



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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Byron Cummings and the Fight for Control of Arizona Archaeology 1915-1954
Cartoon from The Arizona Republic, date unknown, courtesy of Reg Manning

Next General Meeting: February 20, 2006
<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml>

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

The summary of the Rosemont historical archaeology project, begun last month, concludes with a review of post-1910 mining there.

With the demise of the Lewisohn Brothers' Rosemont Copper Co. in about 1910, mining activity on the northeast side of the Santa Rita Mountains slowed appreciably. Only limited prospecting and inconsequential exploitation of a few small leased deposits followed. Soon, however, another large mining project was conceived. It centered on James K. Brown's Narragansett Mine located on a tributary wash of McCleary Canyon Wash. This mine, located about a mile west of Old Rosemont, is at the foot of the mountain range.

In 1915, William Ramsdell, who dabbled in mining ventures across southern Arizona, developed the notion that the copper deposits at the Narragansett were worth exploiting. He created the Narragansett Mines Co. after agreeing to purchase the mine from Brown on credit. According to his granddaughter, Brown was never paid for the mine.

Ramsdell established a large camp (New Rosemont) for workers near the mine. It comprised four wood frame buildings — a company store, Ramsdell's house, and two houses for company managers — plus crude brush and canvas shelters and several tents for housing the

250 Mexican miners and their families. There were no formal sanitary facilities provided for the workers; all were expected to "go" in the nearest wash.

Ramsdell's mining activities were never successful at New Rosemont. In 1917, he was forced to reorganize the company as the Narragansett Cooper Co., and by 1918, he was out of business. In 1919, a major creditor, Albert Steinfeld, took over the operation, but nothing of substance was accomplished. Occasional activity at the mine continued until 1961, but the undercapitalized small lessees involved never succeeded in attracting Dame Fortune.

Fieldwork at the 30 Rosemont sites extended over a five-month period during the summer and fall of 1982. The strenuous and hot summer work was ameliorated by the beautiful and shady oak- and sycamore-filled canyons of the Santa Ritas and by a cool breeze that flowed down each canyon every afternoon.

Following the fieldwork, nearly a year was spent identifying and analyzing the 52,000 artifacts, conducting historical research, and preparing the 600-page report, which was published by the Arizona State Museum in 1984.

The Rosemont area is open to travel, but road conditions are rough. A four-wheel-drive vehicle should be used, mainly because of the sand deposits. The trip into the area is well worth the effort.

James E. Ayres (*Jim*), President

GLYPHS — 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* is posted each month and can be found on the ASM/AAHS website at: <<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml>> and, also, it can be found at: <<http://www.swanet.org/zarchives/aahs/>>.

**PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES THERE AND NOT THERE
NEAR THE RIO SANTA CRUZ OF THE TUCSON BASIN**

The first AAHS Field Trip for 2006 will be on Sunday, February 19. With the lowering of the air temperature and as the small leaves of the mesquite trees change from a summer green to a light tan and start slowly falling to the ground, we know it is time to have field trips in the desert. With all the past and recent investigations and excavations of prehistoric archaeological sites in the Tucson Basin, it is time to visit them and examine their status. We will visit sites that still exist and some that have been completely destroyed. The trip will start at the north end of the Basin and proceed south along the Rio Santa Cruz.

Our trip leaders will be Linda Gregonis and Debbie Swartz who are very knowledgeable about these sites. Field notes will be provided. We will meet at the Albertson's Food Store Complex parking lot, east side

near the front of the store building. It is located on the northeast corner of Speedway Boulevard and Silverbell Road. Meeting time is 9:30 a.m. and plan to leave by 9:45 a.m. Please bring lunch and water. We will lunch about noon time. The plan is to conclude the trip by 3:00 p.m.

There is a limit of 25 people and you must register. Trip fee is \$10.00 for AAHS members and \$15.00 for non-members. The AAHS trip coordinator is G. Donald Kucera and he can be reached at 520/792-0554 or e-mail <gdkanza@aol.com>.

On the day of the field trip, you can contact Don on his cell phone at 520/548-7805 (this phone is not normally on). Because this is during our rainy season, if it is a light rain, bring your rain gear and umbrellas; if it is a medium to heavy rain, we will reschedule the trip.

SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANTS APPLICATIONS AVAILABLE

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society has announced its grant and scholarship call for applications for the year 2006. Scholarships and grants in amounts up to \$500.00 will be awarded for scholarship, research and travel related to archaeology, anthropology, American Indian studies, ethnology, ethnohistory, and history of the American Southwest and Northwest Mexico. Applications must be postmarked by February 15, 2006 to be eligible for consideration.

Applications can be obtained from some student advising offices, the AAHS/ASM webpage <http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs_grant_info.shtml>, or by contacting Laurie Webster at <Lwebster1@mindspring.com> (Don't forget the 1!).

JULIAN D. HAYDEN STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society has announced the seventh annual Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition, named in honor of long-time AAHS luminary Julian Dodge Hayden. The winning entry will receive a cash prize of \$500 and publication of the paper in *Kiva*, *The Journal of Southwestern Anthropology and History*.

Deadline for receipt of submissions is

February 15, 2006. Late entries will not be accepted. Send four copies of the paper and proof of student status to: Julian D. Hayden Student Paper Competition, AAHS, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721-0026.

For more information, contact Homer Thiel at <homer@desert.com> or log on to: <http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/hayden_comp.shtml>.



AAHS HAPPENINGS



**Topic of the Monday, February 20, 2006
General Meeting**

BYRON CUMMINGS AND THE FIGHT FOR CONTROL OF ARIZONA ARCHAEOLOGY 1915-1954

by Todd W. Bostwick, Ph.D.
Phoenix City Archaeologist

Byron Cummings, known as “The Dean,” made many lasting contributions to Arizona archaeology during his long career in the state. These include the education of several generations of young men and women in the Department of Archaeology at the University of Arizona, which he directed from 1915 to 1937. He also started the Archaeological and Historical Society, and two decades later, helped establish their journal, *The Kiva*. While serving as President of the University of Arizona, in 1927, he convinced the state legislature to pass Arizona’s first Antiquities Act. That year he also established an archaeology graduate program at the University of Arizona; his first three graduate students were Emil Haury, Clara Lee Fraps Tanner, and Florence Hawley Ellis. All three went on to have outstanding careers in Southwestern archaeology.

This illustrated program discusses Byron Cummings early years as a Latin Teacher and his sudden transition into an archaeologist who became internationally known. Also discussed are Cummings’

important excavations at the ancient Mexican pyramid of Cuicuilco, his early investigations at Hohokam sites in southern Arizona, and his critical involvement in Tuzigoot National Monument and the Smoki Museum in Prescott. Cummings’ many attempts to take control of Arizona archaeology are highlighted throughout this program, including his feuds with other archaeologists, especially those from Eastern institutions.

Speaker Todd Bostwick has been the City Archaeologist for the City of Phoenix for 16 years and is a Faculty Associate in the Arizona State University History Department, where he teaches American history. He has an M.A. in Anthropology/Archaeology and a Ph.D. in History, both from ASU. Dr. Bostwick has published papers on archaeology and history in the *Arizona Journal of History*, *Monographs in World Archaeology*, *Handbook of Rock Art Research*, and others. He will sign copies of his most recent book, *Byron Cummings: Dean of Southwest Archaeology*, published by the

**NOMINATIONS FOR CUMMINGS AND STONER AWARDS
ARE NOW BEING ACCEPTED BY AAHS**

Once again, the AAHS Awards Committee is accepting nominations for the Byron S. Cummings and Victor R. Stoner awards. The Cummings award is given for outstanding research and contributions to knowledge in Southwestern archaeology, anthropology, ethnology, or history. The Stoner award celebrates the promotion of historic awareness and is awarded to someone who brings Southwestern anthropology, archaeology, ethnology, or history to the public over an extended period of time. The awards, which are given annually, are presented in August at the Pecos Conference. For more information or to submit your nomination, please contact Gayle Hartmann: 520/325-6974 or email: <gayleh@theriver.com>.

KIVA EDITOR WANTED!

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society requests that persons interested in applying for the position of KIVA Acquisitions Editor send a letter of interest and a resume to Jenny Adams, Chair, Editor Search Committee, Desert Archaeology, Inc., 3975 N. Tucson Boulevard, Tucson, Arizona 85716; 520/881-2244; FAX 881-0325; or email: <jadams@desert.com>. Applications will be accepted through March 15, 2006.

