



THE

**ALBUQUERQUE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
SOCIETY**

Newsletter



VOLUME XXXIV, No. 1

US ISSN 0002 4953

JANUARY 1999

LIVING ON THE EDGE

**Journeys and Journeymen of the Jornada
Thomas C. O'Laughlin**

January 19, 1999 – 7:30 P.M.

The Jornada region of southern New Mexico, west Texas and northeastern Chihuahua has often been characterized as having an inhospitable environment and a history of marginal cultural development as compared to the "Pueblo Southwest". The archaeology of this area, however, is actually very exciting and more complex than generally accepted. Join the speaker in a slide presentation that explores the low desert of the Jornada region and reveals old details and new insights of the Pueblo period.

Tom O'Laughlin is an administrative manager for the Albuquerque Museum and a trustee for the New Mexico Archaeological Society. He has advanced degrees in biology and anthropology from NMSU and UNM. Tom was curator of the University museum at UTEP for many years and directed that university's program in contract archaeology. He has worked in northern Mexico, the southwest, and the Great Basin but considers the Jornada region his area of special interest.



December 15th Meeting Minutes

Members participated in the potluck refreshments beginning at 6:30, then attended the business meeting and speakers at 7:30, and completed the evening with more refreshments. This departure from the normal format, which originated with Helen Crotty, met with the approval of the members present.

With Helen presiding, the minutes were left to stand as published and the ballots were unanimously in favor of the slate. Officers for 1999 will be:

- Helen Crotty, president
- Jack Francis, vice president
- Arlette Miller, secretary
- Jim Carson, treasurer
- Howell Poe, director at large

Assisting with refreshments were Luther Rivera, Jackie Johnson, and Ann Yeck. Signups for 1999 refreshments are being taken.

Nancy Woodworth mentioned that Twyla Sneed is in the Albuquerque Manor. The address will be published in a the newsletter.

Jack Francis said weather will prevent work on the petroglyphs until the end of January.

Next December's meeting will be held a week earlier than usual to avoid being too close to Christmas.

As is customary, the speakers were drawn from the membership. Ann Carson (who, like her husband Jim, sported a Peruvian hat) showed slides of their three-week visit to Peru in June. Among the places they visited were Cuzco, Macchu Picchu, Arequipa and Trujillo. Moche workmanship included sculptural murals done in plaster.

John Roney has been working on a site in northern Mexico which has been dated to the late archaic. The 3000-year-old site predates pottery and agriculture was very young, but there is evidence of corn, amaranth, bulrushes, tomatillo, and gourds. Most of the faunal remains are of rabbits.

Faith Bouchard outlined the origins of the Friends of Tijeras Pueblo, starting with John Hayden's dream of interpreting the site to the founding of the friends group with the help of Nancy and Woody Woodworth, Barbara Bush, Faith, and many others. It became a nonprofit organization and received a Forest Service award for its work which has included tours, building a ramada, starting a garden, and establishing star night, archaeology day, and pottery day.

Their latest project is building a new education center, a three-year project that will involve Buzz and Bruce McHenry, Earth Architects, Seed, and the Forest Service. Norwest Bank will accept donations for the building fund.

Phyl Davis drew and narrated a Hualapai story of the Creation including a great flood, creation of the Grand Canyon, and ultimate dispersal of the people. Spirit Mountain, north of Laughlin, figures prominently in the creation story and is the site of a petroglyph that illustrates it.

Helen Crotty visited rock art in Denmark. The Viking Ships Museum featured a rock art exhibit that showed Bronze Age ships. Bornholm Island also has many petroglyphs of ships.

Respectfully submitted,

Arlette Miller
Secretary





THE

**ALBUQUERQUE
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Newsletter

VOLUME XXXIV, No. 2

US ISSN 0002 4953

FEBRUARY 1999

MA'SAU'S HOME: KATSINAS IN THE PUEBLO WORLD, 1275-1325"

Louis A. Hieb

**Albuquerque Museum
February 16, 1999 – 7:30 P.M.**

E. Charles Adams' "The Origin and Development of the Pueblo Katsina Cult" documents the appearance – the visual representation – of the Katsina on ceramics and rock art between 1275-1325. Adams proposes an answer to the question of the origins of the Katsina in terms of a functionalist rather than a diffusionistic explanation. While also addressing the subject of development, Prof. Hieb's presentation will focus on the meaning of the Katsina in Hopi thought. He will argue that although Pueblo Indian religion is enormously complex and varies in many particulars from the Hopi villages in the west to Taos in the east, an underlying logic of communication and exchange pervades throughout. This elementary structure is a relational construct which links world view, ritual action, religious specialists and architectural form into a coherent whole. Understanding this logical construct and combining it with recent archaeological findings makes possible an alternative perspective regarding the evolution of symbol systems in the prehistoric Puebloan Southwest.

Biographical sketch. Louis A. Hieb is Facilities Planning Librarian in the University of New Mexico General Library and teaches in the University's Religious Studies Program. His dissertation, "The Hopi Ritual Clown: Life as it Should Not Be", describes the role of this religious specialist within the contexts of the Hopi world view, ritual calendar and built environment. He has published several bibliographies of the works of Tony Hillerman, articles on vernacular architecture and religion, and is currently preparing a book-length manuscript on Jeremiah Sullivan, a young doctor who lived among the Hopi, 1881-1888.

January 19th Meeting Minutes

With Helen Crotty presiding, the minutes of the December meeting were approved as published. Visitors included Nancy Barry, who lives on the west side near the petroglyphs and who will be working with Jack Francis. Jack reported on the ongoing projects at the monument.

Jack and Ann Francis provided refreshments and Luther Rivera is soliciting signups for refreshments the rest of the year. AAS provides the drinks; a member brings cookies.

Martha and Ralph Brown will co-chair the membership committee starting in May, taking over from Nancy Woodworth and Mary Garriott.

Dick Bice reports that the Vidal site report work is starting in earnest and will require two or three years of work.

Gordon Page is about to leave the hospital and AAS will send him a note. Twyla Snead is in Albuquerque Manor and would welcome correspondence.

Howell Poe will take over field trip activities. Joan Fenicle will continue as editor, assisted by Richard Holmes and Gwen Poe.

Nancy Woodworth reports that Joan Mathien has issued a call for papers for the Archaeological Society of New Mexico annual meeting which will focus on the Rio Grande area. Volunteers are still needed; see Nancy if you can

help with door prizes, field trips, photography or audiovisual.

Dolores Sundt pitched ASNM membership benefits, citing its 99-year history. Membership is not necessary to attend the annual meeting.

AAS has been asked to nominate recipients for the Archaeological Achievement Award, which has in the past been granted to AAS members Carol Condie, Joan Mathien and Helen Crotty. Contact Helen or Nancy with your nominations.

Members are reminded that meetings are on the third Tuesday of the month with the exception of next December when it will be at 6:30 on the 14th.

Phyl Davis and Dick Bice plan to train their successors to do the annual audit. Someone with book-keeping experience would be preferred. This year Ralph and Martha Brown will assist. Jim Carson says the books are ready for the audit any time and AAS came out in the black.

The AAS board meets the first Monday of the month at 6:30 P.M. in the lab at Walter and Coal. This year's officers are Helen Crotty, president; Jack Francis, vice president; Jim Carson, treasurer; Arlette Miller, secretary; Howell Poe, director-at-large; Dick Bice, advisory; Richard Holmes, past president; and Nancy Woodworth, chair of the state society meeting.

Respectfully submitted, Arlette Miller, secretary

ASNM Annual Meeting April 30, May 1-2, 1999

AAS is hosting the 99th ASNM Annual Meeting being held at the Best Western Rio Grande on 1015 Rio Grande Blvd. NW on the above dates. Please get your registration in as soon as possible. There will be registration forms at the February meeting. This is a great opportunity to hear excellent presentations including our Bandelier lecture by Richard Chapman.

Some of the field trips are still in the planning stages. However, we have three confirmed: Piedras Marcadas Canyon at Petroglyph Nat'l

Monument, UNM field work at Dixon Ranch near Cochiti, and Casa San Ysidro in Corrales.

We need your help with these committees and donations of door prizes:

Banquet	Ann Carson, Chair
Programs	Joan Mathien, Chair
Registration	Gwen Poe, Chair
Field Trips	Howell Poe, Chair
Publicity	
Vendor's Room	Dolores Sundt

Call Nancy Woodworth at 281-2114.

January Program: "Living on the Edge: Journeys and Journeymen of the Jornada"

Tom O'Laughlin, an administrative manager for the Albuquerque Museum and a trustee for ASNM, presented a series of vignettes on the Jornada region, which has long been an orphan in the world of archaeology. While the region is harsh environmentally, recent research has begun to change its image as a cultural backwash.

Pottery, for example, came early to that area (1-200 AD) and fishhooks indicate the people fished in the river. Were these people, the Indios Rayados (tattooed people) Tompiro? Hueco Tanks pictographs and petroglyphs show Comanche and Apache influence. Red-painted sotol and yucca sticks, which are parts of wands, may be Apache.

Caves and crevices in the Franklin Mountains near El Paso contain archaic pictographs and Alamo Canyon contains Tlaloc or bug-eyed figures in its rock art, possibly dating to the archaic or pithouse period. Much of the art demonstrates duality such as black/white, underground/above ground, etc. Pottery with terraced appliques represents, in a single piece, a cosmology with the cardinal directions, clouds, surface of the earth, etc.

A feathered serpent pictograph in an Alamo Canyon cave and a jaguar figure with a collar may point to Nahuatl or Teotihuacan influence. Some rock art iconography is the same as that found on a Casas Grandes shell trumpet.

(The Jornada area covers some 20,000 square miles in Mexico and New Mexico.)

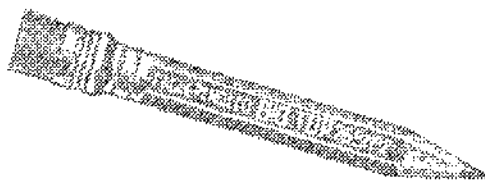
Other artifacts found include effigies such as a sandstone frog, shell and turquoise items, red slipped pottery and cord-marked pottery.

To the south, a site in Zacatecas has chachahuatl mines, and other sites have copper and gold and polychrome vessels. In northern Durango the continuity is lost of what is mesoamerican and what is puebloan. In the Huichol area cliff dwellings and red pottery are found all the way to Casas Grandes. While the Casas Grandes sphere of influence is large, the El Paso style is distinct. Lab work still needs to be done, but it is believed that fields have been found in the northern El Paso area which had lots of pueblos.

Firecracker Pueblo's trash pits show plenty of corn, the presence of which is also indicated by the large size of the metates used. These people were not hunters and gatherers, but farmers.

Pueblo sites are common in the Jornada, but many have disappeared. They were built of stone or adobe, often around plazas, and many sites are like Hot Wells, with rooms in a row. Hot Wells has large rooms with subfloor features and a nearby pithouse village, while Firecracker has pithouses under the pueblo, some of which were used for trash by later occupants.

Respectfully submitted, Arlette Miller, secretary



News from the Health Front

Some of our stalwart long-time members are ailing and out of action.

Bettie Terry and Gordon Page are fighting health problems. We wish the best for these good soldiers.

Also ailing is Twyla Sneed who has a new address and phone number: Albuquerque Manor Nursing and Rehabilitation Center, 500 Louisiana NE, Albuquerque, NM 87108; 255-1717.

