



THE
**ALBUQUERQUE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY**

Newsletter



Volume XXXIII, NO.1

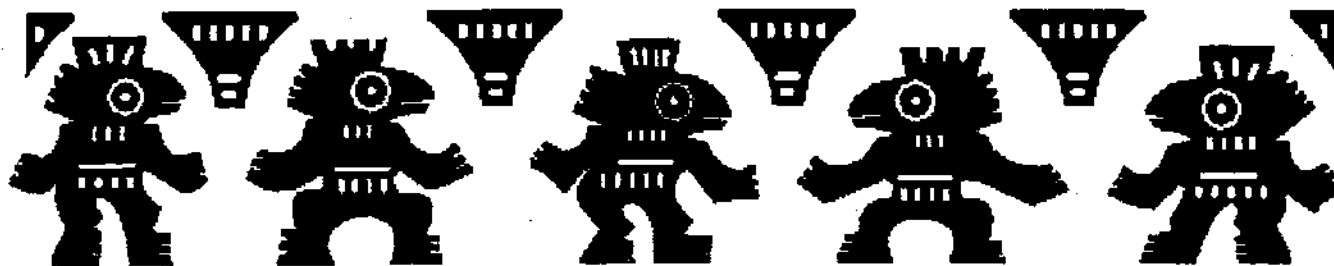
US ISSN 0002 4953

JANUARY 1998

**FEBRUARY MEETING
TUESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1998
7:30 PM
ALBUQUERQUE MUSEUM
FOUR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES
IN SOUTH AMERICA:
MACHU PICCHU,
INGA PIRQUE, CHICHEQUE,
AND
TIWANAKU
Gwen Poe**

At our December meeting, Gwen Poe reported very briefly on four archaeological sites that she and Hal visited last Spring during a seven-week tour of Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia, and Chile. The January program will allow a more extended look at these important sites.

Gwen was born and raised in New Mexico, and her parents inspired her interest in archaeology. She and Hal have lived in Albuquerque for the past eleven years, but until recently other commitments kept her from attending AAS meetings. Hal is our past Field Trip Chairman.



FOR THE RECORD**GENERAL MEETING**

AAS President Richard Holmes was not in town for the general membership meeting so Vice President Nancy Woodworth chaired the meeting. Everyone was reminded that this night was election night, and if they hadn't voted, to go out to the lobby and vote using the blank ballots provided there. Once everyone had voted, Phyl Davis and Ann Carson began counting the votes. Later in the meeting it was reported that the election slate had been voted in. The officers for AAS for the 1998 calendar year are as follows: President – Richard Holmes, Vice President – Helen Crotty, Secretary – Arlette Miller, Treasurer – Jim Carson, and Elected Director-at-Large – Toni Goar. Congratulations to them all!!

Nancy Woodworth opened the meeting by asking that any visitors to the evening's meeting please introduce themselves. The minutes for the November meeting were accepted as printed in the *Newsletter*.

Helen Crotty reported that due to the weather, the rock art group did not go out into the field on December 13 as planned. Helen is providing the rock art workshop for those interested in recording rock art with her in the Galisteo Basin. The workshop is required in order to help out with the recording and you must attend all four days of the workshop. The workshop will be given on four consecutive Saturdays (January 17, 24, 31, and February 7) and will be taught at the Petroglyph National Monument visitor center. If you are interested, you need to contact Helen Crotty beforehand to sign up.

Jack Francis reported on efforts to record rock art at the Petroglyph National Monument. They have completed the north face of Rinconada Canyon, and have identified 30% more

petroglyphs than in prior surveys! They currently have 13 active volunteers, but can always use more. They meet on Wednesdays at the Monument's ranger station at 9 am. If it is too cold, then they do paperwork. They will not be meeting again until January 7th.

Kathy Roxlau reported on efforts to conduct survey for the Placitas Open Space Project. Unfortunately, the weather has not been cooperating and they were unable to survey on December 13 due to snow cover. They will be trying again on December 20, weather permitting. The next survey day is scheduled for January 10. For those who have taken the Certification courses and are interested in helping out, meet at the Placitas Market at 9 am (note the time change). Starting on this date, we will be meeting EVERY Saturday at the same place and time for the next few months.

Dick Bice announced that he and Phyl Davis are making good progress on the AS8 archaeology report (San Ysidro) and should have it ready by next Spring.

The evening's speakers were five members of the Society who have visited interesting archaeological sites. Dave Brugge discussed Navajo rock art and concentrated on hunting symbolism. Gwen Poe introduced us to multiple archaeological sites in South America. Linda Yeats spoke on a site in Australia, which seems to indicate that *Homo erectus* individuals were able to travel from the mainland to Australia 120,000 years ago. Phyl Davis showed us many central Mississippi Valley mound sites. And, Ann Carson introduced us to her historic neighborhood. The speakers did a wonderful job and had some fascinating slides from all over the world. Thanks go out to all of them.

Respectfully submitted, Kathy Roxlau

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

As we move from the holiday season to the business of the New Year, a few thoughts came to me about what an organization like ours should be doing.

We call ourselves an "avocational" society since it is no longer fashionable to speak of "amateur" archaeology. The latter term has taken on the connotation of just dabbling in the subject, but the root meaning of the word amateur aptly describes what draws many of our members. Studying something for the pure love of it, being interested in it with no thoughts about what it can do for your career or finances, is far from being a trivial pursuit. Recording rock art, participating in surveys, teaching and learning archaeology, writing research reports, organizing field trips, preparing the *Newsletter*, working with the state society, and cataloging our library are activities members do for the love of the subject. Being on committees, hosting the reception after the meetings, taking care of the account books and correspondence also reflect a concern for archaeology.

There are many opportunities for members to participate in the programs of our society. If you have any ideas about what the AAS should add to its agenda for 1998, please let members of the Board know.

MEMBERSHIP DUES

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Also, if you know anyone who might be interested in joining, please invite him or her to a meeting. Membership is open to all. Benefits include participation in AAS activities, receiving the *Newsletter*, and meeting people of many backgrounds who share an interest in archaeology.

PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST

Several publications on southwestern archaeology may be of interest to AAS members.

The Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA) Special Publications Series lists the following titles:

A Descriptive Dictionary for 500 Years of Spanish-Tradition Ceramics (13th through 18th Centuries), by Florence C. Lister and Robert H. Lister (1976). Price: \$7.50.

The Archaeology of Mining and Miners: A View from the Silver State, by Donald L. Hardesty (1988). Price: \$10.00.

The Archaeology of Spanish and Mexican Colonialism in the American Southwest, compiled by James E. Ayres (1995). Price: \$15.00.

These can be ordered from the SHA, PO Box 30446, Tucson, AZ 85751; (520)886-8006. There is a shipping charge of \$2.00 for the first volume and \$0.35 for subsequent volumes.



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FIELD TRIPS: as scheduled -- see Calendar on Page 3 for upcoming trips.

SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS: as scheduled -- see Calendar on Page 3 for information.

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Vice President	Helen Crotty	281-2136
Secretary	Ariette Miller	897-3169
Treasurer	Jim Carson	242-1143
Director-At-Large	Toni Goar	268-7134
Director-At-Large	TBD	

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Field & Laboratory	Dick Bice	296-6303
Library	Linda Yeats	822-9536
Membership	TBD	
Newsletter	Kay Adams	345-2953
	Fax	345-1766
	e-mail: adamssmith@aol.com	

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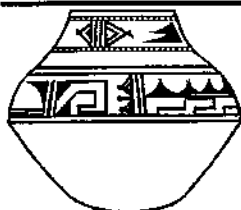
Field Trips	Ellen Post	298-3020
Librarian Emeritus	Mari King	299-0043
Publication Sales	TBD	
Refreshments	Twyla Sneed	256-4579
	Jaqueline Johnson	881-9861
AAS Rock Art Projects	John Hayden	281-3304

The **Albuquerque Archaeological Society**
P.O. Box 4029
Albuquerque, NM 87196

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January 1998						
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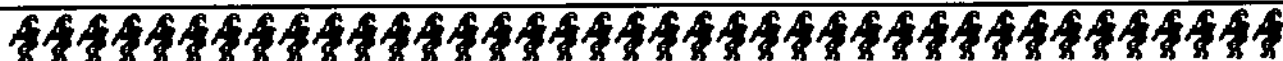
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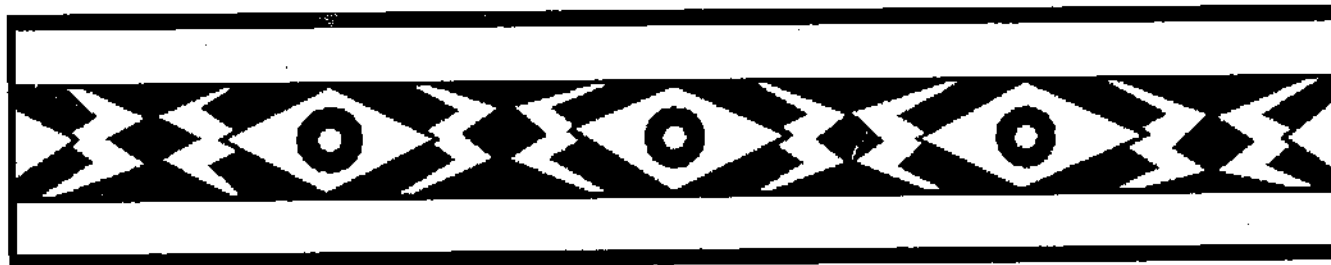
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FEBRUARY 1998

**FEBRUARY MEETING
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1998
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ALBUQUERQUE MUSEUM
THE PREHISTORY
OF
NORTHERN CHIHUAHUA:
The Galeana and Vill Ahumada Sites
Robert M. Leonard, Ph.D.**

The Mexican Institute of Anthropology and History, the University of New Mexico Department of Anthropology, and the Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico are entering the fifth year of a collaborative archaeological research project in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico. Robert Leonard, Associate Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico, will make a presentation of the results of this ongoing collaborative effort Tuesday. The focus of his talk will be on recent excavations at the Galeana and Villa Ahumada sites. These sites are known to have been occupied at the height of the influence of Paquime (Casas Grandes).

Dr. Leonard received his Ph.D. from the University of Washington in 1986. He has been at the University of New Mexico since 1987 and currently serves as an Associate Professor.



FOR THE RECORD**GENERAL MEETING**

Richard Holmes, President, reported that the museum's fees for security during the meetings have been increased, so an effort will be made to confine the business portion of the meeting to 15 minutes. The minutes of the December meeting were approved as printed in the *Newsletter*. Gwen Poe and Joan Wilkes were thanked for their work on the *Newsletter*, and members with items for it are encouraged to submit them to Kay Adams.

Richard introduced the 1998 officers: Helen Crotty, Vice President; Arlette Miller, Secretary; Jim Carson, Treasurer; Toni Goar, Elected Director-at-Large; and Nancy Woodworth, Appointed Director-at-Large. The field and the lab committee will continue to be headed by Dick Bice, while Kathy Roxlau will head Certification and Linda Yeats handles the library. Barbara Bush is working on revision of the by-laws, and sends greetings from Dallas, where she now lives.

Nancy Woodworth expressed special appreciation to Jacqueline Johnson, Luther Rivera, Twyla Snead, and the Bernetts for their assistance with the Christmas refreshments. Sign-ups are being taken for 1998 monthly refreshments. The Merkets were thanked for doing the nametags.

Dues are due for 1998. Jim Carson reports that fiscal year 1997 ended in the black.

Helen Crotty said the rock art training workshops are under way with 10 new persons participating. Jack Francis reported on recording and vandalism at the Petroglyph National Monument.

The evening's speaker was Gwen Poe, who spend last March through May traveling in

South America with husband Howell and friends. She showed slides of Ecuador,, particularly the flat-topped pyramids of Cochasqui, then moved on to Cusco and Macchu Picchu and Lake Titicaca in Peru. They also visited Bolivia, Chile, Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil.

Respectfully submitted by Arlette Miller,
Secretary

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

I frequently hear comments about theory in archaeology or anthropology in general. Almost invariably the remarks are critical of what some people think is speculation divorced from data (at best) and from reality (at worst). To be sure, there are theoretical statements that are downright ridiculous, but this is no justification for dismissing theory.

The sources of this negative attitude are easy to find. Disagreement with a theoretical stance (especially a pretentious one that claims to explain everything) can quickly destroy anyone's intellectual appetite. Conducting research on a budget, particularly when aimed at complying with cultural resource management regulations, limits the opportunity to indulge in theorizing. Finally, the sheer joy of fieldwork or analyzing collections (I'm not being cynical here) can overwhelm the desire to put pieces of a cultural puzzle into a larger picture.

Let me put in a word for theory by pointing out that theory is not abstract – it is very concrete, real, on the ground sort of thinking. Even if it is disregarded, SOME theory guides data collection and interpretation. The research questions that are framed, the types of information that are sought, the methods employed, the conclusions drawn, and the presentation of artifacts in an exhibit depend on a theoretical viewpoint.