AAHS MEETING TIME AND PLACE

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society's monthly meeting will be held on February 20th 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.

ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM EVENTS IN FEBRUARY

SPRING LECTURE SERIES! 7 p.m.

Post-lecture receptions feature a viewing of the exhibition *Masks of Mexico: Santos, Diablos y Más*. Free.

Thursday, February 9. *The Mirrored Mask: Representations of the "Other" in Mexican Mask Drama* with Dr. Janet Brody Esser, Professor Emerita, San Diego State University. CESL auditorium.

Sunday, February 19, 2006.

CULTURES IN CONTACT: A Discussion Series on the Peoples of the S.W. and Mexico!
2- 4:30 p.m., Beowulf Theater (11 S. 6th Avenue)

Enjoy a Borderlands Theater performance of *Mixed Messages* (written by Cherylene Lee) and participate in a post-performance reception and discussion. Anthropologists, tribal members, and cultural experts discuss the complex issues raised by the play, such as museum relations with indigenous peoples, responsibilities for human remains, NAGPRA, and rights to cultural property. Call Borderlands Theater box office at 520/882-7406 for tickets, and mention "ASM" for a \$4 discount off general admission tickets.

CHINESE RICE BOWLS

J. Homer Thiel, Desert Archaeology, Inc.

The arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which was built eastward from Yuma, Arizona, to New Mexico in 1880, brought large number of Chinese men into the region. These men were building berms and laying tracks for the railroad. Many of these men eventually quit the railroad and established or worked in small businesses. These ranged from grocery stores, laundries, to produce gardens. Other men became restaurant cooks or personal servants.

The Chinese men retained many of their traditions, especially those relating to foods. They imported foods and seasonings, prepared them in traditional

ways, and ate meals from dishes made in China. The discovery of a variety of Chinese artifacts at a site — dishes, opium pipes and containers, *fantan* gaming pieces, and small, round brass jacket buttons — signals the presence of Chinese immigrants at sites in the Southwest.

One of the more common artifacts, found at urban and rural sites or as isolated finds along railroad tracks, are rice bowls (*fan wan*). These vessels are usually about 5 inches in diameter and 3 inches high. They were used to hold soups and stews or other foods, which the Chinese men would have eaten with chopsticks or ceramic soup spoons.



FIGURE 1. Bamboo rice bowl

Two basic styles of rice bowls are found. Celadon or Winter Green (*ch'ing*) bowls have a light green glaze on the exterior and either a white or lighter green glaze on the interior. This style of porcelain was mold-made, mass-produced, and marketed to commoners. Winter Green teacups and soup spoons are also found. Bamboo (*chu hua*) vessels, also known as Swatow, Three Circle and a Dragonfly, or Three Circles and Longevity, have a light blue or blue-gray glaze over a coarse gray stoneware body and are decorated with dark blue or dark green hand-painted designs. This style has been found on a saucer in Arizona, but was not used for other vessel forms.

Two other styles of Chinese porcelain are common on other vessel forms. Four Flower or Four Seasons (*szu hua*) vessels are mold-made, porcelain, and have four hand-painted floral designs on a light green or white background. Forms include different sized bowls and cups, plates, soup spoons, saucers, sauce dishes, and larger serving dishes. Plain white

vessels are sometimes found as well, although these are not particularly common. Rice bowls are occasionally found at sites occupied by Mexicans or Euro-Americans and it is likely that a few bowls were purchased from Chinese stores for use in these households. However, when rice bowls are found with other Chinese artifacts, it most likely signals the presence of one or more Chinese persons lived at a site. In my own work I have found rice bowls in Tucson at two different gardeners' households, at a Chinese owned grocery store, and at a Euro-American household where at least one Chinese man worked as a servant; as well as along railroad tracks and at the Fairbank townsite, where Chinese men grew produce and worked at local saloons and restaurants.

Further information can be found in: Lister, Florence C., and Robert H. Lister. 1989. *The Chinese of Early Tucson: Historic Archaeology from the Tucson Urban Renewal Project*. University of Arizona Press, Tucson.

**Old Pueblo Archaeology Center Fundraising Tour from Tucson:
MOGOLLON RIM RUINS AND ROCK ART (with a day at a dig).**

Wednesday, June 21 – Sunday, June 25, 2006

(Plan ahead!)