All would appreciate hearing from friends.

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FIELD TRIPS: as scheduled; see Newsletter

SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS: as scheduled - see Newsletter

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

President	Helen Crotty	281-2136
Vice President	Jack Francis	898-2163
Secretary	Arlette Miller	897-3169
Treasurer	Jim Carson	242-1143
Director at Large	Howell Poe	247-1533
Director at Large	Richard Holmes	875-0570

STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRS

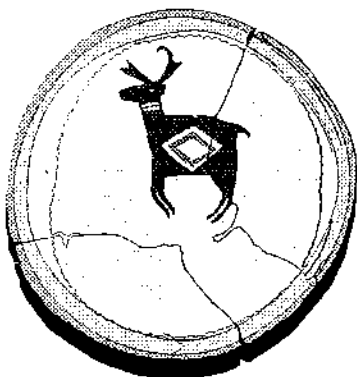
Field & laboratory	Dick Bice	296-6303
Library	Linda Yates	822-9536
Newsletter	Joan Fenicle	271-8789
ASNM Ann'l Mtg.	Nancy Woodworth	281-2114

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Field Trips	Howell Poe	247-1533
Librarian Emeritus	Mari King	296-0043
Refreshments	Jacqueline Johnson, Chair	981-9861
	Assistants:	
	Luther Rivera and Ann Yeck	
Rock Art Projects	Jack Francis	898-2163

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

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VOLUME XXXIV, No. 3

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MARCH 1999

THE ROCK-CUT TEMPLES OF AJANTA AND ELLORA

Management and Restoration

Dr. Mildord (Fletch) Fletcher

Albuquerque Museum

March 16, 1999 – 7:30 P.M.

The rock-cut temples of Ajanta and Ellora are two of 13 World Heritage Sites in India and were carved and painted between 200 BC and 650 AD. The Buddhist cave temples and monasteries, carved directly into the basalt cliffs, contain paintings recreating the lives of Buddha, while nearby Hindu temples depict heroic myths of Lord Shiva fighting the forces of Evil. In 1991 the Japanese government gave the government of India some \$60 million dollars to make the Buddhist temple sites of Ajanta and Ellora more available to visitors and Japanese Buddhist pilgrims. Included in the proposal were provisions to construct modern facilities, provide for the protection and preservation of the temples, contents, and immediate environs and create a transportation plan for vehicles and visitors. One major stipulation by the Japanese was that the National Park Service of the United States do the planning. Dr. Fletcher was one of the team who conducted this planning effort. This talk will illustrate what the problems were and how they were addressed. In particular, an analysis of the paintings and methods of conservation will be discussed.

After teaching for 13 years, Dr. Fletcher joined the National Park Service in Santa Fe where he worked for 17 years as the Chief Scientist for the Southwest Region of the National Park Service. Between 1992 and his retirement in 1997, he supervised the Intermountain Geographic Information Center for the NPS. He has undergraduate degrees in Philosophy and Biology, a MS in Plant Physiology from UNM, and a Ph.D. in Animal Ecology from Washington State University. He has conducted other graduate studies at Idaho State University, the University of Montana and University of California at Berkeley. Rock Art has long been an avocation with Dr. Fletcher. In the mid-1970's, while working with a group of French cave explorers, he had an opportunity to visit many of the French painted caves and was later invited by the French government to consult on chemical treatments on cave paintings. Since then he has been on Rock Art/Caving trips to Ukraine, India and South Africa. He has published numerous papers on the use of global positioning units and geographic information systems to manage both natural and cultural resources and currently works on the Petroglyph National Monument Recording Project.

February 16th Meeting Minutes

Among the guests who introduced themselves were Mary Lynn of Zia Pueblo, a UNM student taking a Native American Studies class and Dennis Moquino, director of the New Mexico Indian Tourism Association.

The minutes of the January meeting were approved as printed.

Jim Carson, treasurer, reported that the audit was completed by Phyl Davis, Dick Bice, and Ralph Brown. The budget for 1999 was approved as presented in the newsletter.

Linda Yates said some library shelves fell but have been rebuilt. Members are urged to look for items they have checked out but not returned.

Jerry Brody said rock art work continues at Petroglyph National Monument on Wednesday mornings. Teams are starting at the north end and working south. Call Jack Francis if interested in helping out. Jean Brody said work at Crestone (Comanche Gap) is taking place on

the second Saturday of the month. They are finishing the state trust fund area.

Refreshments were provided courtesy of Ann Yeck, Jaqueline Johnson and Luther Rivera.

Nancy Woodworth reported that field trips scheduled for the state meeting are Piedras Marcadas (led by Cheryl Ford), UNM-Dixon Ranch at Cochiti (Joe Winter), Casa San Ysidro in Corrales, and possibly Kuahua and the nearby Spanish encampment. Door prize donations are needed for the banquet.

Mr. Moquino told members that on March 12th the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture will host a talk by historian Joe Sando on traditional and secular government, especially in Taos and Jicarilla. The \$100 fee includes a year's membership and museum pass. On April 22-23 there will be a symposium at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center on arts and tourism, economic development, etc.

Respectfully submitted by Arlette Miller, secretary

March happenings and announcements ...

AAS AUDIT: On February 3, 1999, the Calendar Year 1998 books of the Treasurer of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society, James Carson, were audited by a committee composed of Phyllis Davis, Ralph Brown and Richard Bice. They were found to be in complete order and had been kept in accordance with good business practices.

Submitted by Richard A. Bice, Committee Chair

FIELD TRIP: The first 1999 field trip will be at 2 pm **Sunday, March 28th**. We will visit the exciting **Casa San Ysidro in Corrales**, the pictures of which we have all seen in the lobby and halls of the Albuquerque Museum at our meetings. A sign-up sheet will be available at the March meeting or call H.R. Poe at 247-1533. There is a limit of 20 persons, so sign up early. There is a **\$4 admission fee** (\$3 for seniors). Bring change.

Directions: Take 448 north into Corrales from

the corner of Coors and Alameda. Go 3 miles north to Old Church Road which is 1/2 miles north of Rancho de Corrales restaurant. Turn left and go 1/4 mile (across from the catholic church).

1999 ARCHAEOLOGY FAIR: The NM Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs, is holding the **6th Annual NM Archaeology Fair** at the **Carlsbad Mall** on **May 15, 1999** from 9 am to 6 pm. The focus of the Fair is "What is Archaeology?" and provides an opportunity for archaeologists and archaeological firms to showcase projects and activities in New Mexico in general, the Carlsbad/Southwest New Mexico and adjacent Texas area in particular. Archaeologists and archaeological firms are invited to participate. All you need is an exhibit and one or two people willing to talk to the public about archaeology. Six-foot tables and chairs will be provided; electricity is available. For more information contact RoseMarie Havel at (505) 887-6544 (rhavel@nm.blm.gov) or Glenna Dean, State Archaeologist at (505) 827-3989 (gdean@lvr.state.nm.us).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO
1999 ANNUAL MEETING
APRIL 30, MAY 1 AND MAY 2, 1999

The Albuquerque Archaeological Society is hosting the 1999 Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. All events will be held at the Best Western Rio Grande Inn, 1015 Rio Grande Blvd. NW, Albuquerque, NM 87104 with ample parking in a guarded lot. There are many fine restaurants, unique shops and museums within walking distance in the Old Town area.

Friday 30, 1999

6:00 – 8:00 p.m. Registration, Reception and Poster Session

Saturday, May 1, 1999

8:00 a.m.	Registration
8:30 a.m.	Welcome and announcements
8:50 a.m.	Presentation of Papers
11:30 – 1:00 p.m.	Lunch (on your own)
	Luncheon Board of Trustees Meeting
1:00 – 2:00 p.m.	Business Meeting
2:00 – 4:00 p.m.	Presentation of Papers
4:00 p.m.	Free time
6:00 – 7:00 p.m.	Social hour with no-host bar
7:00 – 8:30 p.m.	Banquet, awards and recognition's
8:30 – 9:30 p.m.	Bandelier Lecture, Richard Chapman

Richard Chapman, Office of Contract Archaeology, UNM will review the archaeology of the Cochiti Dam area. Richard participated in three different archaeological campaigns.

Sunday, May 2, 1999

8:30 a.m.	Depart from hotel for Field Trips
	Piedras Marcadas Canyon, Petroglyph National Monument
	UNM archaeology at the Dixon Ranch near Cochiti Dam
	Casa San Ysidro, Historic House in Corrales
	Also there are additional field trips being planned

We look forward to seeing you on April 30, 1999.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY of NEW MEXICO 99th ANNUAL MEETING
Albuquerque, New Mexico April 30 - May 2, 1999
Registration Form

Name(s) _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone #, Fax #, e-Mail _____

Registration (#) _____ x \$20.00 ea. = _____ (\$25 after Apr 19)

Banquet (#) _____ x \$20.00 ea. = _____

Lecture only (#) _____ x \$ 5.00 ea. = _____

Total = _____

Make checks payable to: **Albuquerque Archaeological Society**
c/o Nancy Woodworth
P.O. Box 145
Tijeras, NM 87059

All events will be at the conference hotel, the Rio Grande Inn, 1015 Rio Grande Boulevard NW, Albuquerque, 87104. There is ample parking there at a guarded lot and many restaurants are within easy walking distance in Old Town Albuquerque.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30: Reception, Registration, Posters: 6 - 8:00 PM. SATURDAY, MAY 1: Registration from 8 AM. Paper Presentations: 8:50-4PM. No-host Bar: 6 -7 PM, Banquet: 7 - 8:30 PM. Banquet Lecture: 8:30 - 9:30 PM, Richard Chapman (Office of Contract Archaeology, UNM) will review the archaeology of the Cochiti Dam area. Chapman participated in three different archaeological campaigns there. SUNDAY, MAY 2: Field Trips: All will leave from the hotel parking lot at 8:30 AM. **Piedras Marcadas Canyon, Petroglyph National Monument. 20-minutes from the hotel, 20-person limit for each guided group, the Monument is open for individual visits. **UNM archaeology at the Dixon Ranch near Cochiti Dam:** Joe Winter (Office of Contract Archaeology, UNM) will lead the 2-hour tour; 2-hour round-trip travel time. **Casa San Ysidro, Historic House in Corrales:** Spanish Colonial and Mexican Period home (former Minge home, now Albuquerque Museum annex.) Artifacts and art. 15 person limit, 1 hour tour, 1 hour round-trip travel time.**

CALL FOR PAPERS: (15 Minute Presentations) DEADLINE: MARCH 30.