It may surprise the avocational archaeologist that he or she has a theoretical viewpoint. What is more amazing is that the theories that archaeologists and cultural anthropologists have advanced actually have something to say about daily life and the practical problems we face. After all, the ultimate subject of the discipline is people and their cultures.

Even though it might sound as unappealing as an invitation to the dentist's office, an excursion into archaeological and anthropological theory is a journey worth taking. It can add a rewarding dimension to the serious study of the past.

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CALENDAR

The Transition from Prehistory to History in the Southwest - Feb. 27- Mar. 1, Best Western Rio Grande Inn, Albuquerque (See announcement).

Rock Art Recording Groups, Placitas Survey Project, and Los Ranchos Lab Work - as announced to participants.

AAS Board Meetings - are scheduled for the first Monday of the month, at the AAS lab (The Albuquerque Conservation Association [TACA] "Preservation Station" at Coal and Walter), 6:30 to 7:30.

AAS Monthly Meetings - Albuquerque Museum on the third Tuesday of the month (except for November 1998); the doors open at 7:00, and the meeting begins at 7:30.



OBITUARY

WESLEY R. HURT

Wesley R. Hurt was a distinguished archaeologist and a member of the AAS. He was born in Albuquerque and was a member of the Albuquerque High School Archaeological Society. His undergraduate studies were at the University of New Mexico. Among his early archaeological experiences was working for Edgar L. Hewett at the Chaco Canyon Field School. Wes was a supervisor of a W.P.A. project at Quarai State Monument. In 1941 Wes was a ranger at Canyon de Chelly NM. He received an M.A. in 1942, and he had an interest in both archaeology and ethnography. After military service, he studied at the University of

The Albuquerque Archaeological Society Newsletter

Chicago and then the University of Michigan. His fieldwork took him to Alabama, the Aleutians, and throughout the Americas. He was married to Mary in 1948.

From 1949-1963 Wes was Professor of Anthropology and Director of the W.H. Over Museum at the University of South Dakota. He was in charge of the largest of the Smithsonian River Basin Surveys. In 1952 he received a Ph.D. from Michigan. During these years he participated in studies of early human occupation of the New World and was part of an expedition to Logoa Santa in Brazil. In 1963 Wes became Professor of Anthropology and Director of the University Museum at Indiana University. He published on Plains archaeology, as well as on research in Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay. After retiring in 1986, he was Professor Emeritus at Indiana and a Research Associate of the Peabody Museum at Harvard. His years at Indiana were noteworthy for the definition of early human occupation of South America.

Wes was honored by the Society for American Archaeology with the Fiftieth Anniversary Award for Outstanding Contributions to American Archaeology. The University Press of America will publish *Explorations in American Archaeology: Essays in Honor of Wesley R. Hurt*, edited by Mark G. Plew. Wes continued speaking and publishing in his retirement. His last presentation was at the most recent Pecos Conference.

The AAS was honored to have had Wes Hurt as a member.

-- Adapted from contributions submitted by Joan Mathien

VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITY

Kit Sargeant needs some help from AAS members who can do data entry on her computer

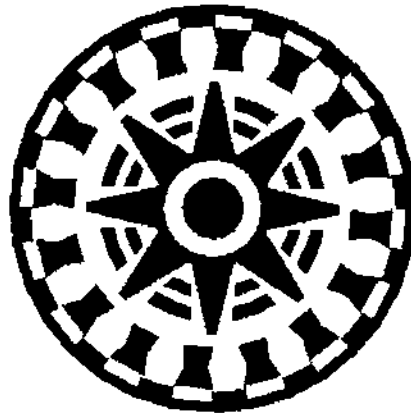
for listing artifacts from the Los Ranchos site. Many AAS members have assisted in the excavation of this Spanish Colonial site in the North Valley; they also cleaned and bagged the artifacts over the summer and fall. Kit wants to thank all those volunteers who are making this project possible. To volunteer, call Kit at 898-3279.

UPCOMING CONFERENCE

THE TRANSITION FROM PREHISTORY TO HISTORY IN THE SOUTHWEST

An important conference on the Protohistoric/Contact Period in the American Southwest and Northern Mexico will be held in Albuquerque, February 27-March 1, 1998. It will be at the Best Western Rio Grande Inn. The cost is \$25 (if received before February 27). Speakers such as Carroll L. Riley, Joseph Sanchez, Keith Kintigh, Frances Levine, David Snow, Matt Schmader, Pat Beckett, David Brugge, and others will present an extensive program. Lone Mountain Archaeological Services, Inc., the New Mexico Archaeological Council, and COAS Publishing and Research sponsor this event. Registrations can be sent (with check or money order) to:

Deni Seymour
Lone Mountain Archaeological Services, Inc.
2625 Pennsylvania NE, Suite 2000
Albuquerque, NM 87110



ANOTHER VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITY

The National Park Service is accepting applications from students in archaeology who are interested in participating as volunteers in an archaeological inventory survey of **NATURAL BRIDGES NATIONAL MONUMENT**.

The Monument -- Natural Bridges National Monument was established early in this century to preserve three graceful sandstone bridges carved by millennia of stream flooding and to safeguard the prehistoric sites in and around the canyons spanned by the bridges. The park was initially inhabited by Archaic hunter-gatherers then Basketmaker and Puebloan farmers. More recently, Ute, Paiute and Navajo lived in the area, hunting, herding, and gathering natural resources. The monument is located in southeastern Utah and is encompassed by two major canyons deeply incised below the surrounding plateau. Rainfall averages only about 13 inches per year and elevations in the monument range from 6,000 to 6,600 feet above sea level. Pinon-juniper woodlands cover the mesa tops, and hanging gardens are found along the canyon walls.

The Survey -- The purpose of the Natural Bridges Survey is to conduct an inventory of archaeological sites on all park lands. Sites will be identified and recorded, and all analysis of architecture and artifacts will be performed in the field. Crews will also record environmental information on site locations. It will be a pedestrian survey, requiring full days of hiking and field recording in difficult terrain and in all kinds of weather. Applicants must be in good health and able to face uncomfortable conditions with a sense of humor.

Volunteering -- Volunteers will work as crewmembers alongside professional archaeologists. Beginning with on-site instruction and guidance, each volunteer will

develop a full complement of general survey skills such as site identification, map reading, compass use, aerial photo interpretation, and site mapping, and acquire expertise in one technical area, such as architectural, ceramic, and/or lithic artifact analysis.

Camp Living -- Volunteers will stay with the archaeology crew in a tent camp near Natural Bridges National Monument. A camp cook will prepare all meals. Volunteers will pay for the cost of their food, but will be reimbursed for the full amount under the volunteers in Parks Program. All survey and camping equipment, including tents and daypacks, will be provided, but all personal gear (sleeping bags and pads, hiking boots, rain gear, etc.) must be provided by individual volunteers. Work is expected to begin Tuesday, May 26, 1998 and is anticipated to end Monday, August 24, 1997. Fieldwork will be conducted in eight sessions, with each session consisting of eight 10-hour workdays, followed by six days off. The six days off provide an ideal opportunity to explore the redrock canyon country of SE Utah. During the breaks volunteers will be responsible for their own transportation and food.

Requirements -- Preference will be given to applicants who volunteer for the full season (May 26 to August 24) and who are students in archeology or related fields although non-student or half season applicants will be considered. All applicants must be in excellent health with no special dietary requirements. To apply: Submit (1) a letter stating why you wish to volunteer, and how participation will further your career or personal goals; (2) a letter of recommendation from a faculty member; and (3) a brief resume including relevant experience, by March 20, 1998 to: Catherine H. Spude, National Park Service, IMSF-CAP, PO Box 728, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0728; (505) 988-6831; cathy_spude@nps.gov

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	e-mail: adamsesmith@aol.com	

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Refreshments	Twyla Sneed	256-4579
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Volume XXXIII, NO. 3

US ISSN 0002 4953

MARCH 1998

**MARCH MEETING
TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1998
7:30 PM**

ALBUQUERQUE MUSEUM

**Archaeology in New Mexico, Edgar L. Hewett, Santa Fe and
Pueblo Indian Painting of the Early Twentieth Century
J. J. Brody**

One of New Mexico's earliest archaeological institutions was Edgar L. Hewett's School of American Archaeology (now the School of American Research) established in Santa Fe in 1907 by the Archaeological Institute of America. In 1908, the School began excavations on the Pajarito Plateau near what is now Bandelier National Monument. During the next few years, such pioneers of anthropology in the Southwest as A. V. Kidder, Neil Judd, S. G. Morley, Jess Nusbaum, Kenneth Chapman and F. W. Hodge worked with (or against) the larger-than-life Hewett on the Pajarito and in

Santa Fe Pueblo Indian people also played important roles at the Pajarito field schools and, after 1909, at Hewett's newly created Museum of New Mexico - as diggers, cooks, camp-hands, janitors. Among them, Crescencio Martinez, his cousin Julian Martinez and Julian's wife Maria, helped create new Pueblo Indian arts for the twentieth century. Drawing upon his recent book: *Pueblo Indian Painting, Tradition and Modernism in New Mexico, 1900-1930* (1997), Brody will explore the web of relationships among all of these groups and people that helped shape modern New Mexico.

Jerry Brody is an emeritus professor in the Department of Art and Art History at UNM and a former Director of UNM's Maxwell Museum of Anthropology and professor in its Anthropology Department. A long-time member of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society, he also is author of *Mimbres Painted Pottery* (1977), *Anasazi and Pueblo Painting* (1990) and (with Rina Swentzell) *To Touch the Past: The Painted Pottery of the Mimbres People* (1996).

FOR THE RECORD

GENERAL MEETING

Guests, many from the UNM faculty, were introduced and the minutes of the January meeting were approved as printed. Helen Crotty said rock art recording would proceed at the Galisteo Basin site February 21, weather permitting, or they will train at the Petroglyph National Monument. Jack Francis said the element inventory at the Petroglyph National Monument continues. He also made note of an article in the Albuquerque Journal on January 30, which highlighted their work. Surveying in Placitas will continue when weather permits.

Richard Holmes, President, reminded members that Kit Sargeant needs volunteers for computer entry work on the pottery found at the Los Ranchos plaza site. Dick Bice and Phyl Davis have the front cover design as well as a first draft of the AS8 report on the Canada de las Milpas.

Jerry Brody, who will deliver the Bandelier lecture, encouraged attendance at the Archaeological Society of New Mexico's annual meeting in Silver City, May 1-3. Richard mentioned that "The Transition from Prehistory to History in the Southwest" will be the subject of a conference February 27 - March 1 in Albuquerque.

Richard expressed the appreciation of the Society for the refreshments provided by the Crowleys, plus work on the *Newsletter* by various members. Helen thanked Herb Briggs for repairing the PA system free of charge.

John Foyt announced that the southwestern archaeology novel, "Four Corners," by Ruth Clapsaddle-Counts has been published. John helped with the book. He also made flyers available for those interested in purchasing the book.

The budget was approved as published in the *Newsletter*.

Robert Leonard, Associate Professor at UNM, gave a presentation on the prehistory of Northern Chihuahua, Mexico. In particular, he spoke of Paquime, a fourteenth century, multistory adobe city first excavated by Charles Di Peso.

A hot, dry desert extends between mountain ranges all the way from Las Cruces to Mexico City. Paquime produced specific goods such as metates, macaws, and turkeys. It had platform mounds as well as effigy mounds and a ball court. Paquime displays many similarities to other southwestern pueblos such as Pot Creek.

Di Peso believed there was a three-tier economic system with Paquime on top. Nearby settlements would send their goods to Paquime for redistribution. Other sites are currently being explored which should help to illuminate Di Peso's theory. Villa Ahumada, south of Juarez, represents the eastward extent of Paquime's sphere of influence and has six occupational levels. Galeana, located 30 miles south of Paquime and larger than Villa Ahumada, is being examined for similarities with Paquime. Pottery is revealing the chronology to be the same all over the area (Minnis, Whelan), making it difficult to relate smaller sites to the large ones.

Respectfully submitted by Arlette Miller,
Secretary

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1998 ASNM ANNUAL MEETING

The Grant County Archaeological Society and the Western New Mexico University Museum will co-sponsor the 1998 ASNM meeting May 1-3 in Silver City. Papers will be given Saturday at WNMU campus and there will be opportunity to see the Mimbres pottery exhibit at WNMU Museum. A banquet Saturday evening will be followed by Dr. J. J. Brody's Bandelier lecture. Headquarters will be at the Holiday Motor Hotel. Registration is \$20 (\$25 after April 23) and the banquet is \$20. Contact GCAS President Judy Jones at 1-505-538-3934 or by e-mail at mingo@zianet.com.

Field trips Sunday include the Pony Hills rock art site and Mimbres painted pottery at the Deming-Luna County Museum.

Silver City is rich in history - Billy the Kid is said to have killed his first man and made his first jailbreak here.

