valley including Tsama, Leafwater, Howiri and Sandoval; these massive sites range from 300 to 1700 rooms and are ancestral to the people who live at San Juan Pueblo. He also spearheaded the preservation of three proto-Zuni sites, Box-S, Scribe-S and Los Muertos; two large Galisteo Basin centers, San Marcos Pueblo and Galisteo Pueblo; and rare Spanish Colonial sites including Camino Real and San Jose de las Huertas.

In southwestern Colorado and southeastern Utah, Jim worked toward the preservation of Hedley, Yellowjacket, Mud Springs, Albert Porter, Brewer Mesa, Brewer Canyon, Bement, O'Brien, Reservoir, Hampton, Boon, and Ptolemy Pueblos, all Mesa Verde culture sites. —————

## AAHS FALL CLASSES

### A TALE OF THREE FIELD SCHOOLS

Monday evenings, 7 p.m. - 9 p.m., September 27, October 4, and October 11, 2004

In this course you will hear amusing stories and significant findings from three University of Arizona field schools spanning five decades by those who know them the best: the directors and staff who were there! **Dr. Raymond Thompson** and **Dr. Alexander Lindsay, Jr.** will lead off with a lecture on the Point of Pines field school that set the research agenda for Southwest Archaeology in the 1950s, at the end of the era in which the Hohokam, Anasazi, and Mogollon Culture Areas were first defined. **Dr. J. Jefferson Reid** will follow up with a lecture on the long-lived Grasshopper field school that spanned the next 3 decades, including the “New Archaeology” of the 1960s that radically changed the course of the discipline, the famous Grasshopper-Chavez Pass debate of the late 1970s

and early 1980s, and a critical reassessment of the “New Archaeology” in the late 1980s and early 1990s. Finally, **Dr. Barbara Mills** and **Dr. Sarah Herr** will discuss the Silver Creek field school of the 1990s, which combined the best of the old and new archaeologies and ushered in a new era of fieldwork that considers preservation as well as excavation. You’ll be surprised to see how some aspects of archaeological field schools have remained the same over the past 50 years while others have dramatically changed.

Cost is \$30 for AAHS members and \$40 for non-members; \$10 discount available for students and K-12 teachers. Pre-registration is required. To register, please contact Laurie Webster at 520/325-5435 or you can email her at <Lwebster1@mindspring.com>.

### ARCHAEOASTRONOMY

Tuesday evenings, 7 p.m. - 9 p.m., November 9, 16, and 23, 2004

This course is being taught by Instructor **John Fountain**. It will cover the history of archaeoastronomy, the many forms it takes, and review major examples throughout the world. There will be special emphasis on examples of archaeoastronomy in the southwestern United States and relevant ethnography. Methods of archaeoastronomical research will be reviewed. We will discuss basic concepts of astronomy without a telescope and consider how they may be applied to studying archaeological sites. We seek to better understand how astronomy played a role in the life, society, and religious practice of early people. No background in astronomy or mathematics is required.

**Suggested reading:** There are no good comprehensive texts on archaeoastronomy. *Prehistoric Astronomy in the Southwest* by Malville and Putnam has a good introduction to astronomy relevant to archaeoastronomy and some examples of its application. *Living the Sky* by Ray Williamson gives more examples of archaeoastronomy and related ethnography.

Cost is \$30 for AAHS members and \$40 for non-members; \$10 discount available for students and K-12 teachers. Pre-registration is required. To register, please contact Laurie Webster at 520/325-5435 or <Lwebster1@mindspring.com>. (More information will be available in October’s *Glyphs*.)

**EARLY CLAY ARTIFACTS***Linda M. Gregonis*

Among the artifacts found in 2,000 to 3,000 year-old Archaic-Early Agricultural sites along the Santa Cruz River in Tucson are clay objects. They occur in a variety of forms including beads, tear-drop shaped objects, figurines, cornucopias, pipe-like objects, and containers. These artifacts are made of untempered, silty clay that was most likely gathered from the river's floodplain. Most of the objects have been fired, but it is unclear if the firing was intentional or accidental. The artifacts are rare (perhaps one clay object for every 350 stone artifacts), and they are small — U.S. quarter-sized or smaller. Many of the clay artifacts are broken.