Name _____ Phone; fax _____
Address _____

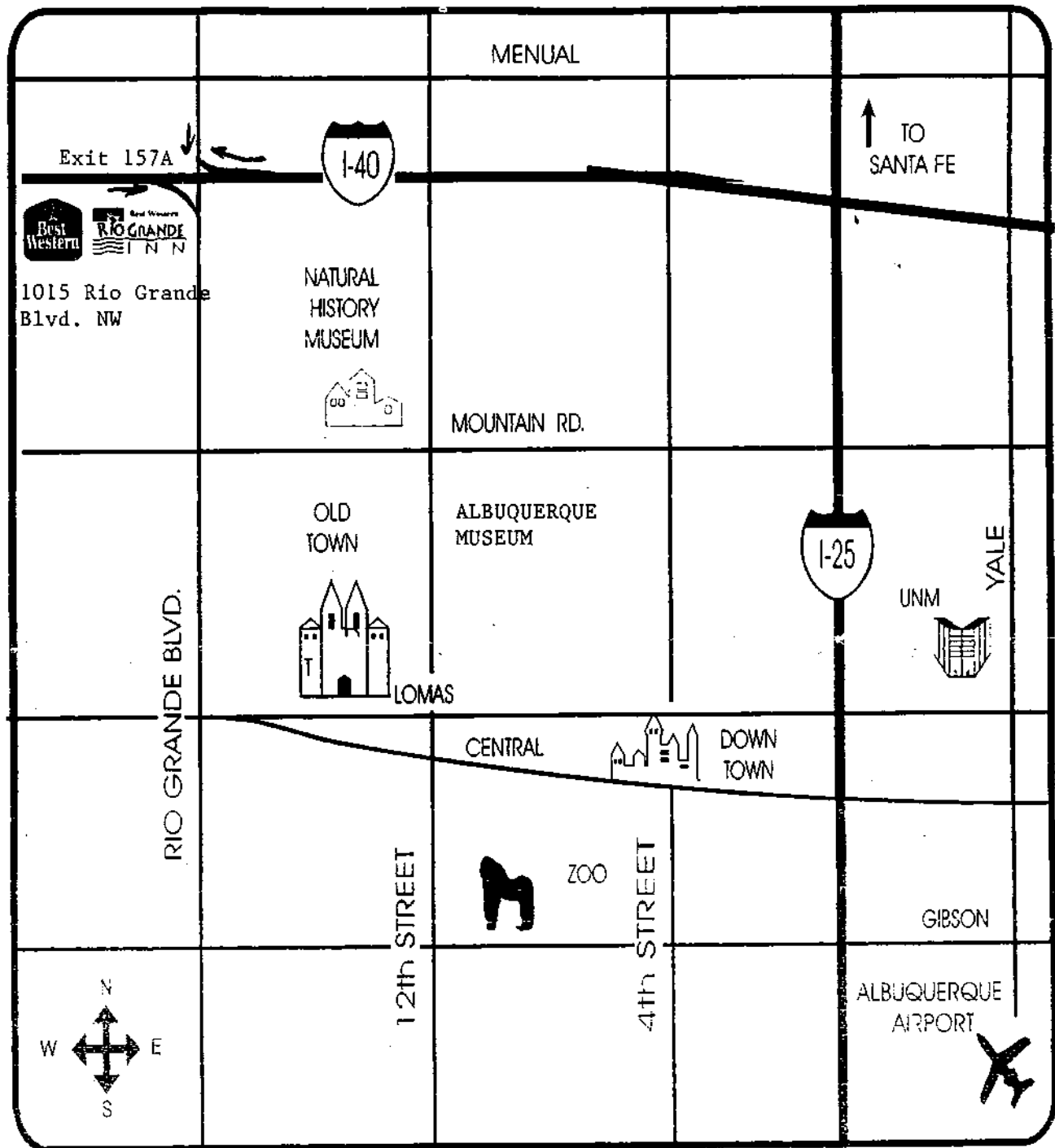
Title of proposed paper: _____

I will need the following equipment: ☐ Slide projector ☐ Chalkboard
☐ Easel ☐ Overhead projector ☐ Chart stand ☐ Other _____

Send 150 word abstract and short biography to: Program Chair Joan Mathien at 11807 Apache NE, Albuquerque 87112 or call her at (505) 275-1144.

AREA MAP

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO 1999 STATE ANNUAL MEETING



NOT TO SCALE

February Program: Ma'Sua's Home: Katsinas in the Pueblo World 1275-1325

The speaker was Louis Hieb: author, facilities planning librarian in the UNM general library, and a teacher in the university's religious studies program.

He opened by quoting Rina Swenzell. "We live in contexts that bias our perceptions." This applies to archaeologists looking at the Pueblo past. While there are differences among the pueblos, there is an underlying logic common to all of them.

He often referred to the Peabody Museum's on-line exhibit on Hopi kachinas (www.Peabody.harvard.EDU/kachinal) which he feels errs, among other things, in treating the kachina religion as if it is separate from Hopi. The exhibit outlines the amalgamation of the Colorado Plateau and Mongollon people in the late 13th and 14th centuries and the role of kachinas in developing cultural integration. By 1325 kachinas appear on pottery and they are depicted in rock art by 1350. By 1500 they had spread through most pueblos.

A handout was available in which he developed five concepts of the structure of Hopi religion:

- 1 The solstice calendar: Time and space are based on observations of the sun – not related to north and south, but to sunrise/sunset and the solstices. The four cardinal directions of Hopi cosmology are not tied to magnetic north, but to the empirically observed movements of the sun.
- 2 Dual structure of the Hopi World: There is a logical interrelation of the daily cycles of the sun and the cycle of life and death, the upper (living) world and the lower (dead) world. The sun has two houses, rising in the eastern house and descending into the western house, from which it then travels underground to return to its eastern home (a "reverse" journey). Lifegiving water comes from underground and also from the sky; death is a return to more life.
- 3 Sipapu: The sipapu is a channel of communication and exchange between the upper and lower worlds. As a floor feature in kivas, it symbolizes the emergence place (the Grand

Canyon has a formation which is regarded as the actual place of entrance to the world). It is also a significant architectural form. For instance, when a new village site is chosen, a sipapu is built temporarily, then is constructed permanently near the center of the village.

- 4 Reciprocity: When prayers and offerings are made, the spirits are obligated to return the gifts, especially the water. The kachinas listen to the petitions of the people and assure that the prayers are received.
- 5 Religious specialists: Religious specialists with painted faces make prayer offerings on behalf of the people in the upper world, and those with masked faces act on behalf of kachinas in the underworld. Snakes are messengers that crawl to the underground through cracks and crevices. Kachinas are spirits of the ancestors and all beings in the Hopi world, and are assumed to exist in the lower world as beautiful creatures. Sullivan reported that kachinas came from the gods with petitions, but ceased after they imparted ceremonies that could continue the relationship through masked figures that lose their humanness.

Hieb believes it is reasonable to postulate that the religion predates its arrival in the southwest. Archaeologists find large and obvious things like the evidence of the transition from basketmaker to pueblo and the evolution of the pithouse into the kiva (and thus religious and not secular use). Ritual, which is to accompany communication, and the media of communication such as words and offerings, may be different when comparing hunters and gatherers to pueblos, but the content is probably very similar.

Hieb says the kiva is used situationally and seasonably for habitation, weaving, manufacturing, etc., but is always a kiva if it has a sipapu. The sipapu is an architectural form in many but not all Basketmaker III – Pueblo I sites. Prayer sticks were found in kivas early on, as was the depiction of individuals with painted faces in rock art. Masked faces are found from 1275 on.

Respectfully submitted by Arlette Miller, secretary

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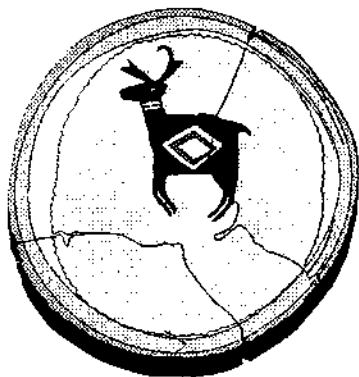
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APRIL 1999

WHAT'S NEW IN OLD POTTERY TRADITIONS?

Eric Blinman

**Albuquerque Museum
April 20, 1999 – 7:30 P.M.**

Eric Blinman is an assistant director of the Museum of New Mexico's contract archaeology program, the Office of Archaeological Studies. He received his undergraduate degree from the University of California, Berkeley, and his MA and Ph.D. degrees from Washington State University. He has been involved in the archaeology of the Colorado Plateau for the past 20 years, starting with the Dolores Archaeological Program. His specialties are the domestic technologies, including pottery, basketry, and yucca textiles. His ceramic technology studies have included experimental replication of both Colorado Plateau and Northern Rio Grande pottery traditions.

The last time Eric spoke to the AAS (the early 1990s), he talked about then recently discovered trench kilns of the Mesa Verde region. Since then a lot has happened in studies of archaeological pottery.

In this slide lecture, he will bring us up to date on a variety of topics. These include the origins and spread of the earliest pottery in the Southwest, design style and potential ethnicity boundaries within the northern Ancestral Puebloan world, the post-migration ceramic revolution and the development of lead glaze technology, and current research being undertaken at the Museum of New Mexico in the Northern Rio Grande Valley.





March 16th Meeting Minutes

Guests included Roger Holloway, a volunteer in the petroglyph project. The minutes of the February meeting were approved as printed. Jack Francis reported on work at Crestone and the petroglyph monument and Richard Holmes said the Placitas project is complete and that another group working in the area is in touch to avoid duplication of efforts.

Phyl Davis and Dick Bice are putting together the AAS collections in order to turn them over to the Laboratory of Anthropology. John Roney is helping.

Howell Poe plans field trips to Casa San Ysidro (March 28) and El Morro and the ice caves (May 23).

Helen Crotty, presiding, thanked Frankie Merkt for the new name tags.

Nancy Woodworth said the ASNM annual meeting will include a poster session April 30. Richard Holmes and Carol Condie will be among those making presentations which will cover such subjects as Fort Bliss

and Frank Lister's maps and books. The City of Albuquerque's archaeology atlas will make its premier if it is ready in time.

An afghan is being raffled to support the building fund at Tijeras pueblo.

Excavation opportunities were reported by Fred Trusell who said an archaeological seminar (including two excavations) will be held at Ghost Ranch the last two weeks of July. Faith Bouchard mentioned "The Pit Traveler" and VIP program of the Park Services.

John Roney brought handouts on the Galisteo Basin legislative proposal and presented a brief outline of what it attempts to accomplish. Senator Bingaman may introduce it in the next session of Congress. Carol Condie moved that AAS should write a letter in support of the proposal and the motion passed unanimously.

Luther Rivera provided refreshments. Jaqueline Johnson assisted.

Happenings and announcements ...

Col. Gordon B. Page, US Army Ret., 87, member of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society and the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, died Saturday, March 20, 1999. Col. Page was a graduate of UNM and obtained a Masters in Geology from UCLA and a Masters in Philosophy from George Washington University. Before joining the military he worked for the Soil Conservation Service in New Mexico and Arizona. Following 32 years of service, he retired from the military as the Engineer Inspector General. He was then employed by the State of New Mexico and retired as Deputy State Geologist.

Memorial contributions may be made to the Christopher Lee Page Scholarship Fund, Albuquerque Academy, 6400 Wyoming Blvd. NE, 87109 or to the Albuquerque Archaeological Society.

1999 Archaeology Fair: The NM Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs, is holding the **6th Annual NM Archaeology Fair** at the **Carlsbad Mall** on **May 15, 1999** from 9 am to 6 pm. The focus of the Fair is "What is Archaeology?" For more information contact RoseMarie Havel at (505) 887-6544 (rhavel@nm.blm.gov) or Glenna Dean, State Archaeologist at (505) 827-3989 (gdean@lvr.state.nm.us).

Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting: April 30, May 1 and May 2, 1999. Presentations include a Bandler Lecture by Richard Chapman. Field trips scheduled include Piedras Marcadas Canyon, Petroglyph National Monument, UNM archaeology at the Dixon Ranch near Cochiti Dam, Casa San Ysidro historic house in Corrales. Contact Nancy Woodworth at 505-281-2114 for more information.