Plan to camp, fish, hike or bird-watch in the Gila Wilderness, see the Gila Cliff Dwellings, the Santa Rita open-pit copper mine, the old gold-mining town of Pinos Altos, the Glenwood Catwalk, the ghost town of Mogollon, and the Very Large Array near Magdalena, listening post to the stars.

FROM THE WEB

<http://www.cia-g.com/~roadprog/navstudy.html>

Dine' be'iina' bindii'a' (The Roots of Navajo Life) 1998 Navajo Studies Conference

The 11th Navajo Studies Conference will be held October 21-24, 1998, in Window Rock, AZ at the Navajo Nation Museum, Visitors' Center, and Library located in the capital of the Navajo Indian Reservation. This year's conference will focus on "The Roots of Navajo Life" from Native American and non-native perspectives.

This website also includes History & Past Sessions of the Navajo Studies Conference 1986-1996

<http://www.netone.com/~malendem/pitproj.htm>

The US Forest Service Passport In Time program invites the public to participate in archaeology and history. Projects vary in length from a weekend to one month. A free newsletter is published twice each year, in March and September. It announces current projects and contains an application form for volunteers. The publication can be received by writing to Passport in Time Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 31315, Tucson, AZ 84575-1315; or call 1-800-281-9176; or e-mail sriarch@aol.com

SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS: as scheduled -- see Calendar on Page 3 for information.

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Field & Laboratory	Dick Bice	296-6303
Library	Linda Yeats	822-9536
Membership	TBD	
Newsletter	Kay Adams	345-2953
	Fax	345-1766
	e-mail:	adamssmith@aol.com

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Librarian Emeritus	Meri King	299-0043
Publication Sales	TBD	
Refreshments	Luther Rivera	Twyla Sneed 256-4579
AAS Rock Art		Jaqueline Johnson 881-9861
Projects	John Hayden	281-3304

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THE

**ALBUQUERQUE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY****Newsletter**

Volume XXXIII, NO. 4

US ISSN 0002 4953

APRIL 1998

**APRIL MEETING
TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1998
7:30 PM
ALBUQUERQUE MUSEUM**

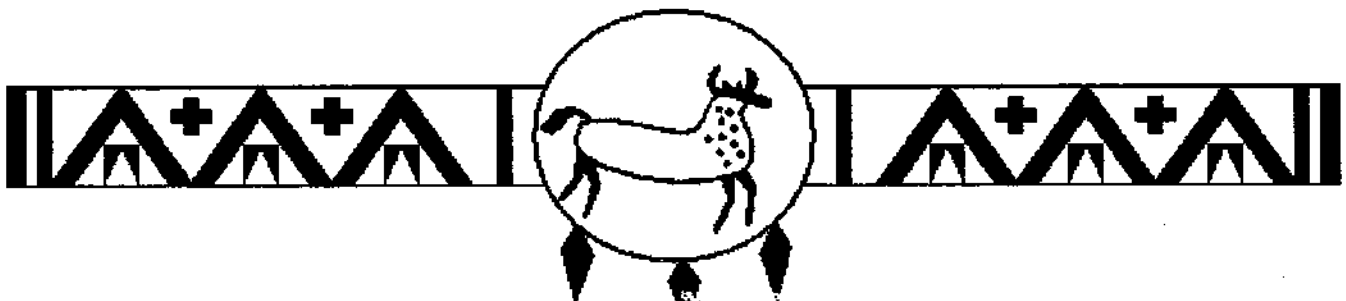
From Prisons to Peru: The Search for the Meaning of Tobacco

Joseph C. Winter, Ph.D.

Tobacco – whether you love it or hate it, crave it or worship with it, everyone has a strong opinion about the dried leaves of this powerful addictive plant. For many Native Americans, tobacco is a sacred substance that is absolutely essential for the survival of their religion and culture. For tobacco addicts, cigarettes and other forms of nicotine dosage are absolutely essential to make it through the day. For many health workers and cancer survivors, tobacco is an appalling drug that kills more people each year than the combined effects of AIDS, auto accidents, murders, suicides, alcoholism, and other forms of drug addiction. And for tobacco companies, grocery stores, and governments that depend upon “sin taxes,” tobacco is a gold mine.

From Prisons to Peru – The Search for the Meaning of Tobacco the five basic ways that humans use tobacco, and the impact that it has upon all of us, regardless of whether we smoke it, pray with it, or do everything in our power to avoid it. This presentation is also about one man’s search for the meaning of tobacco, a search that took him into the jungles of the Amazon basin, the desolate mountains of western Mexico, and the prisons of the United States. In the final analysis, it is a philosophical exploration of the religious, economic, and medical effects of tobacco, and the value systems that we associate with it.

Joseph Winter is the Director of the Traditional Native American Tobacco Seed Bank and Education Program. He is also the director of the Office of Contract Archaeology and a Professor of Anthropology at UNM.



FOR THE RECORD

President Richard Holmes opened the meeting by welcoming all guests including longtime member Nan Bain. After the minutes were approved Richard announced that Kay Adams would be resigning as the editor of the *Newsletter*. A volunteer is needed to fill that position.

Delores Sundt extended an invitation to join the Archaeology Society of New Mexico. Benefits of membership included certification programs, rock art, a quarterly newsletter, collected papers, and the annual meeting. She also mentioned that this year's meeting will be held in Silver City, May 1-3. This year's annual volume will honor David Brugge. New members will also receive *Of Pots and Rocks*, which was published in honor of Helene Warren.

Kit Sergeant will speak on Spanish settlement in the North Valley at the People of the Southwest lecture at the Maxwell Museum on March 19. She also reported that the analysis of the artifacts recovered from the Los Ranchos plaza site is continuing with the assistance of a grant. Work should be completed soon and they should be ready to publish by the end of summer. Another grant will be needed to accomplish this.

Ann Carson, AAS member and President of the Albuquerque Historical Society, outlined the problems facing the Rembe family as they try to develop yet preserve a large property in Los Ranchos.

John Roney described his work in northern Mexico, which pushed the date for origins of agriculture back to 3,000 years before present. His findings were recently the subject of a front page article in the Albuquerque Journal.

Helen Crotty said the rock art recording at Comanche Gap would proceed shortly. Also, a

joint field trip with the Estancia Archaeological Society is tentatively scheduled for May 30.

Surveying in Placitas is almost done but will continue into May.

Dick Bice presented the possibility of working with the Laboratory of Anthropology on a project to do site surveys along road rights-of-way in the Cochiti area. The Lab has received a grant to do this work. Work will have to be done on weekdays to coordinate with ongoing work and the availability of a supervisor. Interested people should contact Dick Bice or Richard Holmes.

Dana Howlett of the U.S. Forest Service's Sandia Ranger Station asked for some volunteer help. They need people to give tours, work on site maintenance, and to help with a pueblo garden. School groups will be touring the Tijeras Pueblo soon.

The evening's refreshments were provided by Barb Killian and Larry Germain.

Jerry Brody presented the evening's program on the creation of professional archaeology in New Mexico, which grew out of the intellectual and artistic community of Santa Fe in the early 1900s.

Brody discussed the likes of H.P. Mera, developer of the still-used LA site number system, who was a physician who gave up his very successful medical practice to go into archaeology and Edgar Hewett who founded the Archaeological Society of New Mexico and a long list of other institutions. Hewett also helped to create the Indian Arts Fund and excavated on the Pajarito Plateau at a time when it was not generally accepted that the ancestors of the Pueblo Indians had built the ruins such as Sapawe and Puye. Brody also spoke of Jess Nussbaum. Nussbaum was among the archaeological luminaries who had attended

Hewett's field school in Frijoles Canyon in 1910. He did not care for Hewett's methods and created the Laboratory of Anthropology in response.

There was considerable intellectual debate regarding the Indians at this time. The argument centered on whether to keep the Indians as they were, to allow them to attain civilization, or to revive the glorious past if they were truly descendants of Pueblos. This debate was reflected in the art of the Indians. Some innovations such as Maria Martinez' black pots were not accepted and other painters adapted their styles to what their audience wanted, i.e. figures in a void rather than full scenes. Eventually some artists moved from representational to abstract forms, and other style began to intrude.

Respectfully submitted by Arlette Miller,
Secretary

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Recently I was asked what the AAS policy was about collecting artifacts. Of course, we discourage collecting, and we promote the preservation of sites. The question actually surprised me, because all of the members I know personally have a strong sense of responsibility when it comes to archaeological resources. Some people do have artifacts that were collected long ago, but they are not actively collecting. It is clear to our members that there are reasons for not disturbing archaeological contexts, aside from legal prohibitions on public land. On our field trips and programs, all of the AAS participants have always behaved in an appropriate way. We can be proud that the knowledge of site locations has not been abused by our members. Furthermore, AAS members have contributed to site preservation (as Site Stewards, for example) and public education.

I hope that we can do more to explain to others why sites should be preserved. This topic is not limited to the obvious crimes of looting and vandalism, but it extends to NOT excavating sites unnecessarily. Many people find it hard to understand why archaeologists do not care to excavate a known site. We have to let them know that:

- Archaeological sites are non-renewable resources;
- Their value lies in the information that they can yield;
- Even controlled excavation is destruction of the resource;
- Archaeologists dig only with a clear set of questions in mind; and
- Loss of a site must be justified.

I am sure that AAS members will have many opportunities to become advocates for archaeological preservation.

CALENDAR

Rock Art Recording Groups, Placitas Survey Project, and Los Ranchos Lab Work - as announced to participants.

AAS Board Meetings - are scheduled for the first Monday of the month, at the AAS lab (The Albuquerque Conservation Association [TACA] "Preservation Station" at Coal and Walter), 6:30 to 7:30.

AAS Monthly Meetings - Albuquerque Museum on the third Tuesday of the month (except for November 1998); the doors open at 7:00, and the meeting begins at 7:30.

ASNM Annual Meeting - May 1-3, Silver City.

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April 1998						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30		

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THE

**ALBUQUERQUE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY**

Newsletter

Volume XXXIII, No. 5

US ISSN 0002 4953

MAY 1998

**MAY MEETING
TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1998
7:30 P.M.
ALBUQUERQUE MUSEUM
2000 Mountain Road, NE**

**Pre-Revolt New Mexico: What Archaeology Can Tell Us
That Documents Can't**

Ann F. Ramenofsky

It is commonly acknowledged that history tells a better story than archaeology ever can. We all like the precision of the written word and tend to accept documents uncritically. Yet documents are not always accurate depictions, and this inaccuracy is certainly the case in pre-Revolt New Mexico. Over the past several years, archaeologists have taken a fresh look at the early post-European record and are coming up with new understandings of the events and Spanish-Indian interactions during the initial 140 years of Spanish presence in New Mexico. In this lecture, Prof. Ramenofsky will describe not only the errors that have traditionally occurred when archaeological understanding is put in the service of history, but also how new archaeological investigations are unraveling some of the older interpretations. Coming to a clearer understanding of the early period of European-Indian Contact is exciting and timely, especially in light of the 1998 celebration of the Quatro-Centenario.

Dr. Ramenofsky is an Associate Professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico. Her research focuses on the Contact period of the Spanish Borderlands. For some years, she has been doing archaeological research in the Lower Chama Valley of northern New Mexico in an effort to determine when the ancestral Tewa abandoned this area. She is also doing research at San Marcos Pueblo in the Galisteo Basin, and at a seventeenth-century Spanish settlement east of Tomé. Dr. Ramenofsky is interested in understanding demographic and cultural change among Native American and European peoples that occurred with Spanish settlement.

APRIL MEETING

Richard Holmes presided at the April meeting. Bob Anderson introduced himself as a visitor, and minutes of the last meeting were approved as printed.

An editor is needed for the *Newsletter*. April's *Newsletter* was the last one edited by Kay Adams, and Richard thanked Kay for her service over the last two years.

The Placitas survey is now at the recording stage. Helen Crotty said that the Galisteo Basin project will be worked on by the AAS and the Santa Fe Society on April 25.

Jack Francis reported that the Petroglyph National Monument teams are returning to the field. Jack also reported that the National Park Service has awarded the volunteers from the AAS an historic preservation award for their work at Petroglyph. Congratulations to the volunteers for all that they have accomplished.

Jerry Brody will be the Bandelier Speaker at the ASNMM meeting in Silver City. The state meeting will be May 1-3.

The AAS Board will meet on Monday, May 4 at 6:30 at the lab at Coal and Walter.

Vincent Frazetta listed events planned in Corrales in connection with Heritage Preservation Week, May 9-17, including an artifact identification session.

The AAS has received a schedule of Heritage Preservation Week events. The Archaeology Fair will be held in Las Cruces this year.

Dick Bice said that efforts to work with the Laboratory of Anthropology on the Cochiti survey have not seen fruition as of now.

The Zimmerman Library at UNM is having an exhibit on the history of research

at Chaco Canyon, in the Southwest Research Center gallery.

