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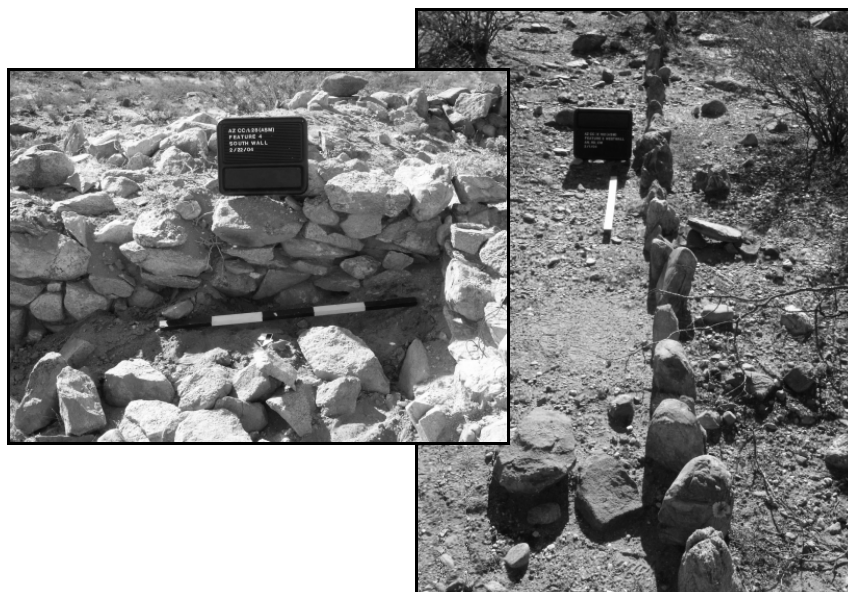
The Monthly Newsletter of the
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
An Affiliate of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona
Founded in 1916



Vol. 56, No. 7 Tucson, Arizona January 2006

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Examples of the diversity in domestic architecture in the
Safford and Aravaipa valleys.

Photographs by Anna A. Neuzil

Next General Meeting: January 16, 2006
<http://www.statemuseum.arizona.edu/aahs/aahs.shtml>

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This month we take a look at the Rosemont project, the largest rural historical archaeology in Arizona until the Bureau of Reclamation's 1986 Plan 6 mitigation effort. That project took place at historic construction camps around seven large dams mostly located on the Salt River and its major tributaries east of Phoenix.

Rosemont is an ill-defined area on the northeast side of the Santa Rita Mountains about 35 miles southeast of Tucson. Historically, its focal point was at the junction of Wasp Canyon and Barrel Canyon washes on the Coronado National Forest west of State Route 83. As a result of a proposed land exchange between the U.S. Forest Service and the ANAMAX Mining Co., attention was directed to the federal requirement for the parties to address the issue of project impacts on cultural resources.

The initial, and relatively early, attempt to deal with project impacts began in 1970. In 1975, the Arizona State Museum (ASM) began an archaeological survey that ultimately covered an area of about 20 square miles. Subsequently, the ASM was awarded a contract to perform mitigation studies. In 1982, the ASM subcontracted Archaeological Research Services, Inc., to study the historic sites within the project area. Dr. Lyle M. Stone, a preeminent Arizona historical archaeologist, served as Principal Investigator, and James E. Ayres was Project Director. Fieldwork on the historic sites began in early May 1982.

The lengthy delay in getting from the initial stage in 1970 to the mitigation stage in 1982 was generally beneficial for the archaeological resources, because the ar-

chaeologists, the U.S. Forest Service, and ANAMAX all needed time to become knowledgeable about the responsibilities of federal agencies under the recently passed National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969. Even though the 1966 act required mitigation at Rosemont, it took several years after its passage by Congress for everyone involved to develop bureaucratically workable procedures to implement it. Those of us who were directly concerned with the historic sites benefited enormously by having 12 more years of experience before we undertook this important project.

Thirty-two historic sites were considered eligible to the National Register of Historic Places and thus were slated for mitigation through data recovery. There were 13 sites on U.S. Forest Service land and 19 on that controlled by ANAMAX. Some of the sites were actually parts of the mining camp of Old Rosemont, a fact not recognized during the survey. By lumping these closely related sites into one, the number of historic sites was reduced to 22. Eight additional sites were discovered during mitigation activity and were added to the list. In all, 30 sites (14 related to mining; 5, Ranching; 2, U.S. Forest Service; 2, school; and 7 others) were studied.