Stephen H. Buck, Ph.D., will lead this tour to Meteor Crater, two historical and archaeological museums in Payson, Houston Mesa (“Shoofly”) Indian ruins site, Tonto Natural Bridge State Park, Rock Art Ranch/Chevelon Canyon, Tonto National Monument, and Besh-Ba-Gowah Archaeological Park — plus an awesome scenic drive along the Mogollon Rim Road and an all-day trip to the famous Q-Ranch Pueblo Ruins to watch and learn about the annual AAS annual summer excavation project there. Tour fee includes a donation to Old Pueblo Archaeology, transportation by van, all lodging (including complimentary breakfasts), and all entrance fees. For costs, call OPAC at 520/798-1201 to sign up or see <www.oldpueblo.org> or e-mail <info@oldpueblo.org>.

THE CORNERSTONE**SOUTHWEST INDIAN ART FAIR!**

February 25-26, 2006

10 a.m.-5 p.m. Saturday

10 a.m.-4 p.m. Sunday

Arizona State Museum Showcases Art by America's First Artists at Southwest Indian Art Fair by Martin Kim, excerpted from American Style magazine, January 2006

Cultural authenticity is a standard of quality well known to craftspeople. In the search for roots, it is no surprise that deep traditions and high standards of craftsmanship are being perpetuated among the nation's earliest artists and craftspeople; our Native Americans. The Southwest Indian Art Fair held annually at Arizona State Museum on the University of Arizona campus is a leading example in the practice of these longstanding traditions. The ancestry of this work is often centuries old.

In northeast Arizona lie three flat-topped mesas, home to the Hopi Nation. For close to a thousand years, villages have practiced traditions, rooted in cultural history, mirroring the deepest values of life. Here in Hopi villages, cottonwood root – valued for its inherent spirit of Katsina (living spirit) qualities – is shaped into the many faces and aspects of the Katsina world. Rich with encoded mnemonic designs, Kachina Dolls continue to be made for traditional use as teaching tools as gifts to young Hopi girls during the start and close of the ceremonial cycle. Its marriage of form and function has evolved over centuries into sculptures rivaling the finest contemporary wood carving custom in America.

Basket arts in Hopi knit the community together in the practice of exchanging 'pay-backs' — woven plaques that acknowledge ceremonial favors received from one another. Still made today, this craft has precedents in artifacts dating to 800 A.D., reflecting a millennium of craft continuity!

Other historic traditions, such as the Navajo traditional basket, continue to be used today in

cultural practices whose origins pre-date the 17th century. Here, Navajo cosmology is faithfully symbolized in craft that also incorporates a subtle 'Braille' clue for the Medicine Man, a historic component of its ongoing ceremonial use.

Zuni stone fetishes are still carved from traditions reflecting origin beliefs. As oral tradition has it, each animal offers something to the world. Zuni carvers release these attributes so that their intrinsic character may be invoked for the benefit of the community. Here, too, carvers have taken liberty with ancient tradition to evoke powerful sculptural presences in contemporary fetish-style stones.

Among 170 Southwest Native American artists assembled to compete for coveted positions in the Arizona State Museum's invitational Southwest Indian Art Fair, the presence of the artist's hand is frequently, and ironically, the lesser part of the object. Native American crafts are better defined by the larger issues of cultural content. Yet, as evidenced in the eye-catching award winners, attracting \$12,000 in community-sponsored awards, it is ultimately the artist's hands that lend competitive quality to the work. This is one of the rich complexities of contemporary Native American craft – that neither culture nor artist is compromised in the final balance of content and craft.

It has been observed that humanity is "more than one man deep," that each generation rises up by standing upon the shoulders of previous ones. As we make our way through the twenty-first century, Native American craft leads American craft in the honor of this tradition.

*Darlene F. Lizarraga, Marketing Coordinator
Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
PO Box 210026, Tucson, AZ 85721-0026
phone 520/626-8381, fax 520/621-2976
www.statemuseum.arizona.edu
darlene@al.arizona.edu*

OLD PUEBLO ARCHAEOLOGY CENTER PROVIDES HANDS-ON ARCHAEOLOGY LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

Since 2001, Old Pueblo Archaeology Center has been offering archaeological site tours and opportunities for members of the public to participate in archaeological excavations at the Yuma Wash Hohokam archaeological site, located in the Cortaro-Silverbell District Park that is now being developed by the Town of Marana, Az., and has stabilized remaining architectural features of the historic Bojórquez-Aguirre Ranch site in that park.