Kit Sargeant thanked the Board and AAS members for helping with the grant proposal submitted by the AAS to the NM Historic Preservation Division. The proposed grant would assist in the analysis of material from the Los Ranchos Plaza site (LA 46638).

Nancy Woodworth said that the Comanche Gap field trip is still planned for May 30; a sign-up list was available at the meeting.

Luther Rivera provided the refreshments tonight.

--Submitted by Arlette Miller

APRIL'S SPEAKER

The speaker was Joe Winter, Director of the Office of Contract Archaeology and member of the Anthropology Department faculty at UNM. He is also the Director of the Traditional Native American Tobacco Seed Bank and Education Program, which had its beginnings in a 1990 research project to identify the species of tobacco seeds that showed up at sites. He collected modern seeds from Pueblos, Navajos, and others to compare; now he has over 300 varieties from Canada to South America in the seed bank, including some that are extinct in the wild.

Tobacco has a long history of ceremonial use by Native Americans. Since urban Native Americans find it difficult to grow it, the seed bank sends them packets of tobacco for ceremonial use. Packets are also sent to prisoners for the same reason. In return, the recipients often send tobacco art, featuring pipes, medicine wheels, white buffalo, and similar motifs. An example graces the cover of Dr. Winter's book proposal, *In Search of Tobacco: The Spirit, the Power, and Death*.

Tobacco is essential to the religion of many Native Americans. The Navajo, for example, teach that it must be used with respect or its power will kill. The Shipibo of Peru believe that it contains the power of the sun, and the Huichol and Iroquois believe that the gods gave them tobacco.

Tobacco is used in five ways:

1. The Red Road – careful use of small amounts in prayers and ceremonies with positive results.
2. Chronic Abuse – addictive use often resulting in disease and death.
3. Economic Exploitation – greed by companies and governments seeking profits or tax revenues.
4. Cultural Exploitation – use of Native American symbols and images by companies to sell tobacco, or the expropriation of rituals by New Agers seeking to emulate Native Americans
5. The Way of Sharing – collecting and giving away tobacco to Native Americans in prison and AIDS programs.

Dr. Winter is seeking help for groups trying to rehabilitate alcoholics and addicts which have no money for or access to traditional tobacco or feathers. The Seed Bank spends about \$300 a month to send packets of tobacco. They also need volunteers. Dr. Winter is seeking an outlet for the art he has received, and hopes for a volunteer to assist in producing art for sale.

CALENDAR

- May AAS Meeting, Tuesday, May 19
- Field Trip, Saturday, May 30.
- Placitas Survey and Rock Art activities as announced to participants.
- AAS Board, tentatively Monday, June 1.

MAY FIELD TRIP

There will be a field trip Saturday, May 30 to rock art sites at Comanche Gap. Details from Helen Crotty at the next meeting.

UPCOMING FIELD TRIPS

The tentative schedule is:

- June 20: Glorieta Mesa Archaic Rock Art
- July 25 and 26: Overnight trip to Chimney Rock, Pagosa Springs, Colorado
- August 8: Jemez Mesas
- September TBA: Gallina sites in northern NM

Details will be available at meetings.

NMAC-L

The Executive Committee of the New Mexico Archaeological Council (NMAC) has invited members of the ASNM and its affiliated societies (of which the AAS is one) to subscribe to NMAC-L, a free computer newsgroup focusing on New Mexico archaeology and historic preservation. Membership in NMAC is not required. Anyone with an e-mail address can subscribe to NMAC-L by sending a request to Dave Philips, NMAC-L moderator, at (dap@unm.edu). If you have any questions, call 254-115.

10th MOGOLLON CONFERENCE

Western New Mexico University Museum in Silver City will host the 10th Mogollon Archaeology Conference, October 1-4, 1998. A call for papers has been sent by Cynthia Ann Bettison, Director, P.O. Box 680, Silver City, NM 88062. (505) 538-6386; FAX (505) 538-6178; e-mail: BettisonC@iron.wnmu.edu.

ASNM MEETING

Western New Mexico University, with its collection of Mimbres pottery, was the locale of many of the annual meeting's activities. The meeting was hosted by the Grant County Archaeological Society.

Several of the papers presented addressed Mimbres topics. Three members of the AAS were honored-- Dr. Jerry Brody gave the Bandelier Lecture: "Mimbres Painted Pottery: A Thirty Year Perspective," the annual volume was dedicated to Dave Brugge, and Carol Condie was the recipient of the Annual Achievement Award.

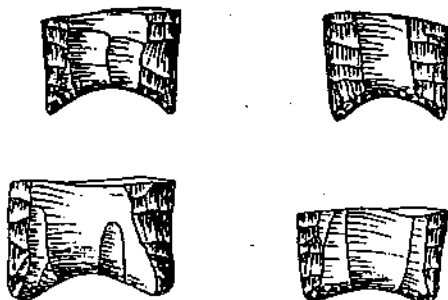
Nancy Woodworth, an AAS Director and Past President, was elected to the ASNM Board, and AAS Vice President Helen Crotty was re-elected.

Field trips were scheduled for the Gila Cliff dwellings, the TJ Ruin, the Hough site, Pony Hills petroglyphs, and the Deming Museum.

--Submitted by Arlette Miller

CHACO CANYON EXHIBIT

An exhibit on the history of research at Chaco Canyon -- *Chaco Canyon: 100 Years of Archaeology* -- will be on display in the Center for Southwest Research at the Zimmerman Library at UNM through May 22. This exhibit will be followed by one on *Women of New Mexico: Cultural Identities in 1998*, which will run from June 8 to August 21.



TRADITIONAL COSTUME AT THE MAXWELL MUSEUM

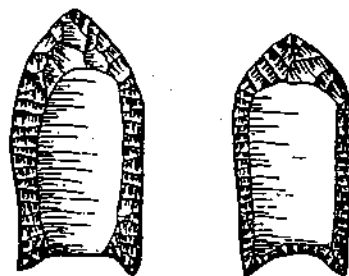
An "ethnic fashion show" will take place at the Maxwell Museum at UNM on Saturday, May 30 from 11:30 to 2:30. Proceeds will support the Maxwell Museum Outreach Programs. Call 277-5963.

CONFERENCE ON HISTORY AND COMMUNITY IN THE SOUTHWEST

A call for papers has been sent by the Center for Southwest Research at UNM for the conference, Representing Common Destinies: History and the Social Construction of Community in the Southwest. It will be held November 6-7, 1998 at UNM. Call 277-6451 for information.

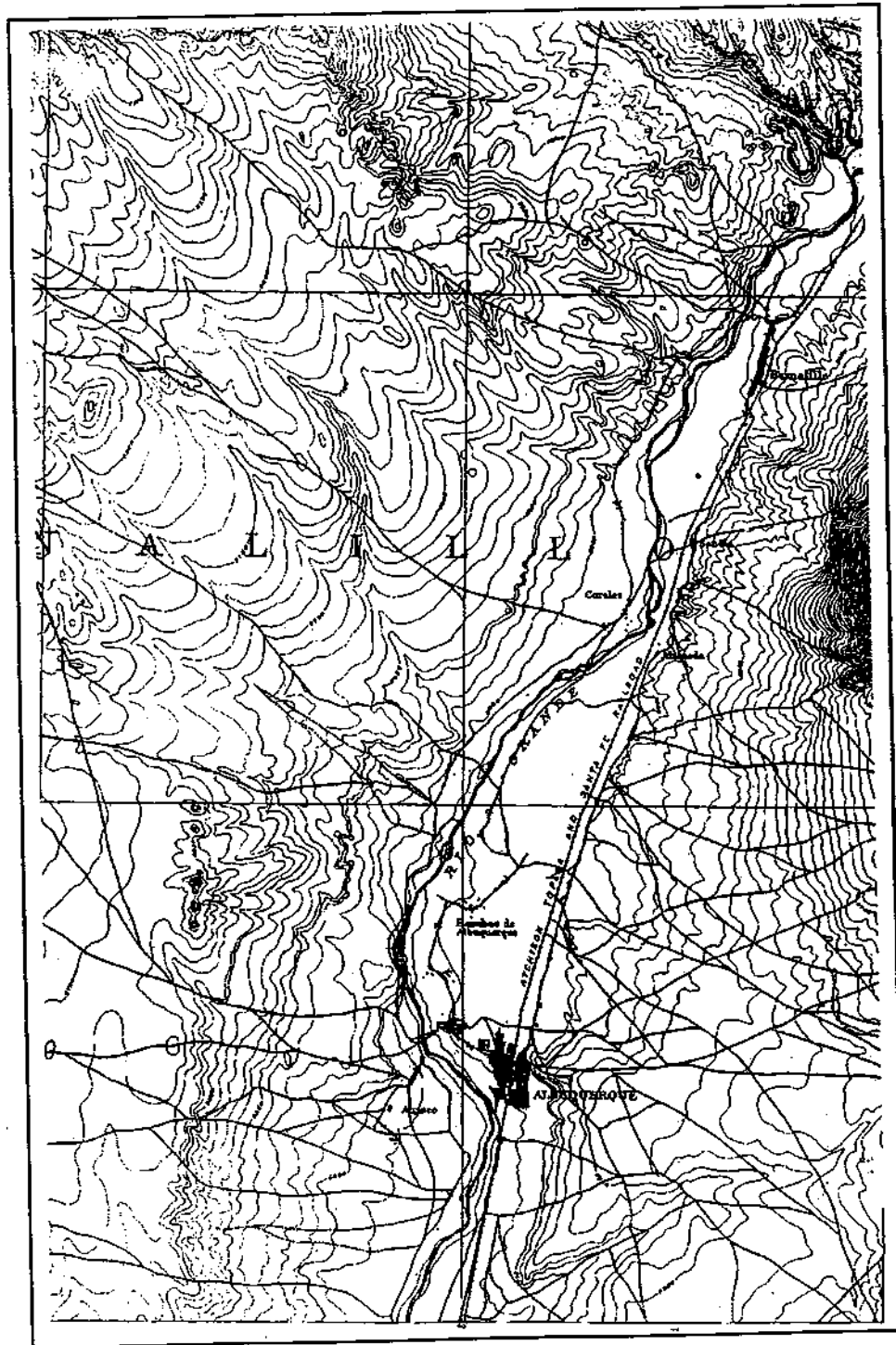
NEWSLETTER EDITOR NEEDED

The AAS needs an editor of the *Newsletter*. Minimal computer skills, access to a computer (preferably a PC), and interest in archaeology are all that are needed. Please contact Richard Holmes (875-0570) if you are interested.



PRESIDENT'S CORNER

This month I thought that a graphic image might convey more than words. Here is a copy of the 1888 topographic map showing the Middle Rio Grande Valley. Consider how much development has taken place over the last 110 years, how many archaeological sites were probably located here, and how much growth Albuquerque will experience in the future.



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THE

**ALBUQUERQUE
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Newsletter



Volume XXXIII, No. 6

US ISSN 0002 4953

JUNE 1998

**JUNE MEETING
TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1998
7:30 P.M.
ALBUQUERQUE MUSEUM
2000 Mountain Road NE**

The Nature of Archaeological Compliance

Bill Doleman

Roughly 70-90% of funded archaeological research in this country is what is known as "cultural resource management" or, more commonly, "contract archaeology". This fact is due to the nature of an expanding economy and a number of federal and state laws and regulations pertaining to historic preservation and the protection of cultural resources on federal, state, and even private lands. The process of identifying, evaluating, and managing "significant" cultural resources has grown more complex with the enactment of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), but the basic issue of significance remains the same. Today, many opinions exist about what characteristics make archaeological sites "significant" and what the proper ways of dealing with endangered resources are. This talk will introduce the essential concepts and procedures involved in compliance, illustrated with examples from the speaker's own experience as a contract archaeologist.

After graduating from St. John's College in Santa Fe, Bill Doleman worked in the restaurant business for five years before discovering his archaeological vocation. He joined the Laboratory of Anthropology's contract archaeology program in 1975 after writing an article about excavations at the Palace of the Governors. In 1980 he enrolled in the University of New Mexico and received an M.A. in anthropology in 1982. He worked at UNM's Office of Contract Archaeology since 1985, and received his Ph.D. in 1995. His interests include hunter-gatherer adaptations and technology, including resource procurement aspects of "sedentary" horticultural adaptations of the Anasazi and other Formative peoples of the Southwest. Currently he is a Project Director with OCA.

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

I recently read an interesting article in *Discover* magazine on the origins of the Japanese people. The topic is fascinating because it involves linguistics and physical anthropology, as well as archaeology. What struck me, however, was that the subject of the origins of the contemporary population of Japan is such a culturally and politically sensitive issue. There are three consequences to this.

First, all prehistoric sites in that country are viewed as having been created by the ancestors of the modern Japanese. This situation is very different from that in North America, where most people are not descendants of the occupants of prehistoric sites and are aware of it.

Second, archaeology gets a huge amount of public support. Approximately 50,000 archaeological fieldworkers are employed in Japan.