Some of the clay pieces seem like doodles that could have been made by playing with a piece of clay and then dropping it into a fire or bed of ashes. Other pieces have more distinctive shapes. Among these are figurine fragments like those shown in Figure 1. In Tucson area sites, there seem to be two figurine styles. The first style, illustrated by the two fragments on the right and the rod-like shape to the left in the photograph, were associated with Early San Pedro contexts. These figurines are drumstick-shaped, with a bulbous or slightly flattened base that was drawn into a rod-shaped, often flattened top. The rod-shaped head may have a pulled out "nose" and may or may not have tiny incisions for the eyes. These figurines may also have simple "arm" stubs. Whole figurines of this type can easily be mistaken for toe or finger bones.

The figurine fragment that is second

from the left in Figure 1 illustrates the second style, found in late San Pedro phase contexts. This piece is from the artifact's "waist" and divided lower body. Although no whole artifacts of this style have been found, they seem to have the following characteristics: an elongated torso with eyes and mouths denoted by punctate depressions or applique, heads that may have braided or other complex hairdos, elongated waists that may have horizontal lines incised across them, and lower bodies divided into two bulbous shapes.

Another type of clay artifact found in Archaic-Early Agricultural sites is shown in Figure 2. This "cornucopia" was found on the floor of an early San Pedro structure. The artifact has a slit in the base of its bowl that was formed by pressing reeds into wet clay. I speculate that this artifact may have been used to hold feathers or a similar offering.

Clay objects like these have been found in Early, Middle, and Late Archaic contexts throughout the Southwest, and in southern California, Texas, and the Great Basin. Some may have been playthings or abstract doodles made to while away time; others undoubtedly had deeper significance. Whatever their uses and meanings, it is intriguing that these objects were made for more than two thousand years with few stylistic changes.

I am interested in learning more about these clay objects found in Archaic or Early Agricultural contexts. I would like to hear from you if you have some. Please e-mail me at <lmgregonis@msn>.



Figure 1. Figurine fragments from the Las Capas site in Tucson.  
*Photograph by Anastacia Gutierrez, courtesy SWCA.*



Figure 2. "Cornucopia" from the Las Capas site in Tucson.  
*Photograph by Anastacia Gutierrez, courtesy SWCA.*

**THE CORNERSTONE**

BIOARCHAEOLOGY  
AT ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM

Congratulations to John McClelland for recently completing his doctorate in anthropology at the University of Arizona. John came to ASM in 1997 as a graduate student working in the bioarchaeology laboratory. Today he oversees the lab, under the direction of Associate Curator of Bioarchaeology Lane Beck. John's daily duties are multifaceted and are by no means limited to the confines of his laboratory.

As overseers of the museum's human remains collections, John and Lane both consult regularly with tribal officials and government agencies on repatriation issues. John also assists John Madsen, ASM repatriation coordinator, with inadvertent human burial discoveries around the state. In addition to these and many other curatorial duties, research and teaching, John and Lane are available to assist local independent archaeology firms with burial excavations and osteological analyses.

"We are happy to offer our services to local firms," John explains. "Our objectives are 1) to help facilitate compliance with state laws regarding the discovery of human remains; 2) to help facilitate the recording of basic inventory data in the field; 3) to help ensure that burial excavation and handling is respectful; and 4) to give our students real-world field and reporting experience." Documentation to the principal investigator is provided through inventory forms and written descriptions of the burial contexts, complete with assessments of age and sex. Analytic and descriptive chapters may also be provided for site reports or comparative volumes.