Old Pueblo will be conducting archaeological excavations at the Yuma Wash site in which members of the public may assist in the field research on February 23-26 and again on March 17-19, 2006. Excavation times on each date are 8 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Old Pueblo members, volunteers, and nonmembers must call Old Pueblo at least one day in advance in or-

der to participate in the excavations. (Advance notice is required to ensure that we have enough trained archaeologists available to supervise the public excavation.)

Free guided tours for the public will be held on each scheduled dig day at the Yuma Wash site between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. No advance reservations are required for the tours.

Old Pueblo also provides educational programs for children, and offers opportunities for volunteers to assist with artifact processing and studies in the archaeology laboratory, tours, fundraising activities, and children's programs.

To make a reservation or for more information about Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, call 520/798-1201 or visit its web site at <www.oldpueblo.org>.



A volunteer using hand tools and brushes helped Old Pueblo Archaeology Center's scientists expose artifacts on the floor of an ancient Hohokam Indian pithouse at the Yuma Wash Hohokam Indian ruin, which we visit during the "Tucson-Marana Hohokam Villages and Rock Art" study tour. Photo courtesy of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center.

**CALL FOR PAPERS 50TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE
ARIZONA NEVADA ACADEMY OF SCIENCE**

Michael W. Diehl
Arizona Nevada Academy of Sciences

The Arizona Nevada Academy of Science hosts its 50th annual meeting April 8, 2006, in Tucson. Scholarly papers from professionals, graduate students and advanced undergraduate students for the social science session of the program are invited. An award of \$225 will be made for the best graduate or undergraduate student paper. Abstracts are due by February 10, 2006, and may be sent to Mike Diehl <mdiehl@desert.com> or Jeff Dean <jdean@ltr.arizona.edu>. Format information for abstracts and papers may be viewed at <<http://www.geo.arizona.edu/anas/anmtindx.html>>.

The Arizona Nevada Academy of Science is a regional affiliate of the National Association of the Academies of Science. The Arizona Nevada Academy of Science missions are to stimulate scientific research and education; to disseminate scientific knowledge in the various fields of science; to promote fraternal relationships among those engaged in scientific work; to assist in developing and in making known the material and other resources of those two states; to encourage the publication of reports of scientific investigations;

and to unify the scientific interests of the region.

Towards these ends the Arizona Nevada Academy of Science publishes a journal twice each year, hosts an annual meeting, and advances the cause of science education by hosting the annual Arizona Science Olympiad -- an annual competition in which high school teams compete in 30 different scholarly arenas spanning the physical sciences, social sciences, and mathematics.

The Arizona Nevada Academy of Science encourages archaeologists and all others concerned with the promotion of science in the public interest and in public education to join us in our efforts. The annual dues are \$35 for individuals, \$45 for families, and \$15 for students. To join please visit our web site at <<http://www.geo.arizona.edu/anas/>>. Your participation in the Arizona Nevada Academy of Science will help to ensure that science in the public interest remains influential in determining educational and managerial policy in Arizona and in the United States.

PRESIDIO STREET FESTIVAL

Date: March 11, 2006.
Time: 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.
Place: Centered around the Tucson Museum of Art and Historic Block, Tucson.

This yearly festival is open to the public at no charge. The activities include: Living History, demonstrations, lectures, food. Don't miss the fun!



AAHS MEMBERSHIP/SUBSCRIPTION APPLICATION
(A membership subscription makes a great holiday gift!)

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

\$35 *Glyphs* membership receives the Society's monthly newsletter, *Glyphs*

\$30 Student *Kiva* membership receives both *Glyphs* and *Kiva*; \$15 receives *Glyphs*

\$45 *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.

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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

Libraries and other institutions interested in institutional subscriptions to *Kiva* should contact the publisher, AltaMira Press, at

<altamirapress.com> or 800/273-2223.

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Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
Arizona State Museum
University of Arizona
Tucson, Arizona 85721 USA

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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.