Finally, interpretation of archaeological sites is intimately tied to society's views about the past. Indeed, in the pre-World War II era, an official ideology dominated culture history.

In the U.S. there are more subtle ways that ideology and cultural values influence the interpretation of the past. As people interested in archaeology, we should consider how we look at sites, artifacts, and most of all, the people who came before us. What are the assumptions, biases, and opinions that we take for granted, and how do they color our vision of the archaeological and historical record?

UPCOMING FIELD TRIPS

The tentative schedule is:

- June 20: Glorieta Mesa Archaic Rock Art
- July 25 and 26: Overnight trip to Chimney Rock and Pagosa Springs, Colorado

--August 8: Jemez Mesas

--September TBA: Gallina sites in northern NM

Details will be available at the meetings.

LAS HUERTAS SURVEY

The Las Huertas Survey will be recording sites through June. Forty-one sites and thirty isolated occurrences were found. Information on the schedule will be provided to participants.

CALENDAR

--June AAS Meeting, Tuesday, June 16.

--Field Trip, Wednesday, June 20.

--Survey, rock art activities announced to participants.

--AAS Board Meeting for July TBD.

--July AAS Meeting, Tuesday, July 21.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

For a change of address, please send new information to the AAS, P.O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196. PLEASE ONLY USE THIS ADDRESS.

MAY MEETING

The minutes of the April meeting were approved as printed.

Helen Crotty said that rock art recording will continue the second Saturday in June at Comanche Gap, which will be the location of a field trip on May 30; Norm Nelson will lead the field trip.

Ellen Post has arranged a field trip to Archaic petroglyphs on Rowe Mesa on June 20, with Brent Abel as leader. Meet at 9 A.M. at the Ranger Station in Pecos. On July 25-27 a trip is planned to Chimney Rock and Pagosa Springs, as well as unexcavated sites near Durango. Camping or hotels are available in Pagosa.

Dolores Sundt requests that ASNM members pick up their annual volumes.

Nancy Woodworth announced that the 1999 annual meeting of the ASNM will be in Albuquerque and the AAS will be the host; in 2000 the meeting will be in Santa Fe. Nancy is chairing the AAS committee for the state meeting and needs volunteers to help.

Jim Carson presented a motion, approved by the Board of the AAS, to the general membership present at the May meeting. The motion was to authorize a change in the 1998 budget: to donate \$400 of interest on the AAS CD to the ASNM Scholarship Fund. Joan Mathien spoke in favor of the motion and noted that the ASNM can only fund two or three applicants annually; the action by the AAS would also encourage other affiliates of the ASNM to contribute. The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Dick Bice said that a bid is out for the AS8 Report. It is being put on a computer disk instead of using half-tones, thereby cutting costs.

There will be no Board Meeting in June.

Joan Mathien provided refreshments for this evening.

Karen Armstrong would like a volunteer to give an archaeological presentation to children at the forestry camp at Rancho de Chapparal the first week of June.

Joan Mathien received a letter from Western Michigan University, stating that the Betty Garrett Scholarship Fund has reached its goal of \$10,000, but more contributions are welcome in Betty's memory.

The speaker was Prof. Anne Ramenofsky.

--Submitted by Arlette Miller

PRE-REVOLT NEW MEXICO: WHAT ARCHAEOLOGY CAN

TELL US THAT DOCUMENTS CAN'T

Prof. Ramenofsky, from the Department of Anthropology of the University of New Mexico, has studied the era from 1400 to 1680 in the Southeastern U.S., where, within 100 years of European Contact, up to 80% of the native population disappeared, mostly from disease. There are similarities with the Southwest, as Spain colonized both, but populations lasted longer in the Southwest. There is no good answer why this was the case. Prof. Ramenofsky's research considers this. She is working in the lower Chama Valley, the edge of the Galisteo Basin, and the area east of Tome.

When two fundamentally different societies meet, both change, as do the artifacts associated with them. In the Southeast, there is a larger data base because of the sustained work in the region by archaeologists and historians. The first generation of professional archaeologists in the Southwest, however, focused almost exclusively on prehistory, so the later record was often sacrificed.

Prof. Ramenofsky spoke of the "seduction of the written word" which we want to believe. For example, there are portrayals of the pueblos as peaceful, even though they evicted the Spanish for 12 years and fought among themselves. Documents need to be treated as another artifact to be evaluated. Archaeology should be "de-coupled" from history, with each body of information separated, evaluated, and subject to synthesis.

Research areas to be pursued include: demography of the native and Spanish people (estimates of which vary widely); population movements in prehistory; why missions were put where they were established; and the nature of economic interaction.

SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS: as scheduled — see Calendar

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THE

ALBUQUERQUE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY

Newsletter



Volume XXXIII, No. 7

US ISSN 0002 4953

JULY 1998

JULY MEETING
Tuesday, July 21, 1998
7:30 P.M.

**The Resurvey of Petroglyph National Monument:
A New Approach to an Old Problem**

Kerri Mich
GIS Specialist, National Park Service

Albuquerque Museum
2000 Mountain Road NW

One inherent problem in rock art recording is accurately locating the petroglyph in real-world coordinates and relating the position of each petroglyph to others in the vicinity. Global Positioning Systems (GPS) are used to precisely locate each petroglyph to plus or minus one meter in an ongoing survey of Petroglyph National Monument. Each petroglyph is photographed, drawn, measured, categorized, located, and incorporated into a Geographic Information System (GIS). Photographs and data sheets are scanned and "hot-linked" to the petroglyph spatial location. Ultimately, all survey data will be digital – resource managers and researchers will be able to do queries and analysis without ever shuffling through paperwork.

Kerri Mich is a computer and GIS specialist with the Intermountain GIS Center of the National Park Service in Albuquerque. She has been involved with the resurvey of rock art at Petroglyph National Monument since 1996. She has a degree in Natural Resources and Environmental Science from the University of Minnesota, and is currently working on a M.S. in geography at the University of New Mexico, specializing in geographic information technologies.

MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING

President Richard Holmes opened the meeting by greeting newcomers. The minutes of the last meeting were approved as printed, after it was noted that the next field trip was on a Saturday (not a Wednesday as reported).

Ellen Post discussed the upcoming field trip to Rowe Mesa, the location of Archaic rock art.

Helen Crotty reported on work at Creston (Comanche Gap); no work is anticipated in July.

Jack Francis reported on recording in the proposed road right-of-way at Petroglyph National Monument.

Richard Holmes announced that the Placitas Survey has an extension through August. Also, there is a possibility for some archaeological investigations at the Sanchez House in the South Valley this fall. The HPD did not award a small grant to the AAS on behalf of Kit Sargeant's research at Los Ranchos; the grant would have been used for ceramic analysis.

Linda Cordell will be speaking at Tijeras Pueblo on July 14 at 8 P.M.; the talk will be in the basement of the Sandia Ranger Station.

JUNE SPEAKER

Bill Doleman of the Office of Contract Archaeology (OCA) at the University of New Mexico spoke about contract archaeology and his research at White Sands.

Seventy to ninety percent of field archaeology in this country is funded to comply with federal and state laws on

cultural resource management. The laws have created a consulting process by which project proponents, a qualified consultant, regulators, and the state historic preservation officer (SHPO) reach agreement on what to do with a cultural resource, such as an archaeological site.

Congress can create national parks. It was recognized, however, that there were many sites that deserved protection. The Antiquities Act of 1906 prohibited destruction of designated sites and permitted the President to declare a site a national monument. The Historic Sites Act of 1935 recognized that sites of national significance should be noted and preserved. A cornerstone of cultural resource management legislation is the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. This law, with its implementing regulations, established criteria for listing sites in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Subsequent legislation provided for criminal penalties for vandalism and theft, and established procedures for permitting archaeological activities on public land.

The speaker then discussed his own research at White Sands Missile Range. This work was done as a contract project, but it provided the speaker with data for a doctoral dissertation. In the last 100 years, overgrazing has led to the creation of coppice dunes (i.e., dunes anchored by mesquite). During the early historic period and earlier, the environment was very different.

Although sites are visible in the region, shifting dunes change the size and shape of sites. Indeed, sites are essentially deflated surfaces. There is an extremely high artifact density (about 500,000 artifacts/sq km). A "hands-and-knees" survey of sample blocks found continuous scatters of artifacts. Most

sites appear to have short but repeated occupations.

How should site boundaries be defined in such a situation? One suggestion is to consider districts that may be nominated to the NRHP. Blocks of landscape, rather than clearly defined sites, would be preserved.

JULY FIELD TRIP

July 25 and 26 Overnight trip to Chimney Rock Archaeological Area, near Pagosa Springs, Colorado. This is a Chaco outlier, and the structures may have been used to view the "lunar standstill" phenomenon, which occurs every 18 years.

Saturday, July 25: Take Highway 84 from Santa Fe to Chama, then Highway 64 through Chama. Go to Pagosa Springs. Take Highway 160 west, towards Durango. Then take Highway 151 south. Chimney Rock is 3 miles south on 151; stop on the right side of the road. Allow 4.5 hours travel and 2 hours for the tour. **MEET AT CHIMNEY ROCK AT NOON.**

Sunday, July 26: **MEET IN DURANGO AT 10 A.M.**, for a tour of sites in the Animas and Hidden Valley. Lunch on site. Tours about 3 hours.

Call Ellen Post at 298-3020 for details.

CALENDAR

July Meeting - Tuesday, July 21.

Placitas Survey- Saturdays, as announced to participants.

Rock Art - as announced to participants

Field Trip - July 25 and 26.

August Board Meeting - TBA

August Meeting - Tuesday, August 18

UPCOMING FIELD TRIPS

See above for the July trip plans. The tentative schedule for the next two months is:

--August 8: Jemez Mesas

--September TBA: Gallina sites in northern NM

Details will be available at the meetings.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

For a change of address, please send new information to the AAS, P.O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196. **PLEASE ONLY USE THIS ADDRESS.**

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

A new membership directory has been prepared. If there are any corrections, please let us know.

The AAS is open to anyone interested in archaeology. Although our goal is not to have a large membership just for the sake of having many members, we do want to make sure people who might be interested in archaeology are aware of our organization and its activities. Please tell your friends that they are welcome to come to our regular meetings and find out more about us.



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THE
**ALBUQUERQUE
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Volume XXXIII, No. 8

US ISSN 0002 4953

AUGUST 1998

AUGUST MEETING

Tuesday, August 18, 1998

7:30 P.M.

**Albuquerque Museum
2000 Mountain Road NE**

A HARP FOR PLAYING: DOMESTIC GOODS TRANSPORTED OVER THE CAMINO REAL, 1598-1846

**Cordelia Thomas Snow
New Mexico Historic Preservation Division**

This is a slide and lecture presentation on the items which belonged to New Mexicans during the Spanish Colonial and Mexican periods. Based on a sample of 50 wills and inventories, as well as other archival sources, this presentation will illustrate many items that are rarely, if ever, found in archaeological contexts because of their perishable nature. The speaker has completed a study, with Donna L. Pierce, on material culture of New Mexico; the study will be published by the Bureau of Land Management, and it contradicts, in large part, the popular notion of "Oh, poor New Mexico."

Cordelia Thomas Snow, better known as Dedi Snow, received a degree in anthropology from the University of New Mexico "a long time ago" and has done graduate work at the same institution. An historic archaeologist, Dedi has more than 20 years experience in New Mexico and nearly four years experience with English Colonial sites in Concord, Massachusetts. She is presently employed at ARMS (Archaeological Records Management Section) of the HPD, and she is also a Research Associate of the Palace of the Governors, Museum of New Mexico.

JULY MEETING

The business portion of the meeting began with Richard Holmes thanking Jean Brody for taking the minutes of the June meeting. Work is continuing on the Placitas survey every Saturday through August. Jay Crotty said that it has been too hot to work at Petroglyph National Monument. Ellen Post reminded members of the field trips scheduled for July 25-26 (Chimney Rock) and August 8 (Jemez mesas).

Nancy Woodworth has a letter from Carolyn Davis about the Hattie Cosgrove exhibit at the Silver City Museum. It features Hattie's Mimbres drawings and will continue through early 1999.

The annual AAS potluck picnic will be at the ramada at Tijeras Pueblo on August 22, beginning at 5:30. The Friends of Tijeras Pueblo will have a program and tour; Red Bird of Cochiti Pueblo will talk about drum-making.

Kerri Mich of the National Park Service (NPS) was the speaker. Her topic was "Resurvey of Petroglyph National Monument: A New Approach to an Old Problem." AAS is helping with the survey, which began when the monument started to conduct its own resource inventory in 1997.

A traditional survey, locating petroglyphs in relation to one another, has its drawbacks. It is difficult, and it is not always easy to find an element that has not already been recorded. Rather than pursue a traditional approach, the NPS decided to use global positioning (GPS) technology. The Intermountain Geographic Information System (GIS) office of the NPS helped develop the methods used to document the petroglyphs and evidence of vandalism.