To learn more about Arizona State Museum's bioarchaeology program and excavation services, visit with John and Lane at the museum's annual Open House on October 23, 2004. John can be reached directly at 520/626-2950.

**ASM FALL EVENTS!**

September 3 - October 15, 2004

**TIEMPO: THE ART OF GONZALO ESPINOSA**

ASM celebrates National Hispanic Heritage Month with an intimate exhibition of mixed-media paintings by Mexican-born artist Gonzalo Espinosa. Espinosa is known for his murals in South Tucson and for his vibrant depiction of the Mexico he knew as a teenager in Guadalajara, Jalisco. He has completed more than 20 murals in Tucson, Phoenix, Atlanta, and Guadalajara.

Friday and Saturday, September 10 and 11, 2004; 10 - 4 p.m. both days

**VERY NEARLY ANNUAL**

**DISCOUNT BENEFIT BOOKSALE**

40 - 70% discounts at our popular sale of remainders and first-quality books: visual arts, humanities, poetry, ethnology, Southwest studies, world archaeology, anthropology, cooking, lifestyle, architecture, children's books, and much more. ASM members admitted one hour early on Friday for best selection!

Friday, October 1, 2004; 5:30 - 7:30 p.m.

**FIESTA DE LAS ARTES! - GRAN TARDEADA**

Botanas, bebidas, y canciones tradicionales in honor of Tucson's Hispanic heritage. See rarely-exhibited Mexican artifacts from ASM's collections and peruse displays on Rio Nuevo. Guests of honor include traditional Hispanic artists and artisans from throughout the Southwest and Mexico. (\$10 ASM members, \$15 non-members)

Saturday, October 2, 2004; 10-4 p.m.

**FIESTA DE LAS ARTES! — MERCADO**

Celebrate Hispanic culture with us at our intimate outdoor marketplace. Shop an array of traditional arts and crafts by artists from Arizona, New Mexico, and Latin America. Experience vibrant music and colorful dance performances. Enjoy delicious foods. (\$3 ASM members, \$4 non-members, \$1 ages 13-16, children under 12 free)

**AAHS MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION APPLICATION**

CATEGORIES OF MEMBERSHIP – All members receive discounts on Society field trips and classes. Monthly meetings are free and open to the public.

\$30 *Glyphs* membership receives the Society's monthly newsletter, *Glyphs*  
\$30 Student *Kiva* membership receives both *Glyphs* and *Kiva*; \$15 receives *Glyphs*  
\$40 *Kiva* membership receives all current benefits, including four issues of *Kiva*, 12 issues of *Glyphs*  
\$75 Contributing, \$100 Supporting, \$250 Sponsoring, and \$1,000 Lifetime memberships all receive *Glyphs* and *Kiva*, and all current benefits.

Outside U.S., add \$10.00.

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**Membership/Subscription Information**

Visitors are welcome at all of the Society's regular monthly meetings but are encouraged to become members in order to receive the Society's publications and participate in its activities at discount rates.

Memberships and subscriptions run for one year beginning July 1 and ending June 30. Membership provides one volume (four numbered issues) of *Kiva*, the Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History; 12 issues of the monthly newsletter *Glyphs*; member rates for Society field trips and other activities.

For a brochure, information or membership/subscription application forms, write to:

Robby Heckman, VP Membership  
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society  
Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona  
Tucson AZ 85721 USA

Subscriptions to *Kiva* for libraries and other institutions are now being handled by AltaMira Press. To obtain information on an institutional subscription to the journal, contact the publisher at <altamirapress.com> or 800/273-2223.

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The objectives of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society are to encourage scholarly pursuits in areas of history and anthropology of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico; to encourage the preservation of archaeological and historical sites; to encourage the scientific and legal gathering of cultural information and materials; to publish the results of archaeological, historical, and ethnographic investigations; to aid in the functions and programs of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona; and to provide educational opportunities through lectures, field trips, and other activities.

See inside back cover for information about the Society's programs and membership and subscription requirements.