March Program: The Rock-cut Temples of Ajanta and Ellora by Milford "Fletch" Fletcher

When the Japanese gave India \$60 million to make the Buddhist temples at Ajanta and Ellora more available to tourists — especially Japanese pilgrims — they insisted that the U.S. Park Service oversee the planning. The Park Service and U.S. State Department then had 13 days to put together a planning team. The Indians involved were cooperative to an extreme. The U.S. Embassy, by contrast, was rude and incompetent.

At Elephanta Island near Bombay, the cave temples were cut into the lava cliffs between AD 450-700. It is a temple to Shiva. All of the sculptures are broken because as the Muslims conquered India they were unable to destroy all 1200 rock cut temples, so they settled for damaging them.

At Aurangabad the temples have both monasteries and chapels. The structures are carved twice as deep as they are wide and two-thirds as high as they are long. Most have pillars on both sides. They were plastered and painted, and often contain stupas. Everything is carved from the rock, not carved outside and brought inside. This includes immense lotus flowers carved in the ceilings.

Ajanta has 30 temples carved over an 800-year period ending about 650 AD. They were "lost" between 700 and 1819 when British soldiers came across them in the curve of the river in which they are carved. Pigments used in painting them included red and yellow ochre, blue (ground lapis lazuli), lampblack, and a green made of ferrous silicate.

One of the paintings shows the Buddha with a woman and child, portraying the seventh Buddha who was married and had children, gave up his wealth and family to become a

beggar, then after enlightenment, returned to take his son to join him as a beggar. Another poignant painting portrays the Buddha's wife and her entourage after he has told her that he is leaving and taking their sons. The paintings are done in tempura, not fresco. Modern restoration techniques are being used which are less damaging than earlier efforts which often included use of shellac.

One 2200-year-old painting was destroyed by early restoration efforts and survives only in photographs. The first photo survey was destroyed in a fire in 1866 and re-done in the 1900s. This archive is now kept in a nitrogen atmosphere to preserve it.

The Hindu way of frankly portraying women is offensive to muslims, so a "layered" experience is being developed so pilgrims can see what is important to them and not see what may be offensive.

When Fletch wrote up a management report for Ajanta he suggested removing the trees on the top and replacing them with grass, then reforesting 1200 acres nearby — omitting teak which is popular but not suited for the local soil. A forest is recommended for the local to use, too, so they will not cut down the reforested area. The area was once so lush that tigers were hunted there.

Restoration plans include a hotel, shuttles, offices, an auditorium, visitor center, shops, etc.

In addition to Buddhist and Hindu temples, Ellora has Jain temples, often populated with goats and lemu monkeys. The Kalash temples (named after Mount Kalash in the Himalayas where the gods live) is the largest monolithic structure on earth. Like the other temples, it was once plastered and painted.



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Newsletter	Joan Fenicle	271-8789
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Newsletter



VOLUME XXXIV, No. 5

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MAY 1999

**The Peña Blanca Archaeological Project:
Early Pithouse Villages in the Middle Rio Grande**

**John A. Ware, Ph.D.
May 18, 1999 – 7:30 P.M.**

For nine months in 1998 the Museum of New Mexico and University of New Mexico collaborated on a large excavation project on Cochiti Pueblo lands north of Peña Blanca, near the confluence of the Rio Grande and Santa Fe River. A total of seven sites were partially excavated to make way for highway construction along NM 22 south of Cochiti Dam. Excavations documented a number of ninth century pithouse villages whose occupation extends the range of early agricultural settlements in the Cochiti area by nearly 200 years, augmenting an extensive record of prehistoric occupation documented by archaeological research at Cochiti Dam and Reservoir. Preliminary results of the excavations have recently been synthesized and will be summarized in this talk with slides.

Dr. Ware has been a practicing archaeologist for 30 years including 15 years at the Ph.D. level. He has worked as a crew chief, assistant field director, field director, laboratory director, project supervisor, principal investigator, and program director. His principal field work has been conducted in the southwestern U.S., primarily in New Mexico, Arizona, Colorado and Utah. He has also conducted archaeological work in northern Mexico, Arizona and New Mexico. His experience in the Southwest includes work in the Anasazi, Mogollon, Patayan, and Athapaskan culture areas. He has also conducted historic and ethnohistoric research in the Spanish Colonial and early Territorial period and ethnoarchaeological research at 20th century Navajo sites. In recent years, Dr. Ware has directed major survey and excavation projects in Chaco Canyon (Ware 1990), the Galisteo Basin (Ware 1989), the Ojo Caliente Valley (Ware and Mensel 1992), and the northern Santa Domingo Basin (Ware 1997). His current research focuses on the evolution of Pueblo social-ceremonial organizations, Basketmaker-Early Pueblo settlement patterns and community development, late prehistoric Anasazi farming strategies, and graphical methods of data analysis.

Dr. Ware has extensive experience as a college instructor and museum administrator. He has also received numerous awards and grants and has authored or co-authored over 60 scholarly publications. He served as State Archaeologist of Colorado (1975-76) and New Mexico (1986-89) and currently sits on the Board of Directors of the New Mexico Archaeological Society and the New Mexico Endowment for the Humanities.



April 20th Meeting Minutes

After the introduction of guests, the minutes of the March meeting were approved as printed. Jack Francis reported that four teams are working at Petroglyph National Monument and work at Crestone resumes in May.

Linda Yates recommended that members read the April 26th Newsweek. Nancy Woodworth outlined plans for the ASNM state meeting. Joan Mathien said Meli Duran is in St. Joseph's Rehab., Room 405, and welcomes visitors.

Jim Carson announced that the Southwest Institute will go up the Rio Grande from Santa Fe to Leadville in June. Interested persons should contact him, Ann Carson, Jerry or Jean Brody. Jerry Brody corrected the Awanyu's published date for Archaeology Week which is May 15th.

Respectfully submitted,

Arlette Miller, Secretary

State Meeting a Success

The Albuquerque Archaeological Society hosted the 1999 Annual State Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico on April 30, May 1 and 2 in Albuquerque, NM. I personally would like to thank the following people who gave of their time and worked so very hard to make this meeting a big success.

Ann and Jim Carson	Joan Wilkes
Gwen and Hal Poe	Delores Sundt
Jean and Jerry Brody	Arlette Miller
Frankie and Maynard Merkt	Karen Armstrong
Mari and Dudley King	Richard Holmes
Jack and Ann Francis	Mary Garriott
Woody Woodworth	Wayne White
Linda and Stephen Vanya	Luther Rivera

A big thanks goes to Joan Mathien and Dave Bruggs for an outstanding job on the programs.

Again, thanks for a job well done.

Nancy Woodworth
Conference Chair

Happenings and announcements ...

May 23rd, 1999 will be an AAS field trip to El Morro National Monument which is about 35 miles southwest of Grants on Highway 53 and the **Ice Caves** in route. El Morro is an exciting stone faced mesa with centuries old engravings by Indian, Spanish, and American explorers and Pioneers. Two Indian pueblos are on top of the mesa; one of which has been excavated and stabilized. The ranger station provides excellent picnicking and camping (entrance fee).

The natural Ice Caves are a unique feature of the lava beds in the Grants area and were used for centuries by the Indians and by the pioneers who settled the area (entrance fee).

Contact H.L. Poe

Volunteer Excavation in Carlsbad:

Lone Mountain Archaeological Services, Inc. is sponsoring a volunteer excavation on LA 107939 for Heritage Week. This site is located west of Carlsbad on Azotea Mesa and has large ring middens and an artifact scatter. Lone Mountain employees will be on hand to oversee volunteers during fieldwork. The BLM will also provide staff to assist with the fieldwork and is financing the processing of samples and curation of artifacts collected from the site.

Volunteers are welcome May 15-16. Contact Deni Seymour or James Gallison at (505) 881-0011, fax 881-0020, Email lonemtn94@aol.com.



April Program: What's New in Old Pottery Traditions?

Eric Blinman, an assistant director of the Office of Archaeological Studies, addressed the interaction of pottery with culture. What we call "pueblo" has four language families and organization diversity, being based on either lineage (western pueblos) or sodality (eastern pueblos). The introduction of corn 2-3000 years ago was followed by the development of Basketmaker II phase.

Pottery moved northward up the west side of the Sierra Madre and showed up in the Tucson area around 800 BC. By 200 AD it was found in the Petrified Forest area and spread from there. It was brownware that used flood plain clays that were fired at low temperatures. Slips and painting were added, often with clay paint that fire well at low temperatures.

Further north the alluvial clays that were available were harder to work, so temper was necessary to control its swelling and shrinking and a high temperature was required to fire it. This reduction firing had spread widely by 600 AD. Differences in construction technique were apparent in the rims, with Anasazi coils added to the outside and drawn up, while Fremont and Rio Grande coils were added to the inside and drawn up.

Basketmaker II people lived on isolated farms or loose neighborhoods with pit-houses. By late 700's villages developed, and Pueblo Bonito began around 800. Balkanization occurred between 700 and 900 when villages concentrated in the eastern area and the Kayenta area were occupied.

By the 9th and 10th centuries the Balkanization was breaking down, shown in design style and wide trade, with the Red Mesa occurring all over. Pot designs broadened

in element types in the 11th century, but again, the western Anasazi area was not fully engaged with the rest.

Corrugated pottery was once assumed to be hard to make (it is not) and therefore valuable. It is possible that the texture makes it easier to hold onto. The corrugations do not aid heat transfer, but they do deflect the stress of heat and make the pot harder to break.

As trade decreased in outlying areas in the 11th Century, Chaco grew, only to cease in the 1200's. People moved north to Aztec and as people decentralized there were local rather than regional religious explosions. A lot of pottery was produced and exchanged over long distances, although at a slower rate than before, and styles varied widely.

Warfare in the 13th century threatened the social fabric. People migrated in increasing numbers from the Colorado Plateau to the Rio Grande area, possibly in response to a "little Ice Age" and its effects on the weather, as shown in tree ring data.

Ceramics in the 14th century changed again, with polychrome in the Kayenta and Cliff areas. Salado polychrome spread all over, possibly because of Kayenta potters working with new clays after migrating. Textured pots varied from a downward clapboard style to upward-facing coils for corrugation. How pots are built may track population movement in the Rio Grande valley.

Glazeware degraded after the Spanish presence. Although the glaze composition remained the same, it is possible that different firing materials affected the quality of the finished product.

Arlette Miller, Secretary



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JUNE 1999

**From Cooking Pots to Art:
The Rise of Native American Micaceous Art Pottery in Northern New Mexico**

**Duane Anderson, Vice President, School of American Research
June 15, 1999 – 7:30 P.M.**

Duane Anderson will trace the micaceous pottery tradition in the Northern Rio Grande region from A.D. 1350 to the present. After discussing the archaeological background for Pueblo and Apache groups he will explain why micaceous pottery survived in some villages long after the black on white, polychrome, and black wares were discontinued. He will explain why the micaceous pottery tradition is the last in the Southwest to make the transition from utility ware to art, and tell how the change came about. At the conclusion the work of several contemporary artists will be discussed and some of the challenges they face in today's market environment will be examined.

SAR Press expects copies of Anderson's new book on micaceous pottery entitled "*All that Glitters*" to arrive from the printer on June 15, 1999. If possible, he will bring both hard and soft cover editions in the event members wish to obtain signed copies. For further information on the book visit the School of American Research web site at www.sarweb.org.