The largest of these sites were two mining camps, labeled, for the sake of convenience, as Old and New Rosemont. The Rosemont name was created about 1894 to honor L. J. Rose, who financed much of the early work at Old Rosemont. Old Rosemont was founded as a copper mining operation in 1894 by the Rosemont Smelting and Mining Co. It was based on

mining claims located by William McCleary and L. J. Rose between 1879 and 1894. Rose, who was from California, and McCleary, of Tucson, sold the company to the Lewisohn Brothers of New York while the developmental process was still underway. The Lewisohns created the Rosemont Copper Co. to begin mining and processing copper ore.

The company acquired 46 mining claims, including seven mill site claims, many of which were not patented until 1899. Most of the buildings and structures built to operate and support the mining facility were placed on the seven mill site claims. They included the smelter, assay office, store and warehouse, hotel, well, stable, and bunkhouse. All of these

were relocated and excavated as part of the ARS research effort. The smelter slag pile, which is visible from the road up Wasp Canyon, is about all that remains to be seen of the site today.

Mining activities continued at the site until about 1910 when it was closed for good. Work on the many claims, mines, and the smelter took place over a 17-year period, but it was never continuous. Smelter breakdowns, for example, frequently halted all mining activity. All in all, the mining at Old Rosemont was more bust than boom, and all investors lost their respective shirts.

(To be continued.)

James E. Ayres (*Jim*), President

Happy New Year!

JULIAN D. HAYDEN STUDENT PAPER COMPETITION

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is pleased to announce 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*.

The competition is open only to bona fide undergraduate and graduate students at any recognized college or university. Co-authored papers will be accepted only if all authors are students. Subject matter may include the anthropology, archaeology, history, linguistics, and ethnology of the American Southwest and northern Mexico, or any other topic appropriate for publication in *Kiva*.

Papers should be no more than 30 double-spaced, typewritten pages (approximately 8,000 words), including figures, tables, and references, and should conform to *Kiva* format. If the paper in-

volves living human subjects, author should verify, in the paper or cover letter, that necessary permissions to publish have been obtained. Previous entries will not be considered, and all decisions of the judge are final. If no publishable papers are received, no award will be given. Judging criteria include, but are not limited to, quality of writing, degree of original research and use of original data, appropriateness of subject matter, and length.

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, January 16, 2006
General Meeting

IN THE AFTERMATH OF MIGRATION: ASSESSING THE SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF LATE 13TH AND 14TH CENTURY POPULATION MOVEMENTS IN SOUTHEASTERN ARIZONA

by Anna A. Neuzil, Ph.D.
Preservation Archaeologist, Center for Desert Archaeology

Previous research in the Safford and Aravaipa Valleys (Brown 1973; Woodson 1999) has suggested that migrants from the Kayenta and Tusayan areas settled at sites in these valleys beginning in the late 13th century. In particular, data from the Goat Hill site pointed towards an influx of several Kayenta and Tusayan household groups beginning in about A.D. 1285. However, evidence from several other sites suggested Puebloan migrants also settled elsewhere at sites throughout the Safford and Aravaipa valleys. This presentation will discuss my recent dissertation research in which I looked at the scale and effect of migration into the Safford and Aravaipa valleys in the late 13th and 14th centuries. That is, how big were migrant groups when they arrived in these valleys? Were migrant groups composed of individual families, or were they composed of multiple family groups organized as a larger social unit? And, how did migrants interact (or not) with local groups upon their arrival? Did migrants establish settlements isolated from the local population, or did they integrate?

My research suggests that migrants settled in the Safford and Aravaipa valleys in a variety of group sizes and experienced

different levels of social integration with the local population upon their arrival. The effect of these migrations on the identity of both migrant and local groups will also be discussed.

Brown, Jeffrey L.
1973 The Origin and Nature of Salado: Evidence from the Safford Valley, Arizona. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Arizona, Tucson.

Woodson, M. Kyle
1999 Migrations in Late Anasazi Prehistory: The Evidence from the Goat Hill Site. *Kiva* 65(1):63-84.

Speaker Anna Neuzil became involved in archaeology while pursuing her undergraduate degree at the University of Virginia (B.A. 1999). She received her M.A. from the University of Arizona in 2001, and recently completed her dissertation at the University of Arizona (2005) under a Preservation Fellowship from the Center for Desert Archaeology. Her dissertation research focused on migration and its effect on the expression of identity during the Classic Period

(A.D. 1200-1450) in the Safford Basin and Aravaipa Creek areas. Prior to her research in the Safford area, Anna has participated in archaeological research throughout Arizona, as well as at Cahokia, Illinois, and at Jamestown and Monticello in Virginia.