GPS is an all-weather, 24-hour a day computer and satellite system operated by the Department of Defense. So far, of the 28

units into which the monument is divided for the survey, four have been completed. The survey is adding data to that acquired in the 1970s by the Bains and in 1987 by Matt Schmader. Neither of the older surveys is digital, and using their data requires going through voluminous paper records. GPS surveys are digital and super-accurate (down to within 5 meters).

Ten to 12 volunteers work every Wednesday, divided into teams with a mapper, artist, photographer, and, if possible, a GPS person. The teams fill out data sheets, draw the petroglyphs, and take a reading for each rock (not for each petroglyph). Their data is then entered into a computer database.

--Arlette Miller, Secretary

AS-8 REPORT

The AS-8 Report will be available to AAS members at the August meeting (unless there is a printing glitch!). This report is the culmination of almost 25 years of field, laboratory, and research work done by many AAS members. Although slightly vandalized, the pueblo and the adjacent Milpas Valley sites provided significant information concerning the movements and settlement patterns of the north-central region of New Mexico. This publication consists of 220 pages, as well as a bibliography and appendices. It presents 101 figures and 34 tables. The regular price is \$18, but AAS members receive a 10% discount, for a price of \$16. A handling/postage fee of \$1.50 will apply to each volume mailed.

--Phyllis S. Davis

AAS ANNUAL PICNIC

As noted in the minutes, the annual AAS potluck picnic will be at Tijeras Pueblo on Saturday, August 22, beginning at 5:30. The Friends of Tijeras Pueblo will host a tour of the site and present a program. Also present will be Red Bird of Cochiti Pueblo, who will talk about drum-making. Please bring a favorite dish to share at the potluck. Drinks will be provided. In past years the picnic has been a very enjoyable opportunity to spend some more time with fellow AAS members and their families. Mark the date on your calendar and bring a friend if you wish.

--Nancy Woodworth

CALENDAR

August Meeting, Tuesday, August 18, 7:30. Anyone interested in archaeology is invited.

Board Meeting, Tuesday, August 18, 6:45. A brief meeting will be held before the members' meeting, at the museum (not the lab).

Placitas Survey, Saturdays in August, as announced to participants.

Rock Art Recording, as announced to participants.

Field Trip TBA at the August meeting.

Potluck Picnic, Saturday, August 22, 5:30, Tijeras Pueblo.

AAS MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Membership in the AAS is open to anyone interested in archaeology, supports the purposes noted on the last page of the *Newsletter*, and will act responsibly towards archaeological sites and other cultural resources. The AAS is affiliated with the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. Pass this application along to anyone who may wish to join the AAS.

Name:

Address:

Telephone (optional):

Type of membership:

Annual dues: Regular -- Individual \$15; Family \$20

Sustaining -- Individual \$20; Family \$30 or more

Institutions -- \$8

Please send your check, or any changes of address, to

The Albuquerque Archaeological Society

P.O. Box 4029

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Please use the space below to indicate any interests you may have or if you wish to be involved in a particular AAS activity.

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VOLUME XXXIII, No. 9

US ISSN 0002 4953

SEPTEMBER, 1998

DIGGING IN THE YELLOW EARTH:

Archaeology in the Yuanqu Basin of North-central China

Jim Railey

Tuesday, September 15, 1998

7:30 P.M.

Albuquerque Museum

2000 Mountain Road NW

Tonight's speaker will talk about his experiences working in the Yuanqu (roughly pronounced "Yuan-chwee") Basin in China. He will present some of the results of his doctoral dissertation research in this region.

Jim is a Ph.D. candidate at Washington University in St. Louis and recently came to Albuquerque to work as a project manager at TRC Mariah. Jim has been in archaeology for 21 years, and his experience ranges from his early years of "dig bumming" on large excavations in the Ohio Valley, Montana, and Vermont, to public service as a staff archaeologist for 5 years at the Kentucky SHPO, to research and teaching college-level courses. In 1987 Jim traveled to China, where he began studying Chinese language and culture in the southwestern city of Chengdu, and has been to China six times and spent a cumulative total of approximately three years. Between 1994 and 95, Jim conducted his Ph.D. fieldwork in the Yuanqu Basin, along the Yellow River, in collaboration with archaeological teams from the National Museum of Chinese History in Beijing.

August Meeting

Before the meeting, George Schmick displayed some items for members to help identify.

With Richard Holmes away, Helen Crotty presided. Work is continuing on rock art recording at Comanche Gap and Petroglyph NM. Fieldwork at Placitas has been completed.

Phyl Davis said that the AS8 Report has been delayed by printing difficulties, but will be ready at the September meeting. Fifty copies were available at the Pecos Conference and they were sold out, raising \$450. Helen thanked Phyl, Dick Bice, and Dolores Sundt for their work on the book.

Librarian Linda Yates reported that the library has no books on Canada and would welcome donations.

Ellen Post is planning a field trip September 19th (see note in this Newsletter).

Nancy Woodworth outlined plans for the annual picnic. She also asked for volunteers for next year's ASNM meeting. The state meeting will be held in Albuquerque.

Joan Mathien reported that several ASS members were at the Pecos conference, held at Pecos N.C.H.P. Special sessions covered the Kidder material and Spanish adaptations to the Pueblo world.

The Carsons provided refreshments.

Following the meeting, the Board of Directors held a brief meeting.

...Arlette Miller, Secretary.

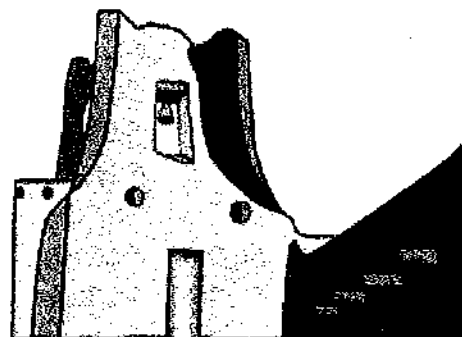
August Speaker

Speaker Dedle Snow presented a slide presentation and lecture on "A Harp for Playing: Domestic Goods Transported over the Camino Real, 1598-1846." Her information contradicts the notion of 19th-century military personnel that New Mexico was a poor place peopled by savages. The archaeological record is concerned with comprehensive and cover goods transported over the Camino Real.

Among the sources of information are maps that show Santa Fe as a typical presidio, with a separate barrio for the Indians who accompanied the Spanish settlers. Church inventories also provide data. Such inventories show that the Church purchased three-piece gilded retablos, many of which were destroyed in the Pueblo Revolt. Silver and gilt chalices were used for communion, and

16 missions had organs and other musical instruments.

Material goods shown in the speaker's slides included tables, chairs, ceramics, clothing, textiles, metals, firearms, paintings and jewelry. A striking image is a life-size clay mold of a cat, mouse in mouth, found at Pecos by Jesse Nussbaum.



September Field Trip

The next field trip will be to Rattlesnake Ridge, north of Ghost Ranch, near Abiquiú. It will be on Saturday, September 19th. Former AAS President and long-time member John Hayden will be the trip leader. For details, by at the September meeting or call Ellen Post at 298-3020.

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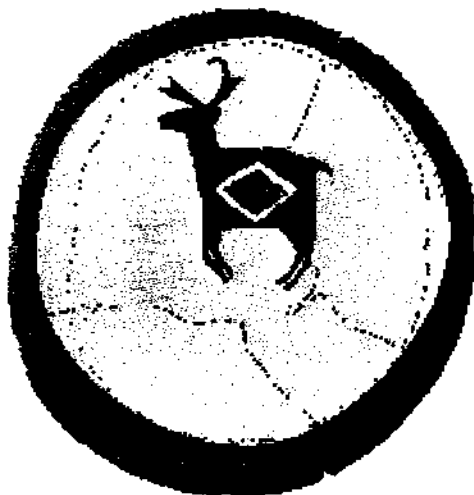
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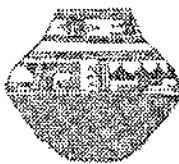
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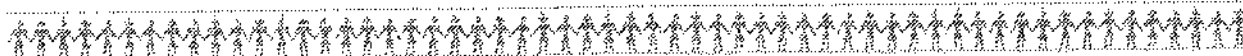
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Newsletter



VOLUME XXXIII, No. 10

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OCTOBER 1998

**IT ALL STARTED WITH A BROKEN POT:
The H. P. Mera Collections at the Laboratory of Anthropology**

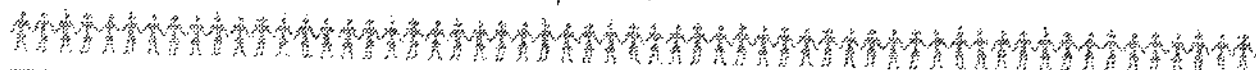
**Marianne Dody Fugate
Laboratory of Anthropology
Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Museum of New Mexico
October 20, 1998**

The Laboratory of Anthropology, founded in 1927 with a grant from John D. Rockefeller, is one of the country's largest repositories of Southwestern Indian artifacts, both archaeological and contemporary. With its sister institution, the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, it is a major research institution for the study of Southwestern Indian culture.

H. P. Mera, the Lab's first Curator of Archaeology, was influential in setting the Lab's course – as well as the course of Southwestern archaeology. Dr. Mera was one of the first to begin naming and publishing definitive descriptions of pottery types. As a participant in the first few Pecos Conferences, he not only helped to set the criteria for naming southwestern ceramics, establishing types, and setting scholarly standards for the field, but he also had a lot to do with defining the modes of study. Mera's own handwritten notes accompanying his survey collections aid enormously in understanding where early researchers in the field were coming from.

The Mera Collections, as they now stand, hold surface sherds and lithics from over 8,000 sites, not only from the Southwest, but also from selected areas of the rest of the country, Mexico, and even further afield. All of these are readily available for research needs of scholars. The presentation will include a history of the Indian Arts Fund collections and the H. P. Mera collections.

Dody Fugate is Assistant Curator of Research Collections at the Laboratory of Anthropology/Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fe. She holds M.A. degrees in Archaeology and Museum Administration from the University of Arizona and has done postgraduate work in scientific illustration, scientific photography, and photoconservation. Her varied career has included employment in all these fields in Arizona and New Mexico.



September 16th Meeting Minutes

The September 16th meeting opened with Richard Holmes thanking Helen Crotty for presiding at the last meeting. The minutes were approved as printed and a motion to establish a committee to canvass members and present a slate of proposed officers at the October meeting passed unanimously.

Ellen Post outlined the field trip that John Hayden will lead to the Gallina area on September 19th.

Joan Fenicle is the new editor of the newsletter.

The Placitas survey and its draft report are finished.

Helen said the Laboratory of Anthropology library will have a book sale and rare book silent auction October 10-11. Nancy Woodworth brought an article that appeared in the East Mountain Telegraph quoting Helen and covering both AAS and the Archaeology Society of New Mexico work at Comanche Gap. The next area to be covered there involves rough climbing. Participants will meet October 17th.

Jack and Ann Frances showed slides of crews at work at Petroglyph National Monument. They need two or three people to help on Wednesdays from 7:30 to 11:30 in the field, followed by paperwork.

Phyllis Davis and Dick Bice showed copies of the AS8 report, covering an excavation that started in 1974. The first copy of the report was presented to Dolores Sundt whose late husband Bill co-authored the report and who set the laboratory standards and processes that allowed volunteers to help with the project. Also presented with a copy was John Roney, who was asked to write the foreword and did so on short notice. Another copy was sent to Molly Tole in Santa Fe, who analyzed corn cobs, and one copy was donated to the AAS library. Copies are \$16 plus \$2 for mailing.

Nancy reported that the AAS board approved hosting the state meeting next year at the Rio Grande Inn in Old Town. Next month she will have a list of committees for sign-ups.

After hearing Jim Raily speak on "Digging in the Yellow Earth: Archaeology in the Yuanqu Basin of north-central China" members enjoyed refreshments provided by Ann Yeck.

Respectfully submitted,
Arlette Miller, Secretary

An Invitation to Visit the Museum

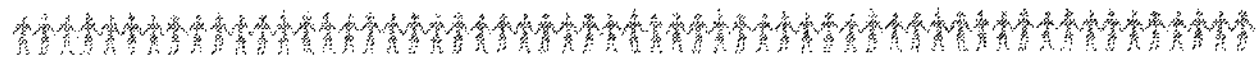
As we approach the end of its third season, the owners of the Museum of Archaeology and Material Culture extend an invitation to all Albuquerque Archaeological Society members to visit the museum – just bring your newsletter for free admission.

For those of you not familiar with the facility, it is an educational museum dealing with archaeology-related topics and Native American culture and history. The museum is located at 22 Calvary Road in Cedar Crest. Hours are Noon to 8:00 PM Sunday through Friday and 10:00 AM to 8:00 PM on Saturday. The telephone number is 281-2005.

The museum will be closing for the season on November 1st.