Duane Anderson is an anthropologist specializing in the precontact and historic period cultures of the American Southwest and Midwest. He is editor of *Legacy: Southwest Indian Art at the School of American Research* (SAR Press 1999) and author of *All that Glitters: The Emergence of Native American Art Pottery in Northern New Mexico* (SAR Press 1999). He has written numerous papers in the fields of archaeology, ethnohistory, paleontology, and museum studies. Anderson is Vice President of the School of American Research and director of the school's Indian Arts Research Center.





Minutes of May 18th Meeting Book Reviewers Wanted

After the introduction of guests, who included professional archaeologists and UNM faculty, the minutes of the April meeting were approved as published. Helen Crotty (presiding) announced that the University of Arizona Press has sent books for which a reviewer is needed: one on sedentism and one on the Lower Verde River area.

Jack Francis reported that the Crestone project is on hold, the Petroglyph Monument recording is moving quickly. The Piedras Marcadas section will be finished in the summer. Volunteers are still needed.

Hal Poe gave details of the May 23rd field trip to El Morro and the Ice caves.

The Tijeras Ranger station will host the AAS potluck and speaker in September.

Nancy Woodworth reported on the Archaeological Society of New Mexico annual meeting and expressed her appreciation for all the AAS members who helped out. Arlette Miller was a recipient of the Archaeological Achievement Award. Doiores Sundt urged that anyone who has not done so should pick up their annual volume and outlined the benefits of membership in ASNM.

The Trusells provided homemade cookies.

Arlette Miller, Secretary



From time to time, publishers send copies of new books on archaeological subjects to AAS for review. We recently received two books from University of Arizona Press. A reviewer was found for one of them, but the second "**Vanishing River: Landscapes and Lives of the Lower Verde Valley, the Lower Verde Archaeological Project**, edited by Stephanie Whittlesey, Richard Ciolek-Torello, and Jeffrey Altschul, is still available. It contains a hefty 725 pages of text by the editors and various other contributors.

According to a long-standing practice, AAS members writing book reviews have donated the book to the library, which has been a significant means of adding to our collection without cost to the organization. Anyone interested in reviewing the book may contact Helen Crotty at (505) 281-2136 or HelenCrotty@compuserve.com.

Dick Bice honored

On April 23, 1999, Richard A. Bice was honored as a distinguished alumnus by Colorado State University. The citation included his accomplishments while at the University and his subsequent work at the Westinghouse Research Laboratory, Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory and Sandia Laboratories. Also mentioned was his extensive contribution to community activities as a member of the Albuquerque City Commission, membership on the boards of the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, City of Albuquerque Charter Committee and the UNM Anniversary Committee. He was instrumental in the establishment of both the Museum of Albuquerque and the New Mexico Museum of Natural History. He is a charter member of AAS, has headed many field and laboratory activities, and authored many reports, monographs and articles. In addition to his work with AAS, Dick has been a long-time member of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, serving as an advisor to its Board of Directors as well as being Director of the ASNM Field School at Gallup for several years.

On May 6, 1999, Dick Bice was inducted into the Albuquerque 1999 Senior Citizens Hall of Fame by the Senior Foundation of Albuquerque in honor of his many years of contributions to his community. We can all be very proud of Dick.

Submitted by Phyllis S. Davis



May Program: The Peña Blanca Archaeological Project

Dr. John Ware's talk synthesized nine months of work along Highway 22 between Peña Blanca and the Cochiti dam. The highway department called the Museum of New Mexico to do the project, but Dr. Ware quickly solicited the assistance of OCA's Dick Chapman, who had studied that area when the dam was built.

Their work delayed the highway project for six months because much more material was found than had been anticipated in the area, which is near the confluence of the Santa Fe River and the Rio Grande. The dense pithouse occupation produced thousands of artifacts which are not analyzed yet — the money for analysis has just been obtained — so findings are preliminary.

Ware and Chapman started with three crews on seven sites and estimated it would take 4.5 months to do. After nine months, they had six crews working just ahead of the road machinery. All hills in the area had pit-house villages.

Most sites had multiple occupancies from AD 700 to the 1800's. The surprising dominant component was from the developmental phase, 700-900 AD. Before this project the earliest component had been dated to the 920's. Although the crews only worked the 50 feet of right-of-way, they found 751 cultural features: over 10,500 catalog numbers were assigned; 23 habitation structures were discovered; and there were 25 burials.

LA 265 is composed of about 60 acres, all early developmental, but they could only excavate within the right-of-way.

LA 249, near the dam, is the 200-room pueblo called Tashkatze. Early developmental pithouses were found at its edge.

The roads in the area cut through pleistocene gravel terraces east of the Rio Grande. Salvage archeologists in the 1960's often worked in fresh bulldozer cuts and didn't find much because the soil needs to dry for a couple of weeks before profiles become visible, a fact modern crews are aware of. Pithouses built into the gravel deposits had unstable walls and showed frequent repair.

Instead of sandstone slabs, deflectors were made of two pieces of wood plastered with adobe. Fire pits are flanked by two heating pits, into which hot rocks are set to spread heat throughout the house.

Tom Morales, who spent three months excavating one large pithouse, described evidence of foot drums and possible loom holes. The eight meter diameter of the house may indicate social/religious integrative function, but it is too early to be a kiva and there is no clear sipapu.

The largest pithouse was nine meters wide and over a meter deep. It showed evidence of burning, probably at the time of abandonment.

Pit rooms dating from the 1100's, the late developmental period, have adobe mealing bins where metates were set.

Roasting pits were found, as well as storage pits which were often superimposed on each other, so people were doing the same thing in the same area over a long period of time.

The preliminary conclusions have pushed the Santo Domingo Basin back about 200 years. The early developmental did not exist much north of the confluence of the rivers, but it is common going south as far as Las Cruces. The further south one goes, the more emphasis there is on brownware, which is rare at Peña Blanca where ceramics are more like those of the Colorado Plateau. So this area is an ethnic or cultural boundary of some sort.

There was subsistence settlement, with corn, beans and probably squash. There are few large animal bones but lots of dog, rabbit and rodent bones.

There is a typical Basketmaker-early Pueblo assemblage, but there is evidence that occupation was not year-around. The burials, half adult females of all ages and half children, as well as the heating pits, point to seasonal occupation, probably in the winter when bosque wood was available for heating.

Arlette Miller, Secretary



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JULY 1999

**Status of the Archaeological Search for New Mexico's Early Mining History
Homer Milford, Environmental Coordinator
New Mexico Mining and Minerals Division, Abandoned Mine Land Bureau
July 20, 1999 – 7:30 P.M. – Albuquerque Museum**

Mesoamerican smelting is well established in the archaeological record, but no Pre-columbian site has yet been identified closer than 60 miles south of New Mexico. The documentary record on Spanish mining in New Mexico before the 1680 Revolution is small, but indicates there was small scale silver and copper mining. The extent and locations of these operations is unclear from the documentary record, but archaeologists are locating slag and other evidence of early smelting sites. Most of the discoveries and work on mining and refining sites in New Mexico is buried in the gray literature of excavation reports except Warren and Weber, "Indian and Spanish Mining in the Galisteo and Hagan Basins" pp. 7-11, *Archaeology and History of Santa Fe County* (NM Geo. Society Special Publication No. 8, 1979) and Hibben, Benjamin and Adler, "Comanche Springs" (pp. 41-78, *The Artifact*, v. 23, n.3, 1985). Some important work such as your society's excavation of the Bethsheba Mine in the 1970s has never been written up. It is widely hoped that the Albuquerque Archaeological Society will find some way to complete the Bethsheba Report. Two major projects related to smelter sites currently underway are the University of Chicago Field School's work led by Mark Lycet at Paako Pueblo and UNM's work led by Ann Ramenofsky at Comanche Springs. Recent work at these and several other Spanish smelter sites will be discussed. Slag samples and other artifacts will be shown.

Homer Milford oversees the biological and historical research on abandoned (old) mines in New Mexico. Prior to taking this position in 1990, he was a visiting lecturer at the UNM, Valencia Campus. He is a Professor Emeritus from the University of Albuquerque where he taught for 20 years. His undergraduate work was at UNM where he finished a minor in Anthropology and a major in Biology in 1961. His graduate work was at the University of Idaho and State University of New York. His major interest is Spanish and Native American mining and refining technology in the Southwest. Recent publications include *Nuevas Leyes de las Minas de España: 1625 Edición de Juan de Oñate*, Sunstone Press 1999, and a forthcoming paper in the *Journal of Archaeological Science*, S.T. Glen, J. Habicht-Mauche, M.P. Schmidt, H. Milford and P.A. Baker, "Stable Lead Isotope Analysis of Pottery Glaze and Galena Using ICP-MS and Laser Ablation". His paper "The Threats to Our Mining Heritage: A Provincial Point of View", *America's Mining Heritage, CRM – Cultural Resource Management*, pp. 61-64, vol. 21, No. 7, National Park Service, Washington, D.C., 1998, is available on the internet on the CRM home-page at <http://www.cr.nps.gov/crm>



June Program: All That Glitters The Emergence of Native American Micaceous Art Pottery in Norther NM

Duane Anderson described his introduction to micaceous pottery in 1963. He was also acquainted with such pottery from his work on the Dismal River. After spending 26 years in the midwest, he and his wife Carol returned to New Mexico seven years ago. She studied with Felipe Ortega and then Duane decided to write a book about micaceous pottery. "All That Glitters" is the result.

Anderson hired a journalist to talk to people about pots. Lonnie Vigil of Nambe helped choose ten persons that would be approached about their pottery traditions. They were asked to make two pieces, one traditional and one new in style. They examined the old pots at the School from American Research, then talked about their own training, teaching of others, and visited each other to swap stories and methods. Eventually they decided to have a market, which was held at the Inn of Loretto in 1995. Anderson studied what pieces were brought to the market and why, and how the pots were presented.

He started a worldwide survey of micaceous ware, which was often not collected because it was considered "cooking pots". (Picuris and Taos, for example, had used other types of pottery but as metal cookware supplanted it, only micaceous was retained because of its excellence in cooking. It is especially fine for slow simmering.)

The balance of traditional and western values has been evolving since the days of the Santa Fe Trail, when there was increased contact with the Spanish as well as raiding from the plains. Taos, Picuris and the

Jicarillas were all making similar pottery, with a rope fillet trim. When the railroad arrived in 1880, nearby groups made novelty items for tourists. Some of these novelty items, such as the Tesuque "rain god", are now in museums in Europe.

During the Route 66 period, 1930-1960, there was more decoration on the tourist wares. Fred Harvey offered tours to Indian villages. The Indian Fair, now Indian Market, originated in this period and some pots were signed. Over the next 20 years there was a revival of interest in Indian things, reflected in magazines and museums and the beginning of the Eight Northern Pueblos Arts and Crafts Fair. New shapes began to emerge, and experimentation continued from 1980 to 1992 and into the present.

Today there is more elaboration of shapes and motifs. When Lonnie Vigil failed to get best of show at Indian Market because he submitted a "cooking pot", it provoked the realization that this was indeed art. However, similar cycles of exclusion have, for example, affected such renowned potters as Felipe Ortega who is half Jicarilla and half Hispanic but does not have a CIB card.