Before joining the Center as a Preservation Fellow, Anna worked on a number of archaeological projects associated with

the University of Arizona, the Center's San Pedro Project, and at the Office of Ethnohistorical Research in the Arizona State Museum, translating documents from the Spanish Colonial Period.

Anna is currently a Preservation Archaeologist with the Center for Desert Archaeology, and is continuing to pursue research in the Safford and Aravaipa valleys.

AAHS MEETING TIME AND PLACE

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society's monthly meeting will be held on January 16th 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.

SCHOLARSHIP AND GRANTS APPLICATIONS AVAILABLE

The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is pleased to announce its grant and scholarship 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 !!).

2005 AAHS RAFFLE

The Society held its annual raffle at the December 19 meeting at Duval Auditorium, University Medical Center. Proceeds from the raffle are the sole source for a scholarship fund for archaeology students. Our members put in a great deal of effort running the raffle and delivering the prizes and, as always, appreciate all your support. For a list of the winners, please see next month's issue of *Glyphs*.

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* 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/>>.

**POTRESTS AND THE POTENTIAL OF WORKED SHERDS
IN MIGRATION STUDIES**

by Mathew Devitt

Research Assistant, Center for Desert Archaeology
Student, University of Arizona

One of the most interesting yet most under-studied archaeological collections in the Greater Southwest is worked sherd collections. Over 20 years ago, Norman Oppelt made the statement that these “potentially diagnostic” artifacts could yield a wealth of information if only they were more carefully analyzed. To date, the situation has not changed substantially. Worked sherds are typically assigned small chapters in modern excavation reports, and, with the exception of sherd disks, are given only cursory and descriptive treatment with little use of comparative material from other projects. Here, in an effort to bring about further discussion of these artifacts, I briefly examine an unusual type of worked-sherd artifact, the potrest.

Worked sherds are parts of broken vessels that have been modified in order to serve a secondary purpose. The most common of these are “spindle whorls,” which are worked sherd disks with a hole drilled into the center. Based on ethnographic evidence, these were used to spin materials for weaving. Worked sherd potrests are among the rarest forms of worked sherds and are made from the necks of broken jars. The top, and sometimes the bottom, is ground smooth creating a ring which can support a vessel, keeping the vessel in an upright position.

Most commonly, a potrest in the ancient Southwest consisted of a shallow hole in the floor of a room. Small rings of stones also served much the same pur-

pose. Both shallow depressions and small rock rings have been found from early Hohokam times through the historic period in the southern Southwest. These two types of potrests work well here, due in part to the large size of many of the vessels and their relatively shallow curving bottoms which needed minimal stabilization to stay upright.

Few examples of worked-sherd potrests are known, and they seem to be most common at puebloan sites in the northern Southwest. The largest collection was found in excavated portions of Mound 7 at Gran Quivira, a late Pueblo III through historic pueblo in central New Mexico. Ten potrests in association with whole vessels were collected from this site. Four were found on floors of habitation rooms containing hearths, one of which was found imbedded in gypsum plaster that had been packed around the neck, probably to stabilize it. An individual potrest was also identified from a site, AZ I:11:10 (ASM), in the Sinagua region of northern Arizona.

Puebloan vessels, compared to those of the Hohokam tradition, are often smaller and have more pointed or rounded bottoms, making them more difficult to stand upright. This may explain why worked-sherd potrests were employed by puebloan groups. Such potrests, based on those that have been identified, are between 6 and 17 cm tall and between 16 and 39 cm in diameter. This range could have accommodated a variety of vessel

sizes, including those most commonly found in the puebloan regions.

During excavations conducted by the Center for Desert Archaeology between 1999 and 2001, two apparent worked-sherd potrests were recovered from sites in the Lower San Pedro River Valley, possibly the first of their kind found in the southern Southwest. These objects were found at the immigrant enclaves of José Solas Ruin, AZ BB:11:91 (ASM), and Davis Ranch Ruin, AZ BB:11:36 (ASM). Both of these sites contained architecture and domestic features consistent with Kayenta/Tusayan migrants, such as room-blocks, mealing bins, and Kayenta entry-box complexes. The ceramics from these sites, which include perforated plates and Maverick Mountain Series types, also indicate the presence of Kayenta/Tusayan migrants.

The San Pedro potrests were made from fragments of Classic period red ware vessels produced locally and tempered with

micaceous material. One of the potrests was ground on both the top and the bottom, while the other was only ground on the top while the basal end of the neck was left rough.