Help Wanted

- What?** Petroglyph rock art recording
- Where?** Petroglyph National Monument
- When?** Wednesdays 7:30 to 11:30 AM
- Requirements:** Two or three dedicated people to fill recent vacancies on the team.
- Specific skills: Artists & photographers
- Field training is available in mapping and GPS recording.
- All team members must become National Park System VIPs due to liability requirements.
- Contact:** Jack or Ann Francis, AAS, 898-2163
Eric Brunnemann – NPS/VIP
Coordinator, 899-0205 Ext. 343-7



September Speaker - Digging the Yellow Earth by Jim Railey

Taking advantage of China's recent granting of permission for foreign archaeologists to participate in field work, Jim Railey worked in the Yuanqu Basin in the 1990s, hosted by the National Museum of Chinese History. The Yuanqu Basin is a small basin on the Yellow River in central China, east of Xian and west of Zhengzhou. He worked with two teams, the Bancun on the south of the river and the Gucheng on the north. The area is usually closed to foreigners. Its loess caves are often used for storage or even residences. Burial mounds are still constructed containing food offerings and pottery.

Railey studied pottery as well as settlement patterns and long-term social evolution. The basin began as an eocene lake and evolved to flood plains and terraces where all forests are now gone and all available land is under cultivation.

In the Pelligang period, 6500-5000 BC, most sites are on the T-2 terrace level as people stay close to water and defensible positions. There were three sites with small scale societies moving around and farmers who still hunted.

In the early Yangshao, 5000-4000 BC, there were small villages, probably politically autonomous, located in defensible locations. More bowls are found. The Middle Yangshao reveals pithouses similar to those in the southwest and painted pottery is now 25% of the assemblage.

During the Miaodiqou I, 4000-3200 BC, there are more sites, some on the third terrace, and alliances form, but a sociopolitical hierarchy is not evident. In the Xiwant, 3200-2800 BC, one village is larger than the others and painted pottery has disappeared

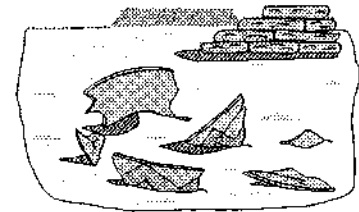
except at this one site, suggesting that it was reserved for ceremonial use by elites. The emergence of a chieftain level hierarchy is evident in the Miaodiqou II, 2800-2400 BC, with two larger sites and scattered smaller villages. Pottery is not painted, and footed and legged forms are common.

Chieftainships have developed all over by the Longshan, 2400-2000 BC, and the area is dominated by one large site. There is integration of sites into a regional polity.

The Bronze Age emerges in the Erlitou, 2000-1600 BC, which has bronze ornaments and cast bronze weapons. Pottery is diverse and some graves have prestige goods. There are more total site areas as population peaks, but no one large site dominates.

One Erlitou site develops into an Erligang (1600-1300 BC) town with a wall built of pounded earth, portions of which still stand. There are fewer sites as people are drawn to the safety of the walled town, which possibly controls the export of metals and slaves.

Oracle boxes occur in the late Shang, 1300-1100 BC, and the basin is basically evacuated, with only two sites evident. The Zhou are moving in from the west, possibly leading to the abandonment of the basin.



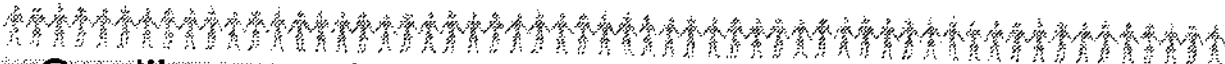
The AS-5 Project Near Cerrillos NM

Field work on the Bethsheba mine was the focus of the AS-5 project of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society between June 1971 and November 1979. The mine was initially worked by the prehistoric Indians to obtain galena lead ore for use in making paint for Rio Grande Glazeware.

The following description of the work was published by *Independent Newspapers*, May 12, 1978,

on the occasion of the opening of an exhibit at the Maxwell Museum displaying work on the site and some of the artifacts. Since that time, preliminary work has been done in preparation for a report. A computerized database has been compiled on all artifacts, including provenience, description, type and material. Its queue position in the report writing sequence is immediately following a report on the Archaeological Society of New Mexico Vidal Site, now in process.

Richard A. Bice



Cerrillos area is oldest in country, still is going strong

A prehistoric lead mine near Cerrillos, NM, which was worked successively for five centuries by Indians, Spanish settlers and Territorial Americans, has been reopened during the last six years by an Albuquerque archaeological group in an effort to preserve the site from destruction by modern copper mining projects.

The Bethsheba mine and its multi-cultural heritage tells the story of how Pre-Columbian Indians and the later arriving Spaniards dug ore out of the earth with crude stone and metal tools. Their American counterparts worked the mine with 19th century technology until the late 1880s. (RAB Note: Early 1900's)

In the early 1970s, strip mining proposals threatened to erase the evidence of the mine's rich cultural history, so the Albuquerque Archaeological Society (AAS) agreed to explore and excavate the ancient site.

AAS member Bill Sundt, who has been with the Cerrillos project since 1971, says geologist Helene Warren, brought the mine's plight to the group's attention.

The society was founded in 1965 by a group of city residents who were concerned about protecting the remains of vanishing Southwestern cultures, Sundt says. The society's members are trained in field, laboratory and rock art recording techniques at seminars and by actual work at sites such as the Bethsheba mine.

"At that time, full scale mining operations which ultimately did not develop, were being planned in the Cerrillos area and of course something like that would have destroyed any evidence of early Spanish or prehistoric Indian mining" Sundt says.

"At the time, Helene was a staff member of the Museum of New Mexico and the museum had its hands full with archaeological salvage work on public lands, so she approached AAS to see if we could help. She had gotten permission from the land's original owner and subleases to work the area."

Thinking that the Cerrillos project would be fairly uncomplicated and work at the site might last only "a season or two" AAS decided to help. "But, as often happens" Sundt recalls, "what's under the ground that you can't see turns out to be quite different from what you may have speculated. When we started working the site we found that the Indians had mined out the vertically oriented vein of lead ore deeper than we thought and the depth of it was a great big question mark".

The society still hasn't finished its work at the site after more than six years, three progress reports, and transfer of ownership of the subleases on the land. But in that time AAS has been able to complete excavation to the bottom

of the upper end of the mine and has pieced together a more complete picture of the mine's development from prehistoric times to the late 1800s.

AAS archaeologists have determined that Indians worked the mine for about 250 years, from A.D. 1400 to the arrival of the Spaniards in New Mexico.

"The prehistoric Indians did a great deal of work in mining out the lead ore at the site" Sundt says. "They mined the lead to make a glaze paint for decorating their pottery and they did a whale of a lot of work to get the lead. In terms of depth, the mine was roughly 26 feet deep."

AAS archaeologists dug straight down into the mine, which sits atop a hill. But Sundt says the Indians probably didn't work it that way. "From what little evidence we see, our suspicion is that the Indians probably started at the bottom of the hill and they beat the rock away from the vein where it was easy to do and then they worked it until the vein either pinched out or it got to be a little too difficult. Then they would mine uphill and throw the dirt behind them."

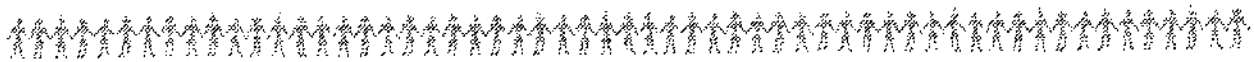
As a side experiment to the excavation project, AAS decided to try to determine how much energy had to be expended to mine the veins with stone tools.

At an unmined vein of galena, Sundt says, "We had one man beat away at the vein with just rocks in his hands to see how much he could knock loose. Then we had a team effort where one fellow held a sort of wedge shaped rock while another pounded on it with a hammer rock to see what they could pry loose. That worked quite well. Then we had a man try to mine the stuff with a stone headed club.

All of the methods were used to see how much galena could be mined in a fixed period of time. "By that we got some measure of how long it takes to move a volume of ore by using stone tools" Sundt says. "When we get through surveying the whole mine, maybe we'll be able to come up with some estimate of how many man hours of mining effort went into digging out that hole in the ground."

The lead-based glaze paint which the Indians made from their mining efforts was used only for line decorations on their pottery. "This is probably fortunate" Sundt says, "because if they had glazed the whole surface of their vessels to make them waterproof, they would have been inviting lead poisoning."

Sundt says the society has been unable to pinpoint when the Spanish began to work the mine. "The Indians had mined out all they could get with their technology" he says, "but the Spanish sank a shaft sort of in the center of the vein that goes up and down the hill."



Evidence of Spanish mining consists of a layer through the rubble of the site that is underneath the Territorial mining rubble and on top of the rubble from the Indian work.

"We identified the Spanish by the presence of slag on olive jar fragments along with a few tools" Sundt says. Slag is a product of smelting. "Helene Warren says the Spanish would dig out enough galena to roast the ore on the spot and reduce it to lead ore.

The Spanish miners apparently had a habit of constructing makeshift furnaces at sites where they mined galena. "To hold the ore they would use broken olive jar pieces or fragments of Indian pottery" Sundt explains. "They would heap the ore up on it and build a fire around it, then bring the temperature up to where they could reduce the galena down to lead."

"The lead was mainly used to make bullets" Sundt says, "so until they needed bullets again, they would leave the mine workings alone."

Along side of one Spanish shaft the AAS archaeologists found a rotted wood platform which they believe was made by Spanish miners. An attempt at tree ring dating of the platform at a Tucson, Arizona lab was unsuccessful, however, because the wood was too rotted.

"We had hoped to use the platform to date a little more precisely when the Spanish worked the area" Sundt says. "There's a possibility that the Spanish worked it a little before or after the Indian revolt of 1680, but everything seems to point that it was probably worked in the late 1700s or early 1800s, which is well after the Indian revolt."

RAB Note: A date was subsequently obtained from the Tree Ring Laboratory at the University of Arizona of AD 1821.

Sundt says the reason AAS was interested in discovering if the Spanish had mined the Cerrillos area near the time of the Indian revolt is because "there are tales about the Indian revolt having been brought on in part by problems with the Spanish using Indian slave labor in the mines. But it's mostly folk tales and myths with very little concrete evidence."

An American mining boom came to Cerrillos in 1879 and claim stakes were put up at most of the old Indian and Spanish diggings such as Bethsheba. At Bethsheba they sank and extended the Spanish shafts to deeper levels. But all of the boom towns in the Cerrillos area died out at about 1900. Only Madrid, to the south, was able to linger on until the 1950s.

Artifacts discovered at Bethsheba for the Territorial period included "things like blasting cord, square nails, tips off steel drill tools, bottles and this sort of thing from the late 1880s" Sundt says.

Now a sixth century of mining is underway in the Cerrillos area. In 1975 ownership of the subleases to the area were transferred from the party that was interested in strip mining to Occidental Minerals Corp. (OXYMIN). Instead of an open pit mine, OXYMIN wanted to experiment with a leaching process called "in-situ leaching". "But as far as the archaeological material in the area is concerned" Sundt says, "leaching amounts to the same thing as strip mining because the ore is rubblized in place and that completely disturbs anything at subsurface."

Occidental has been "very cooperative" in the effort to excavate Bethsheba" Sundt says. "They engaged an environmental company to survey the whole mining district that they were interested in to see what the archaeological situation was. The OXYMIN agreed to provide a salary for a full time archaeologist and a field worker to work under our direction."

At a critical point in the excavation in 1975, OXYMIN was able to provide needed assistance. "The problem we had run into at that point was we were so deep in the ground that we couldn't shovel the dirt out" Sundt recalls.

"We were having to shovel it up in levels and finally put it in buckets. We didn't have a hoist and so we figured here's a mining company that knows how to do this thing properly." Occidental provided scaffolding over the digging and hired an archaeologist to direct the work of the laborers. "In the spring of 1975" Sundt adds, "we were finally able to get to the bottom of the upper end of the mine."

Since then Occidental has continued with its experiments around the Bethsheba site "but they haven't interfered with our work" Sundt says.

Future AAS plans at the site include doing a little bit more in the way of excavation up there" Sundt says. "But in the meantime, we've got a tremendous backlog of work to do in the lab. We've got literally hundreds of broken stone tools and by carefully analyzing these in the lab and trying to match them together, we'll get a little indication of the order in which the work was carried on in the mine. Anything we've recovered from the mine is being plotted in three dimensions so we know exactly where it came from."