Children are now becoming involved in making micaceous pottery, which is the last southwestern pottery to be recognized as art. Some pots are made with fire clouds, others are carbon stained by touching with horse hair, and yet others are designed to have no blackening at all.

Arlette Miller
Secretary



Minutes of June 15th Meeting

Upcoming Events

After the introduction of guests, the minutes of the May meeting were approved. Helen Crotty, presiding, again mentioned that a reviewer is needed for a book on the Lower Verde.

Dick Bice reports that the AS8 collections are now, with John Roney's help, in the Museum of New Mexico archives.

Linda Yates said the library has copies of "Clovis Revisited" and books and postcards of Indians available to order.

Phyllis Davis needs help selling books at the Pecos Conference in Show Low, Arizona August 12-15.

Helen reported on progress at the Petroglyph Monument and Creston.

Luther Rivera brought homemade cookies.

Arlette Miller, Secretary

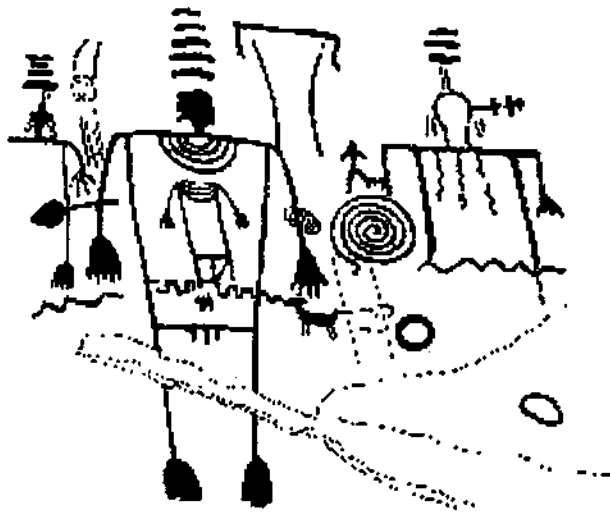
The 72nd Annual Pecos Conference will be held at Sitgreaves National Forest, in the Lewis Canyon Group Campground. The site is near Pinedale, Arizona, south of Show Low.

It will take place August 12 to 15. The theme of the conference is "Networks and Links."

Information can be found at
<http://www.swanet.org/pecos99/index.html>



Middle Archaic point,
Southeastern N.M.



San Juan Anthropomorphic Style petroglyphs
Butler Wash on the San Juan River
(from Indian Rock Art of the Southwest
by Polly Schaafsma)

Enclosed with this issue is the AAS membership list. If your name is not on this list, your dues for this year have not been received. Please check if you have paid for 1999. Your support permits the AAS to print and mail the *Newsletter*, use the Albuquerque Museum for monthly meetings, and carry on our programs. Thank you!



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Newsletter	Joan Fenicle	271-8789
ASNM Ann'l Mtg.	Nancy Woodworth	281-2114

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Librarian Emeritus	Mari King	296-0043
Refreshments	Jacqueline Johnson, Chair	981-9861
	Assistants:	
	Luther Rivera and Ann Yeck	
Rock Art Projects	Jack Francis	898-2163

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THE
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VOLUME XXXIV, No. 8

US ISSN 0002 4953

AUGUST 1999

HISPANIC CRAFTS IN COLONIAL NEW MEXICO

Charles M. Carrillo, Ph.D.

August 17, 1999 – 7:30 P.M. – Albuquerque Museum

Charles will examine the notion of Hispanic craft specialization in late colonial New Mexico. He maintains that during the Spanish Colonial period from roughly 1750 until the turn of the century, Hispanic villagers throughout New Mexico were engaged in the production of utilitarian wares in most cases, those involved in the production of pottery can be understood as craft specialists. He will explore this notion, cite examples and follow up with a "show and tell" of historic Hispanic pottery.

Charles Carrillo received his Ph.D. from the UNM Department of Anthropology in 1996 (Lewis Binford-Chair). His family has been in New Mexico since 1598. He was born and raised in Albuquerque but now makes his home in Santa Fe where he works as a traditional Santero or maker of Holy Images in the New Mexican tradition. For the past 19 years he has been an award winner at the annual Spanish Market held in Santa Fe. This year he won the Alan Vedder Award for the use of traditional materials and also the People's Choice Award. His interests are varied, however, he tends to focus on Spanish Colonial New Mexico, Spanish Colonial arts of the New World, and specializes in iconography. His continued interest in southwest ceramics keeps him in the loop of things.



Charles Carrillo

Charles' maintains a studio/gallery in Santa Fe and his work is in many collections including the Smithsonian, the Museum of International Folk Art in Santa Fe, the Albuquerque Museum, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology at UNM and many more.

You can reach him at
CCarr810@aol.com



San Jose Retablo



Minutes of July 20th Meeting Upcoming Events and News

After the introduction of guests, who included Richard and Maria Willett and Chuck and Eileen Reynolds, the minutes of the June meeting were approved as published.

Jim Carson reported that the half-year books are within budget and the 1999 membership list has been published. Helen Crotty, presiding, thanked Jim for his work on the books and added that he obtained a better interest rate on the certificate of deposit. She also expressed appreciation for the work of the newsletter committee which includes Joan Fenicle, Richard Holmes, the Poes, Joan Wilkes, Nancy Woodward, and occasionally others.

Jack Frances said no work is going on at Creston but the Piedras Marcadas segment of the Petroglyph National Monument will be finished this summer.

Dick Bice has inventoried all AAS publications on hand from the beginning to today. A flier listing them will be printed up and the publications will be sold at appropriate meetings such as the Pecos Conference as well as through the AWANYU.

Volunteers are needed for the nominating committee which will be selected at the August meeting.

Ann Carson described a tour of the railroad shops in Albuquerque which will be offered July 30th through the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance.

The date for the September picnic has not been determined.

Jim and Ann Carson provided refreshments.

Arlette Miller, Secretary

The New Mexico Preservation newsletter lists the following New Mexico events for September-October.

- **September 25: "Culture at the Crossroads: Transformation in the Pecos Pueblo Cultural Landscape."** Tour with Dr. Frances Levine; register by September 11. Contact Jane Sandoval, Rio Grande Foundation (505) 983-5829 or riograndefound@juno.com
- **October 16: "Place of the Round Cactus: The Tsankawi Pueblo Cultural Landscape."** Tour with Kurt Anschuetz and Cherie Scheick; register by October 2. Contact Jane Sandoval (see above).

For more information try the HPD website at <http://museums.state.nm.us/hpd/>

As of August 7th, the newsletter editor Joan Fenicle will have a new phone and address. The email address will remain the same for now. If you have information for the newsletter, contact her at:

Joan Fenicle
889 Hwy 165
Placitas, NM 87043
(505) 771-4006
joanf@worldnet.att.net

The newsletter deadline is the first of each month. Your contributions will be appreciated.





July Program: Status of the Archaeological Search for New Mexico's Early Mining History by Homer Milford

Until the Spanish introduced steel bars, mining in New Mexico was accomplished with stone and wooden tools. It's hard to tell the age of a mine and cave-ins can make them inaccessible, so the archaeologist looks at surface artifacts such as the remains of the smelting which separates metal from rock.

Smelters were horno-like devices made of about 18 inches of rock topped with adobe. Often a circle or square of rocks is all that is left of an abandoned smelter, along with slag or the remains of the ore after the metal has separated from it.

Frank Hibben worked the Comanche Springs site southwest of the Manzanos and Ann Ramenofsky found copper sulfate there. Working with Ramenofsky is David Vaughn, who will try thermoluminescence to date slag. This method is used in Europe but not in the United States.

A smelter at Paako has been partially destroyed by the digging of a trench of unknown origin. It was built on an area with a natural draft that would draw air through the holes in the bottom. Its date is uncertain but probably pre-1880 and it is rectangular, an unusual shape because the more common circular form better distributed heat equally.

Some other old smelters are Mina del Tiro in the Cerrillos Hills and the Real de San Francisco del Tuerto in the San Pedro Mountains. Robert Weber has done work on smelters near Hagan and two sites near Socorro. Pueblo sites often have smelters like Paako because blacksmiths were common in the 1600s. Zuni has a large smelter, one

of 24 such sites listed by the Laboratory of Anthropology.

Some studies have examined the sources of lead glazewares from around 1300 to 1700. Judith Habicht-Mauche's work shows that the Cerrillos mines produced lead used by San Marcos Pueblo. Pueblo Largo and Cochiti used other sources as well.

One theory proposes that the collapse of Chaco was related to losing the monopoly on turquoise that was exported to Mesoamerica. Unfortunately, the method of fingerprinting the movement of the turquoise is so complex that no duplication has been attempted in order to confirm this. A simple method of such fingerprinting by using the oxygen isotope ratios of rainwater is being worked on by Mostofa Fayek at UCLA.

AAS's work on the Bethsheba mine has not been compiled and published in completed form. This would be an important addition to knowledge of old mining in New Mexico.

In response to a question from the audience, Milford depicted Don Juan de Onate, a silversmith by trade, as having a high opinion of Native American smelting abilities. He brought Mesoamerican smelting experts with him to New Mexico and it is they who probably ran the mines. It is possible that some indentured personnel were used, but mining was mostly a home industry until 1693 when De Vargas reopened the silver mines.

Respectfully submitted

Annette Miller, Secretary



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VOLUME XXXIV, No. 9

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SEPTEMBER 1999

COMPANIONS: Cultural Aspects of Pre-Columbian Dogs In the American Southwest

By Dody Fugate

Assistant Curator, Laboratory of Anthropology Research Collections

September 21, 1999 – 7:30 P.M. – Albuquerque Museum

Dogs appear to be the most ancient of domesticated animals. From present evidence, it would appear that they were domesticated in Asia or northern Europe and accompanied the first groups of hunters into the New World. In the American southwest, we see an emphasis on dogs as companions from the Archaic (5500-200BC) until the middle of Pueblo III times (1250-1300). After this time, dogs seem to take on a different role in Pueblo religious life. The origins and cultural aspects of Anasazi dogs are examined against the archaeological record. Later changes in the use and status of dogs is discussed. Some reasons for this change are suggested.

Dody Fugate studied Southwestern and Mexican history at the University of Texas; received a BA in Anthropology/Archaeology in 1973, an MA in Archaeology in 1974, an MS in Museum Management in 1975, all from the University of Arizona where she has continued post graduate work in Museum: Law, South American Archaeology (Andean) MS equiv. Scientific Illustration specialty, and Conservation of Historic Photos.

She has worked on museum exhibits (1974-77), photo conservation (1976-1982) and was photographer for NASA/Steward Observation/Kit Peak Obs. (1978-1982). She is currently assistant curator at the Laboratory of Anthropology Research Collections where she has been since 1991.



**Stone pumps carved in lava – a sacred hunting
shrine of the Cochiti about 5 miles from the Rito de
los Frijoles. (1893 print)**



Minutes of August 17th Meeting

With Helen Crotty presiding, the minutes of the July meeting were approved as published. Guests included Charlie Carillo's wife Debbie and Paul Rhett, his publisher.

Jack Francis said no work is being done at Creston but three or four teams are active at Petroglyph National Monument.

Dick Bice will solicit volunteers who have pickups to help move items from Bettie Terry's garage to the lab. This will involve a couple of hours work on a Saturday.