This functional artifact class appears to be a subtle marker of Puebloan immigrants in the southern Southwest. Similar forms may have been recovered from other immigrant enclaves throughout the Southwest and overlooked or misclassified as other types of worked sherds. This is only one example of a worked sherd artifact that has received little attention in the archaeological literature. Hopefully, with further study we can achieve a greater understanding of what worked sherds can tell us about the people who created them.

If you know of any such artifacts that might remain unpublished, please email me at mdevitt@cdarc.org so that we can begin to build a more complete database of this type of worked sherd.



Worked-sherd potrest from the Davis Ranch Site, AZ BB:11:36 (ASM)
Photo By Mathew Devitt 2005

MADELEINE IONE TURRELL RODACK

28 December 1914 - 20 October 2005

Madeleine Rodack was well known to all AAHS members as the "owner" of a front row seat at the Society's monthly lectures. Along with her husband Juel, who preceded her in death by 1 ½ years, she was a stalwart and long-time member, first joining the Society in 1978. Madeleine led a long and productive life, which took her from Tucson, Arizona; to Paris, France; Seattle, Washington; Ankara, Turkey; Washington, D.C.; New York City; and back to Tucson.

Madeleine was born in Tucson, where her father was head of the Modern Languages Department at the University of Arizona. When she was a child, the family moved to Paris, and Madeleine attended French schools, graduating with a Baccalauréat-ès-Lettres from the University of Paris. She returned to the U.S. and attended the University of Washington where she received Bachelor's and Master's degrees in French and Drama. During World War II she worked as an administrative officer as well as a code and cipher specialist in Turkey and, after the war, as a Research Analyst for Military Intelligence in Washington, D.C. She also served as Head Librarian for Radio Free Europe in New York City. During this time she worked intermittently as an actress and met and married Juel Rodack.

Later they returned to Tucson where, in 1974, she completed a Ph.D. at the University of Arizona in French and Spanish. Her doctoral dissertation on the visit of the French actor-author, Antonin Artaud, to the Tarahumara (Rarámuri) Indians in northern Mexico sparked an interest in the Rarámuri that continued for the remainder of her life. She and her husband made many trips to Rarámuri country, making an extensive collection of notes and pho-

tographs.

Academically, Madeleine is perhaps best known for her translation of three important documents from French to English. She translated Adolph Bandelier's major work, *History of the Colonization and Missions of Sonora, Chihuahua, New Mexico and Arizona to the Year 1700*. Unfortunately, because of difficulty in finding adequate funding, this lengthy manuscript with its associated watercolor sketches by Bandelier has never been published; the manuscript is located in the Archives of the Arizona State Museum. While working on this translation, she became interested in the route of Fray Marcos de Niza, the French monk who, in 1539, preceded by a year the Coronado expedition into southern Arizona. Her edited translation of Bandelier's lengthy French article, *The Discovery of New Mexico by the Franciscan Monk Friar Marcos de Niza in 1539*, was published in 1981 by the University of Arizona Press. She also translated the doctoral dissertation, originally published in 1908 in French, of the New Mexico archaeologist, Edgar L. Hewett, "Ancient Communities in the American Desert: Archaeological Research on the Distribution and Social Organization on the Ancient Populations of the Southwestern United States and Northern Mexico." This work, edited by Albert H. Schroeder, was published in 1993 as *Archaeological Society of New Mexico, Monograph Series 1*.

Madeleine and Juel traveled widely in Europe, Africa, North and Central America, as well as to various countries in the Far East and Middle East. One of her most enjoyable travel articles, about the infamous water hole in southwestern Arizona called Tinajas Altas, was entitled

"Ghosts, Do Not Disturb!" and was published in 1968 in *Desert Magazine*. Madeleine also published in *New Mexico Historical Review*, *Journal of the Southwest*, and the *New York Times*. Madeleine was a member of Pi Delta Phi (French national honorary) and served as the president of the University of Arizona chapter from 1971-1974, Sigma Delta Pi (Spanish national honorary), as well as Phi Beta Kappa.

In addition to being long-time members of AAHS, Madeleine and Juel were active as hikers and guides in the Southern Arizona Hiking Club, and were active members of the Nature Conservancy, Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum, and Arizona Historical Society.

We would be remiss if we limited this obituary to the dry, academic facts of Madeleine's life. Madeleine was a person of strong opinions and not a few quirks. One quirk, not uncommon among couples married for many years, was a tendency to loudly and lengthily voice her perspec-

tive on minor issues that differed from Juel's perspective. One example follows: Some years ago the Rodacks participated in a Society trip to Charlie Bell Well on the Cabeza Prieta National Wildlife Refuge. On the way home, their van had a flat tire on a front wheel; the flat was quickly repaired and they and their passengers continued on their way. Before long, while commenting on the flat, Madeleine mentioned that it was on the right front tire. Juel offered the opinion that it was on the left front tire. This difference in recollection continued for hours during the drive back to Tucson. What's more, years later, the topic would sometimes surface and the difference of opinion would continue. Madeleine was not one to be easily dissuaded.