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Director at Large	Nancy Woodworth	281-2114

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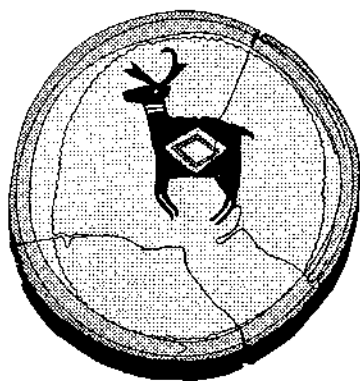
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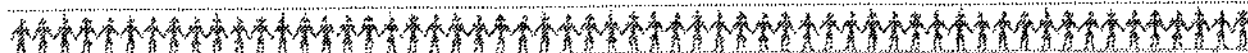
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THE

**ALBUQUERQUE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY**

Newsletter



VOLUME XXXIII, No. 11

US ISSN 0002 4953

NOVEMBER 1998

**SEX AND GENDER IN BLACK AND WHITE:
Human Images from Mimbres Ceramics**

Marit K. Munson

Tuesday, November 10th – 7:30 pm

Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road NW

Mimbres black-on-white ceramics are widely known and admired by archaeologists, art historians, and the general public. The striking naturalistic designs, which were most common during the Classic period, A.D. 1000-1150, have received constant attention as a source of information about the Mimbres culture of southwestern New Mexico. Ms. Munson will begin by discussing what we have learned about the Mimbres culture from past research on their ceramics. Building on previous archaeological research on sex and gender, she will demonstrate how consistent depictions of males or females (sex) with certain cultural traits such as hairstyle or clothing may indicate identity as men or women (gender). By combining these gender identifications with information about the tasks of each individual depicted on the Mimbres ceramics, she will consider the differences in men's and women's roles and status in Classic Mimbres society.

Marit Munson is a graduate student in Anthropology at the University of New Mexico. She received her B.A. in Anthropology from Miami University in Ohio in 1994 and her M.A. from UNM in 1996. She has been involved in field work in the Midwest, the Great Basin and California, Mexico, and the Southwest. Regardless of area, her favorite projects are those that allow her to work with people who are excited about learning. Her dissertation research, which incorporates her interest in imagery and ideology, focuses on rock art imagery as an indication of prehistoric group relations on the Pajarito Plateau in the Jemez Mountains. When she finishes her Ph.D., she would like to teach at the university level.



October 20th Meeting Minutes

Members are reminded that due to the museum's need for the auditorium on our regular meeting night, the November session will be on the 10th, which is the second Tuesday. The board will meet at 7:00 p.m. November 2nd at the lab.

The minutes of the September meeting were approved as printed.

Helen Crotty said bad weather has prevented rock art work.

Jim Carson is giving to the library a book he received in the mail, "Explorations in American Archaeology — Essays in honor of Wesley R. Hurt" edited by Mark Plew, University Press of America. Wes, who recently passed away, was a member of AAS.

Jim also has information on a trip to Peru next June which will be led by a professor of geography (also knowledgeable in archaeology) at Fresno State. See Jim if interested.

Ann Carson reports that the "Candelaria's Story" exhibit at the museum is an exciting look at Hispanic Albuquerque. She also noted that Casa San Ysidro in Corrales is open for tours by appointment.

Nancy Woodworth is soliciting committee members for the Archaeology Society of New Mexico state meeting which we will host next year. An individual familiar with audiovisual equipment is especially needed.

Richard Homes (presiding) says we need speakers with slides for the December meeting. Contact him or Helen.

Richard submitted the slate of officers for 1999, which was accepted unanimously: Helen Crotty — president; Jack Francis — vice president; Arlette Miller — secretary; Jim Carson, treasurer; and Hal Poe — director at large. Thanks to Ann Carson and Nancy Woodworth for their assistance on the selection committee.

Respectfully submitted,
Arlette Miller, secretary

October Speaker: Dody Fugate "It all Started with a Broken Pot"

Dody Fugate is assistant curator of research collections at the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe, and she's curator of the Mera Room, described as still 1930's in style — except for the computer.

Around 1922, the story goes, a group of prominent Santa Feans were dining together, a Zia olla was broken, and an archaeologist who was present glued the pot back together. It is still at the School of American Research today. That archaeologist was Mera (whether H.P. or his brother, Frank, is debatable), and rescuing a post-conquest pot was an unusual act in a time that did not value such artifacts. Harry Mera started a fund to save such articles and a movement started which led to the Indian Arts Fund and Southwestern Association of Indian Affairs.

Harry was born in Pennsylvania in the late 1800's. He wanted to be a graphic illustrator, became a miner, and then got a degree in medicine and practiced with Frank. He used his contacts with the Indians to find pots during his tenure as a county health officer.

His collection became important when John D. Rockefeller decided to establish a research facility in Santa Fe which became the Laboratory of Anthropology. Harry Mera was its first curator of archaeology, even though he was an amateur, selected because of his Renaissance mind, flair for good record keeping, and collection of sherds.

He focused on the study of pottery and systematically studied it and organized it in the lab. He helped establish the system where styles are named after the site and description ("St. John's polychrome").

Both amateurs and professionals are welcome to use the laboratory's type collections and survey collections. More than just pots are available for study: turquoise and clay, Helen Warren's lithic and thin section collections, and many other items. The boxes in which they are stored contain notes from the collector which are often useful to researchers, or perhaps just amusing — "provenance lost to cat" says it all.



Where did the Anasazi come from?

Who are the descendants of the Mogollon?

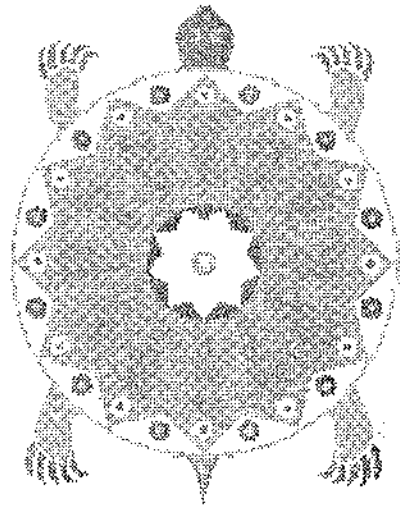
What was found at Sulpher Springs?

These questions (and a few more, we hope) will be answered Saturday, November 21, when Phyllis Davis presents "Introduction to Southwest Archaeology" at the Lab at 9:00 a.m. The session will last about three hours. The Lab is in the old Horn service station on the northeast corner of Walter and Coal, S.E.

Reminder about meeting dates...

The November meeting will be held the second Tuesday of the month, November 10th.

The December meeting will be held on our regular meeting night of the third Tuesday of the month, December 15th, and will be our usual holiday event.

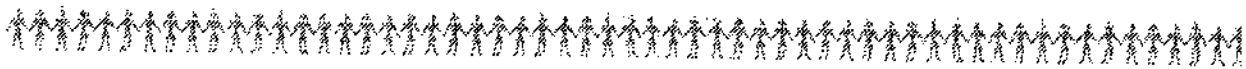


Ballot for election of officers

The following slate of nominees was presented at the October 20th meeting and accepted by the nominating committee. No other nominations were received from the floor.

Please mail your ballot or bring it to the December meeting.

- ☐ President: Helen Crotty
- ☐ Vice President: Jack Francis
- ☐ Secretary: Arlette Miller
- ☐ Treasurer: Jim Carson
- ☐ Director at Large: Hal Poe



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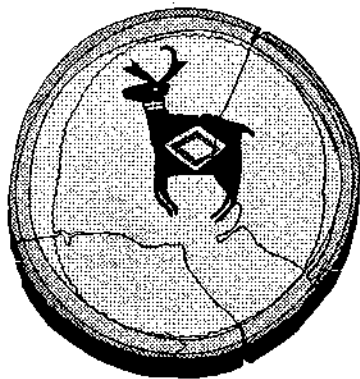
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL**

Newsletter



VOLUME XXXIII, No. 12

US ISSN 0002 4953

DECEMBER 1998

DECEMBER HOLIDAY POTLUCK

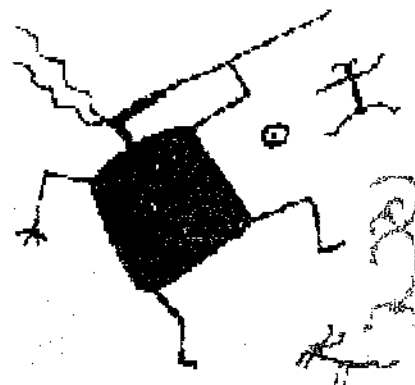
Tuesday, December 15th – 6:30 pm
Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road NW

Please note the earlier meeting time. This year our gathering will begin with hors d'oeuvres at 6:30, then the business meeting and elections at 7:30, followed by brief slide presentations by members – finishing off with dessert. Each member/family is asked to bring a dish to share, either hors d'oeuvres or dessert. Please keep in mind that this is intended to be reception-type "grazing", not a sit-down dinner. The food should be easy to manage on a small plate with fingers or a fork.

AAS will supply drinks, cups, plates and eating utensils, but please bring any necessary serving pieces for your dish (including a knife if it needs cutting). Individuals and families bringing hors d'oeuvres should try to arrive by 6:30 or a little earlier.

Speakers for the evening include:

- ♦ John Roney on recent archaeological work in northern Mexico
- ♦ Jim and Ann Carson on archaeological sites in Peru
- ♦ Faith Bouchard on changes at Tijeras Pueblo
- ♦ Helen Crotty on Scandinavian rock art.





November 10th Meeting Minutes

Because of a scheduling conflict at the Albuquerque Museum, this meeting was a week earlier than usual. The December meeting will be on the normal third Tuesday, but it will begin at 6:30 p.m. There are still slots available for members who wish to give a ten minute presentation; sign up with Helen Crotty.

Kathy Ball introduced guest Susan Moyer, a silk painter and teacher.

The minutes were approved as printed.

Helen reported that the Petroglyph Monument rock art recording group will meet for a paper-work session and that the Comanche Gap group will meet Saturday if it is over 50 degrees outside.

Richard Holmes (presiding) said that the revised draft of the Placitas survey has been sent to the Las Placitas Association

Dick Bice announced that Phyl Davis will give a seminar on Southwestern archaeology at the lab (Walter and Coal) at 9:00 a.m., November 21st.

Nancy Woodworth is still taking signups for the annual meeting next May. Ballots for the election are in the newsletter. Jim Carson has membership forms.

Luther Rivera and Faith Bouchard assisted with refreshments, which were provided by Arlette Miller.

Respectfully submitted,

Arlette Miller





November Speaker: Marit Munson "Sex and Gender in Black and White"

Marit Munson, a graduate student in anthropology at UNM, addressed the issue of "Sex and Gender in Black and White: Human Images from Mimbres Ceramics". Archaeologists have recently begun to consider the concepts of sex, which is biological, and gender, which is learned. Notions of what gender is can change through time and may not correspond with sex, and some societies may recognize a third gender (berdache).

While all societies have division of labor based on gender, in hunter-gatherer societies the women usually contribute more to subsistence. In agricultural societies, the men play a greater role. Women in agricultural societies, faced with larger families and work that takes longer, may have a lower status as their access to outside contacts and knowledge decreases.

How is a "fuzzy" concept like gender studied? UNM's Patricia Crown looked at Hohokam use of space and burials. Elizabeth Brumfield studied weaving and cooking among the Aztecs. Rosemary Joyce looked at imagery in Maya monuments.

Among the Mimbres, there is little evidence that their bowls were made by specialists, but one woman was buried with the tools of the trade of a potter. Some of the rituals may indicate knowledge held by men, just as paintings of Pacific Ocean fish may indicate travel by males.

Guessing the gender by the task shown may reflect the researcher's own ideas on appropriate gender roles. Just because a pot demonstrates inaccuracies in the birth process may or may not mean that a man painted it.

Although it is important to focus on who did what in a society, it is also necessary to inquire into the implications on the society of who made the pots, who decided to make them, and how to organize the time involved.

To evaluate gender in the pots, Ms. Munson examined archives and published photos and recorded each figure's sex, hair style, clothes, etc., and what objects and tasks were shown. Only females were shown in string aprons, with striped lower legs and marks on their cheeks. Males had eye masks.

Gender and sex usually coincided, but seven of 248 individuals had gender indicators that contradicted their sex, possibly indicating either a status anomaly or a third sex.

Birds were used as an illustration of the implications of gender differences. Parrots were depicted with women only, but other birds are shown with men or persons of undetermined gender. Parrots were highly valued and it is possible that some families had the primary responsibility for raising the birds, and that the women in these family performed duties and therefore had high status, thus having a high role in the ceremonial well-being of the society.

Respectfully submitted,

Arlette Müller



THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of New Mexico. It is affiliated with the Archaeological Society of New Mexico.

Its purposes are (1) to preserve and protect prehistoric and historic remains in the region; (2) to educate members and the public in archaeological and ethnological fields; (3) to conduct archaeological studies, research, surveys, and excavations; (4) to publish data obtained from research studies and excavations; and (5) to cooperate with other scientific institutions.

Membership includes a monthly meeting with a lecture and opportunities to participate in field trips, seminars, and cooperative activities with other institutions.

ANNUAL DUES:

Regular:	Individual \$15; Family \$20
Sustaining:	Individual \$20; Family \$30 or more
Institutions:	\$8

REGULAR MEETINGS are held on the third Tuesday of each month in the auditorium of the Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road NW, Old Town.

FIELD TRIPS: as scheduled; see Newsletter

SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS: as scheduled - see Newsletter

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