Joan Mathien said she, Dave Grugge and Tom Windes participated at the Pecos Conference. Jane Kolber and Helen Crotty exhibited posters on the ASNM rock art school. Next year's conference will be at Mesa Verde August 17-20. Joan credited Ann and Jim Carson for their efforts on Bill Stamm's book "For Me the Sun," a history of Albuquerque early in the century.

Richard Holmes, Karen Armstrong, Dick Bice, Nancy Woodworth and Ann Francis are on the nominating committee.

A live and silent art auction will be held October 16 to raise money to pay attorney's fees in efforts to preserve the rock art in Lyden. The 1993-94 field school was held on land there owned by Katherine Wells. The Brodys have information if anyone wants to submit an item to be auctioned off. Mining has endangered many of the petroglyphs.

Joan Mathien made petroglyph cookies and Jaqueline Johnson and Luther Rivera served.

Tijeras Pueblo will be the site of a combined event on August 29th. The Friends of Tijeras Pueblo will sponsor a tour and

a speaker, Roger Dakota LaFollette, an Osage, coinciding with the AAS annual potluck picnic at 5:00 p.m. AAS will furnish plates and drinks; attendees bring food.

Respectfully submitted,

Arlette Miller
Secretary

Upcoming Events and News

A field trip will be held September 26th to a large Indian Pueblo near Chupadero Springs which is located about five miles south of Abo ruins and Highway 47.

Call H. L. Poe at 247-1533 for information.

Detailed information will be given at the monthly meeting on September 21th.



Two Zuni Sisters



Hispanic Crafts in Colonial New Mexico

by Charles Carillo, Ph.D.

Dr. Carillo asserts that a traditional New Mexico Hispanic can be defined as someone who chose to live in an Hispanic manner in an Hispanic village, placita or other scattered site; chose to live in New Mexico, not Mexico or Spain, chose to speak Spanish, and was Catholic. Many Hispanics were totally or predominantly Native American ethnically, but culturally were Hispanic.

Many students have been taught that pottery making was a Native American, not Hispanic craft, and that most literature promulgated the same point of view. To refute this, Dr. Carillo published his dissertation through LPD Press as "Hispanic New Mexican Pottery — Evidence of Craft Specialization 1790-1890".

While Carillo was a student at UNM, Lew Binford insisted that he develop a setting of how the Hispanic pottery came about. So he applied Dean Arnold's theory that when people become disenfranchised from the land, they turn to crafts to make ends meet, and found that it worked nicely with the evolution of Hispanic pottery. After visiting Abiquiu and learning of the pottery tradition there, he began collecting information all over New Mexico.

He found that as villages grew and each heir got a smaller and smaller portion of the land, people became separated from that land so they sought alternative ways of making a living. One major alternative was to specialize in a craft such as pottery, weaving or making santos. Documents from tithing records show that colonial pueblo pots were sent to Mexico. People took crafts with them in order to survive as they left their villages.

He talked to Hispanic villagers who remembered that micaceous cookware was what their mothers and grandmothers made, as it was considered the best to cook in. Cordova has a certain recognizable style, as did Abiquis, and the pots were sometimes so blackened by use that they were mistaken for blackware. Sometimes the only way to tell Hispanic pots from Native American pots is to look at the temper, since the clays may be identical. A sand temper is typically Hispanic and it fires higher than the Native American tufa tempers which vitrify in very hot fires.

Methods of firing have also been flexible. Some say that cow dung has "always" been used, but cattle were not always present in the southwest. Since the days of Hispanic land grants, however, when the pueblos became separated from their fuel sources of wood, alternatives had to be developed. The Tewa especially used sheep dung.

Carillo believes that nearly a third of the pottery from the colonial period was Hispanic manufactured and that such pots numbered in the millions. Much of it was standardized, with 16-inch rims, which indicated development of a mold.

He mentioned Kit Sargent and the Los Ranchos site, whence were found pots from all over New Mexico. Kit, who was present at the meeting, said that in the 1800's pots were traded for food and are now family heirlooms.

Respectfully submitted,

Arlette Miller
Secretary



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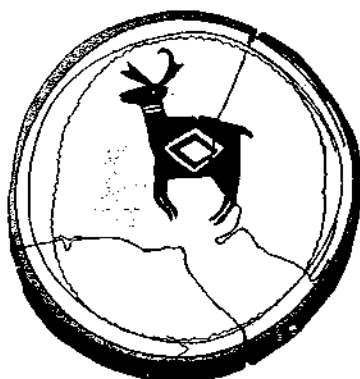
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VOLUME XXXIV, No. 10

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OCTOBER 1999

Folsom Occupation of the Middle Rio Grande Valley: New Work By Bruce Huckell

**Senior Research Coordinator, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology
Research Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, UNM
October 19, 1999 – 7:30 P.M. – Albuquerque Museum**

Although the subject of intensive research by archaeologists some 30 years ago, the study of Folsom archaeology in the area of the Middle Rio Grande Valley has languished. The history of Folsom research in the 1960s is reviewed and current knowledge of the culture — largely developed outside New Mexico — is presented. This review provides a framework within which a series of research questions involving Folsom paleoenvironment and land use are posed.

New investigations, involving both laboratory and field work, have been launched by the Maxwell Museum of resolve the questions. Three facets of the research — analysis of the Rio Rancho site and its artifact assemblage, testing of a new Folsom site, and collaborative paleoenvironmental studies of dry lake beds — are presented. Although the research is as yet still in its infancy, preliminary results show promise.

Bruce Huckell earned his Ph.D. at the University of Arizona in 1990. Arid Lands Resource Sciences Dissertation: Late Preceramic Farmer-Foragers in Southeastern Arizona: A Cultural and Ecological Consideration of the Spread of Agriculture into the Arid Southwestern United States.

Bruce has held his current positions at the Maxwell Museum and UNM since the fall of 1994. He is married to Lisa W. Huckell who is a paleoethnobotanist and frequent collaborator in research. They have no children — one dog.

His expertise is in Paleoindian and Archaic of the western United States; archaeology of hunting-gathering societies; lithic technology and analysis of lithic artifacts; geoarchaeology; traditional agriculture; and human paleoecology.



Minutes of September 21st Meeting

After the introduction of guests, the minutes of the August meeting were corrected to show that Jo Mason had supplied refreshments.

Jim Carson introduced Jeff Bruce of the U.S. New Mexico Federal Credit Union. Jeff made a brief presentation concerning the advantages of membership. If AAS becomes affiliated, its members can join the credit union at no obligation to the society itself. (The Board later approved affiliation.)

Dick Bice discussed amending the bylaws to allow the treasurer and secretary to serve more than two consecutive terms. Safety checks exist in that the treasurer is audited annually and the minutes are approved at every meeting. A mailing will present the issue to all members. A two-thirds vote in favor will approve the amendment.

Dick also passed around a signup list for volunteers to help move material from Bettie Terry's garage to the lab. He also said that since Homer Wilford's talk on old mines in New Mexico, AAS is putting priority on the Bathsheba Mine report. Phyl Davis is helping Dick with it.

The nominating committee is composed of Dick Bice, Nancy Woodward, Richard Holmes, Karen Armstrong, and Anne Francis. Suggestions for speakers would be welcomed by the vice president.

Hal Poe is planning a field trip September 26th to an unpotted pueblo site. An arroyo is cutting through part of it, revealing unusual stratigraphy. Mounds and stone circles are found nearby. Jackie Johnson said Barbara Bush is organizing a trip to Casas Grandes and the new museum.

Helen Crotty (presiding) said she would welcome a volunteer to review another book she has received.

Nan Bain has been hospitalized but is expected to go home soon. Cards and calls would be appreciated.

Nancy Woodward reported on the AAS picnic which was held at Tijeras Pueblo in conjunction with programs there.

Jerry Brody solicited donations for an art auction to be held at the Santa Fe Hilton on October 16th. Proceeds will benefit efforts to save rock art north of San Juan Pueblo. Gravel mining has been detrimental to petroglyphs in the Velarde/Lyden area.

Dave Brugge and Carol Condie said Edson Way is willing to receive complaints about Governor Gary Johnson's request that Lynn Sebastian, State Historical Preservation officer, tender her resignation. Edson can use letters in her favor to help locate another position for her.

Refreshments were supplied by John and Janet Geohegan.

Respectfully submitted,

Arlette Miller
Secretary

More Book Reviewers Needed

The Society has received a total of five books for review. Three are being reviewed by members and two are available for review: ***Sedentism and Mobility in a Social Landscape: Mesa Verde and Beyond*** by Mark D. Varlen (216 pages of text) and ***Grasshopper Pueblo: A Story of Archaeology and Ancient Life*** by Jefferson Raid and Stephanie Whittiesey (172 pages of text). Anyone willing to review these books for the newsletter and then donate the volume to the AAS library should call Helen Crotty at 281-2136.

Speakers needed for Dec. meeting

We need three volunteer speakers for the December 14th Christmas Party meeting. These presentations should be 10-12 minutes in length and preferably use slides. Please contact Jack Francis at 898-2163 or by email at franaj@aol.com.



Companions: Cultural Aspects of Pre-Columbian Dogs in the American Southwest by Dody Fugate

Visitors to ruins and cliffhouses in the southwest are often struck by the silence. But in the past these places were alive with the sounds of people and dogs, as are the pueblos today.

Dogs are domesticated wolves. The genus *canis* developed in this hemisphere and migrated to Europe and Asia where, about 12,000 years ago, real domestication began. (Wolf-human relationships may predate Peking Man, almost a million years ago.) This can be traced in the archaeological record by examining the shape and size of the head as well as characteristics of the muzzle and teeth.

Evidence of dogs in the southwest is sparse in paleo times with the exception of the Jaguar Cave dogs in Idaho, but by the Archaic dogs are depicted in rock art, possibly as spirit guides, and are formally buried. Their fur is used in weaving, a practice that continued until the introduction of sheep.

Two mummified dogs were found in White Dog Cave in Arizona. The "white" dog (actually tan or yellow) was buried with a man. He was similar in appearance to a border collie in size and build, with long silky hair. The other dog was buried with a woman. It had a rough spotted coat, short muzzle and domed forehead. That these dogs resemble the dogs depicted and buried by the Moche in Peru has led some to suggest that they are examples of the dogs that arrived with the first people to come to the Americas.

Dogs were common in the San Juan drainage from the late Archaic on. So many dog heads were found in burials in the Rosa Phase Pueblo I that this became a cultural trait for defining the phase. Other phases variously find dogs buried with people; in pithouses or kivas; with burial goods (including food); cut in half or head only; and sometimes used interchangeably with turkeys. In one burial at Chaco, a boy is interred with his puppy positioned as it peering down at him from above.

Mimbres pots characteristically showed dogs with curly tails, short muzzles, upright ears, and a white ruff, white tail tip and maybe white toes.

Dogs are found ritually buried worldwide. The Maya crossed a river into Xibalba, the land of the dead, by holding onto a yellow dog who swam the river. To the Aztec, Quetzalcoatl's brother Xolotl was the dog who rescued mankind from death in the underworld. So perhaps the Anasazi used dogs to guide the dead, or to guard a dwelling or the entrance to the underworld.

During Pueblo III, a period of social and religious change, the relationship between dogs and people changed too. Dogs still guarded and hunted and produced wool, but they also scavenged. They also themselves became a source of protein and instead of being formally buried, they were consigned to the trash heap.

