

the exhibition of the Treasures of Tutankhamun, Martyn Jope, who contributed enormously to later Irish archaeology and was also instrumental in the founding of the Department of Archaeological Sciences at Bradford University, and Stuart Piggott, who succeeded Gordon Childe at Edinburgh and wrote prolifically on all aspects of archaeology.

Stuart Speaker spoke of Matthew Stirling's contributions to Olmec archaeology at the National Museum of Natural History (Smithsonian Institution) in Washington D. C. on 9 October 1998. Mr. Speaker's presentation was titled "Matthew Stirling's Studies of Ancient Olmec Civilization - Celebrating 100 Years of Anthropology at the Smithsonian." Mr. Speaker's presentation discussed the Mexican research of Matthew Stirling, Chief of the Bureau of American Ethnology, during the 1930s and 1940s.

VIII. Death Notices of Colleagues

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Brief remembrances of Mary Leakey (1913-1996) and Jean Devisse (1923-1996) were also published in the *African Archaeological Review* (Volume 14 (4), December 1997).

Linda Schele (1943-1998) died Saturday, March 18, 1998 of pancreatic cancer. Ms. Schele, an art historian, is best known for her work in decoding the hieroglyphic writing of the Maya. She released her fifth book, *Code of Kings*, earlier in 1998. Many of her other books, including *The Blood of Kings* (1986), *Hidden Faces of the Maya* (1987), *A Forest of Kings* (1990), and *Maya Cosmos* (1993) are all well known works.

Bassey Andah, Professor of Archaeology at the University of Ibadan in Nigeria, died in 1997 at the age of 55. Among the most distinguished of African archaeologists, Bassey Andah managed and edited *The West African Journal of Archaeology* for more than twenty years. He was President of the World Archaeological Congress in 1994. A remembrance of Professor Andah by Thurstan Shaw appears in Volume 15 (1) of the *African Archaeological Review* (March 1998).

John Paddock (1918-1998) was a native of Iowa, a student of psychology and music at USC and a military band member during WWII. As a musician, he found himself on a new path when, as part of a job to score music for a film on Mexican prehistory, he visited Mexico and began a lifelong study of the prehistory and culture of Mexico. He was a student at Mexico City College in the 1950s and in 1952 did field work with Iganacio Bernal at Yatachio and Pablo Jiejo in Mixteca Alta. In 1953 he became editor of *Mesoamerican Notes* and began teaching at Mexico City College. In the 1950s and 1960s he conducted several archaeology projects at Yagul, Mitla, Lambityeco and at the Oaxaca Barrio at Teotihuacan. In 1966 he received his Ph.D. in Anthropology/Archaeology and also published *Ancient Oaxaca* (Stanford University Press) in which he outlined the Late Classic Nuine culture of the Mixteca Baja. In 1957 he founded and directed the Museum and Center Oaxaca Studies at the Posada La Sorpresa in Mitla. He retired from teaching in 1966 to direct the Center of Mitla and to concentrate on his main interest the psychology of violence in and between Oaxaca villages. From 1976 to 1980 he returned to head the Anthropology Department at the Cholula campus of the University of the Americas (formerly Mexico City College). Since then he has lived in Oaxaca City and continued his research into violence and publishing reports on his earlier archaeological projects.

Maria Reiche, scholar of the Nasca Lines, died this Monday the 8th around 10:15 am, the victim of a generalized cancer. All of Peru is in mourning: the "Lady of Nasca" has passed into eternity. She underwent surgery on the morning of May 8 in the Central Hospital of the Peruvian Air Force for an intestinal obstruction that caused intense pains. "Maria of the Pampas" as Dr. Reiche was called, dedicated 50 years of her life to the study of the lines left by the ancient Pre-Inca culture that settled in that region. Thanks to her hard work, it was possible to have the lines designated as Cultural Patrimony of Humanity by UNESCO. "It is a painful loss for Peru and most of all for those of us who work in defense of cultural patrimony", said Luis Arista, director of the National Institute of Culture. Likewise, the Municipality of Nasca declared the province to be in mourning and ordered the flag to be flown at half-staff, in an expression of pain for the passing of Maria Reiche.

The BHA has received notice of the death of Alden Hayes, a highly respected Southwestern archaeologist. Alden (Al) Hayes, anthropologist and author, died in his home in Portal, Arizona on Sunday, August 23, 1998. If you knew Alden even briefly, you knew he was a man of remarkable style, wisdom and wit. He had the respect and admiration of everyone who knew him, and he will be missed a great deal by his family, friends and colleagues. Alden was born in 1916 in Englewood, New Jersey, but lived most of his life in the Southwest. He attended the University of New Mexico and obtained a degree in Anthropology, studying with Donald Brand, Florence Ellis, W.W. Hill, and Leslie Spier, among others. As a student in the 1930s he studied both ethnology and archaeology, traveling to Chihuahua, Mexico with Brand, attending the University of New Mexico's field school in Chaco Canyon, and working with Anne Cooke Smith conducting ethnographic field work among the Utes, Goshutes, and Shoshones of Utah and Nevada. He, Douglas Osborne, Wes Bliss, Tom Cain, and some friends put together a five-month shoe-string expedition down the Mackenzie River looking for evidence to support the early Bering Strait theories, which he recounted in his book *Down North to The Sea*. (Actually, they were looking for adventure.) Following graduation in 1939, Alden worked as an archaeologist in Texas and Tennessee. Between 1941 and 1956 he was a rancher in Cochise County, Arizona, and served in the Army in World War II and in Korea, entering the service as a private and rising to the rank of Lt. Colonel. In the early 1950's, a four-year drought forced him out of the ranching business, and he turned to the National Park Service for a paying job in archaeology. His family notes that he may be the only archaeologist who went into archaeology for the money. His professional career with the Park Service was extremely productive. Among his many achievements, he served as the Supervisory Archaeologist on the Wetherill Mesa Project at Mesa Verde National Park, culminating with his classic publication on the survey of Wetherill Mesa. Prompt, thorough, and exceptionally clean writing in publications dating from 1937 to the present are a hallmark of his career. In addition to his work at Mesa Verde, Alden directed excavations at Mound 7 at Gran Quivira, excavated and restored the large church and monastery complex at Pecos National Monument, and completed his career as an essential member of the Chaco Research Center, where he directed survey, excavation, and laboratory research. In 1941 Alden married Gretchen Greenamayer Chapin, who died in 1982. He married Karen Chalker in 1984, and they made their home in Portal, Arizona. Alden has two sons, Eric and Mark Hayes, and two stepdaughters, Kari Chalker and Kirsten Chalker-Maxey.