We will miss her scholarship, her opinions, and her quirks. Both her seat and Juel's seat in the front row at AAHS program meetings will not be easily filled.

by Gayle Hartmann and Sharon Urban

UPCOMING EVENTS AT ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM

Sunday, January 15, 2006, 11 a.m.-5 p.m.

CULTURE CRAFT SATURDAY: Family Arts Festival!

Find us in the arts/exploration section at the Family Arts Festival, La Placita Plaza, downtown Tucson. Enjoy mask-making fun with us!

Monday, January 23, 2006, 3 p.m., ASM North, room 309. Free.

THE COPTIC TAPESTRY ALBUMS AND THE ARCHAEOLOGIST OF ANTINOÉ, ALBERT GAYET, a slide-illustrated lecture by Nancy Arthur Hoskins. Lecture followed by an informal reception. Frescoes, paintings, mosaics, and sculptures from all over the Roman Empire depict distinctive textiles decorated with tapestry like those found in Coptic Egyptian burial sites (3rd - 7th century A.D.). The tapestries and other textiles reveal the rich culture of the time and place in which they were created. Hoskins' lecture focuses on her new book about the archaeologist of Antinoé, Albert Gayet, and the unique tapestry albums at the Henry Art Gallery, University of Washington. Hoskins is the author of *The Coptic Tapestry Albums and the Archaeologist of Antinoé, Albert Gayet; Universal Stitches for Weaving, Embroidery, and Other Fiber Arts; and Weft-Faced Pattern Weaves: Tabby to Taqueté*. See <www.tapestrycenter.org/calendar.php> for more information. Sponsored by The Gloria F. Ross Center for Tapestry Studies, Arizona State Museum. Co-sponsored by the Desert Weaving Workshop and the Arizona Chapter of the American Research Center in Egypt (ARCE).

THE CORNERSTONE**BRIDGING THE CONTINENTAL DIVIDE**

ASM's assistant curator of ethnohistory, Michael Brescia, Ph.D., is co-authoring a new and fresh interpretive history of North America.

Brescia and his co-author, John C. Supper of West Virginia University, want their readers to think of North America not in terms of the traditional nation-state, which tends to favor U.S. history, but rather in terms of the trans-national forces that have driven continental integration since the sixteenth century. "North America: An Introduction" will examine the broad sweep of changes and continuities in the North American experience within a comparative framework, sensitive to continental similarities and differences," says Brescia. "Employing this thematic rather than strict chronological approach, my co-author and I evaluate topics such as Native American society, continental diplomacy, church-state relations, and free trade and labor." Special attention is given to the political institutions and economic structures that have fostered trans-national cooperation and continental integration, particularly how the ebb and flow of peoples, goods, and ideas have reconstituted notions of solidarity among Native American communities in Mexico, Canada, and the United States. The social and cultural dimensions of discord and conflict also are examined.

Through an integrative, thematic approach to studying the North American past, readers will be able to better discern patterns of change and continuity over

time within each topic. According to Brescia, past histories have fallen short because of their focus on single nations, as if they exist independent of each other. "Market forces push publishing houses to privilege nation-state history over broader, more comparative histories. Standard university and college curricula across the United States, Mexico, and Canada tend to emphasize the particular, the unique, the exceptional dimensions of the American, Canadian, or Mexican historical experiences. The problem is especially acute here in the United States where U.S. history often is depicted in very isolated terms. Our book asks readers to think comparatively in order to appreciate the similarities and convergences of our shared, continental past."

Brescia is assistant curator of ethnohistory in ASM's Office of Ethnohistorical Research (OER). After receiving his doctorate in Latin American history from UA, Michael spent five years as a history professor on the Fredonia campus of the State University of New York. His research and teaching interests include colonial Mexico, Spanish and Mexican water rights, religion, material culture, comparative North America, as well as archives and rare book libraries, paleography, and translation.

Keep an eye out for "North America: An Introduction," which Broadview Press of Canada is expected to publish in 2007.

*Darlene F. Lizarraga, Marketing Coordinator
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\$35 *Glyphs* membership receives the Society's monthly newsletter, *Glyphs*
\$30 Student *Kiva* membership receives both *Glyphs* and *Kiva*; \$15 receives *Glyphs*
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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

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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.