The first Spaniards to visit the southwest found lots of dogs. These promptly crossed with the European dogs and the Ancestral Pueblo Dog essentially disappeared, unless you happen to visit Walpi and find Little Sister, a dusty tan dog about 35 pounds, with white tips to her front toes, a white ruff, and white tip to the curled tail, just like those Mimbres dogs depicted so long ago.

Respectfully submitted,

Arlette Miller
Secretary



Richard H. Kern, artist with Lt. Simpson's 1849 expedition and brother of Dr. Benjamin Kern, made this painting of Francisco Hos-Ta (The Lightning), governor of Jemez Pueblo.

Domenech 1862



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ASNM Ann'l Mtg.	Nancy Woodworth	281-2114

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Librarian Emeritus	Mari King	296-0043
Refreshments	Jacqueline Johnson, Chair	981-9861
	Assistant: Luther Rivera	
Rock Art Projects	Jack Francis	898-2163

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THE

**ALBUQUERQUE
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Newsletter



VOLUME XXXIV, No. 11

US ISSN 0002 4953

NOVEMBER 1999

**Talks on two research projects:
Bighorn Sheep Trap in the Malpais
Seasonality in a Chacoan Community
By Tom Windes**

National Park Service

November 16, 1999 – 7:30 P.M. – Albuquerque Museum

A bighorn sheep trap discovered was documented and tree-ring dated to assess its period of use. A short sketch of bighorn sheep use of the area and subsequent hunting techniques is given as part of the overall background for this unusual site located within the lava tubes of El Malpais National Monument near Grants.

Continuing work on Chacoan communities within Chaco Canyon has yielded new perspectives to community origins and settlement duration. Two communities with Chacoan greathouses in the midst have been newly inventoried over the past ten years in the eastern reaches of Chaco Canyon, outside the main park. These two, the Chaco East Community and Pueblo Pintado Community, offer interesting new data that provide different avenues of understanding from the commonly researched sites in "downtown" Chaco.

Tom Windes grew up in a Maryland suburb of Washington, DC and received his BA in Anthropology from the University of North Carolina in 1965 and an MA from UNM in 1967. He spent two summers in field schools with F. H. Ellis at Sapase and Tsama in the Rio Chama region. Later he worked in southeastern Utah as the second USFS archaeologist ever seeing some neat archaeology. Finally he hooked up with Al Hayes on the Chaco Project in 1972 and has worked for the National Park Service ever since with a primary focus on Chaco and the San Juan Basin. During this period, he also did a stint with UNM's Office of Contract Archaeology when it first started, as well as at the inception of the Zuni Archaeological Team in 1975. A primary side line of his job with the National Park Service is wood documentation and dating.



Minutes of October 19th Meeting

With Helen Crotty presiding, guests were introduced and the minutes of the September meeting were approved as published. Helen thanked Arlette Miller and Jim Carson for getting the ballots mailed timely. The balloting, 108 for and 6 against, changed the bylaws to enable the secretary and treasurer to be elected for more than two consecutive terms.

Jack Francis reminded members that this December's meeting will be on the second Tuesday. Members approved moving the November and December 2000 meetings to the second Tuesday also so the meetings will not be too close to the holidays.

The nominating committee (Dick Bice, Karen Armstrong, Richard Holmes, Anne Francis and Nancy Woodworth) presented the proposed slate of officers: President – Jack Francis; Vice President – Karen Armstrong; Treasurer – Jim Carson; and Director at Large – Cheryl Ford. There is no nominee for secretary so the committee will continue working on it.

Jack said Helen and Jay Crotty have obtained permission of the Epstein family to record on private land at Creston. The state portion is almost finished. Three or four crews are working at Petroglyph Monument and the Geohegans are going to start a Monday crew. Volunteers are welcome since the work will extend for years into the future.

Dick Bice thanked the volunteers who helped to move AS5 and AS6 materials from Bettie Terry's garage to the lab.

A librarian is needed to take over for Linda Yates who is concluding her term. Call Helen to volunteer. Helen is also looking for book reviewers.

Respectfully submitted,
Arlette Miller, Secretary

Folsom Occupation of the Middle Rio Grande Valley: New Work by Bruce Huckell

Dr. Huckell defined the Rio Grande Valley as stretching from Bernalillo to the Rio Puerco and from the Sandias to the Rio Puerco escarpment. Folsom is the second oldest culture that we know about (Clovis is older), dates from the late pleistocene, and one usually finds fragments of artifacts rather than intact ones.

Thirty years ago the Folsom fired the interest of UNM archeologists and amateurs alike. Jim Judge pioneered research in local paleo occupations, helping to locate sites and determine why they were where they were. Judge found more than 59 paleo sites, mostly Folsom, and most associated with the east-northeast side of playas. This was probably an adaptation for hunting bison, with access to water and a view of the animals.

A site in Rio Rancho was excavated by Jerry Dawson 1965-1967 and, contrary to his intentions, was never written as a dissertation. Although Tony Hilleman and Frank Hibben drew on his research for articles, the subject dropped out of sight after 1969. Huckell has decided to revive Dawson's work.

One site is north of the Double Eagle airport at 6600 feet in shrubby grassland and along a ridge. The Sandias are visible to the east and a shallow drainage exists to the north. The base of a Folsom point was the first artifact found there and Dawson investigated at Hibben's behest. Similar sites were found when Amrep set up a road system in the area. AAS member Tom Windes was among the crew members who worked there. One site has three little round structures, possibly bent pole lodges, but they may be younger than Folsom.

(Continued on Page 3)



Folsom Occupation Continuation

Artifacts from the three sites included bifaces, parts of points, some preforms, end scrapers, awls and graters, and flakes.

Raw materials included obsidian from the Jemez, "paleo pink" chert from the Chuskas, chert from the Zuni Mountains, and white chert and chalcedony from the Pedernal area.

Dawson studies how tools were distributed in the various loci and charted where parts were found that later fit to make an entire piece. This was pioneering work at the time. One tool cluster, for example, included an end scraper, graver and biface, possibly indicating a hide working area managed by a family or social unit. Dawson also analyzed how tools were used.

When Huckell began working on Dawson's material, he had to figure out where it all was. Among those holding onto the material was the Maxwell Museum; Jerry Stanford at the Smithsonian; and Dick Bice, who has the AAS portion of the records. The 7500 artifacts found is a lot for Folsom because hunters and gatherers move around a lot and leave little behind but stone. National Geographic has provided funds to inventory the materials, but maps and records

of the excavations are lacking except for the work AAS did.

The sites are now being mapped using GPS which, it is claimed, can pin down an artifact within five centimeters of its actual location.

Huckell will look at techniques of Folsom production and try to determine which artifacts were culturally modified and which were affected by exposure to the elements, and how this relates to distribution on the surface. An arroyo will be explored to see if it was a bison trap.

Other sites also exist in the Rio Grande Valley. Huckell's dog Chuska found a site along Boca Negra wash by a playa and low ridge. East of the volcanoes on the lava flows there is another site. The playa has grass of a different species than other areas and auguring has revealed lake clay a meter down. Test pits have revealed subsurface artifacts. Phytoliths will be examined to get an idea of what the environment was like in Folsom times.

Respectfully submitted,
Arlette Miller, Secretary

Ballot for Election of Officers

PRESIDENT

JACK FRANCIS

VICE PRESIDENT

KAREN ARMSTRONG

TREASURER

JIM CARSON

SECRETARY

RICHARD HOLMES

DIRECTOR at LARGE

CHERYL FORD



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	Assistant: Luther Rivera	
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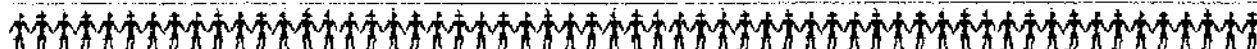


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**THE
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Newsletter



VOLUME XXXIV, No. 12

US ISSN 0002 4953

DECEMBER 1999

December Annual Pot Luck Meeting December 14, 1999 – 6:30 P.M. – Albuquerque Museum

Our Annual Holiday meeting begins at 6:30 P.M. with the doors open at 6:00 P.M. to allow time to set up the food and begin early grazing by 6:30.

Each member/family is asked to bring a dish to share. A dessert or hors d'oeuvre would be appropriate keeping in mind that this a grazing type of meal and not a sit down dinner. The food should be easy to manage on a small plate by fingers or fork. ASS will provide the cups, plates, napkins and eating utensils, but if the food requires a serving utensil, please bring one for your dish. **Please** have your food available by 6:30 P.M.

The business program and three presentations will start at 7:30 P.M. The slide presentations will be:

Cherry Burns

Prehistoric monuments in Portugal

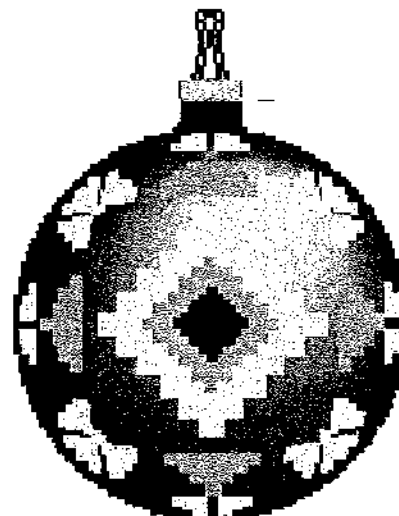
Dr. Milford Fletcher

Solar eclipse and Turkish archaeology

Jean Brody

Egypt

Following these presentations, we will adjourn for dessert.





Minutes of November 16th Meeting

Helen Crotty (presiding) reminded members that the December meeting will be on the second Tuesday (December 14th) with hors d'oeuvres at 6:30 P.M., speakers at 7:30 P.M., and dessert afterwards.

After guests were introduced, the minutes of the October meeting were approved as published.

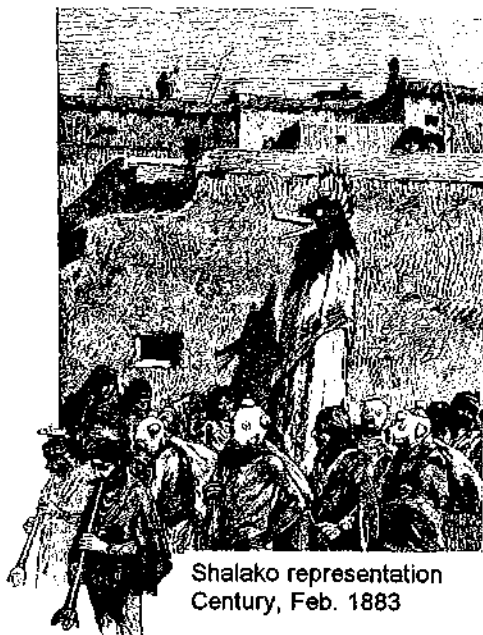
The Albuquerque Conservation Association (TACA) is raising the rent on the lab to \$40 a month as of January 1, 2000. The extra money will be used for renovations.

Jack Francis reported that crews at Creston are nearly done with the state's portion and will soon move onto the Epstein family land. At Petroglyph National Monument, crews are nearing Boca Negra Canyon. The Monday teams need members.

A volunteer is still needed to take over as librarian. Book reviews are in the works.

The Crotty's provided refreshments.

Respectfully submitted,
Arlette Miller, secretary



Shalako representation
Century, Feb. 1883

Continuation from page 3

believes the setting is the key to understanding the occupancy patterns. At first it was believed that this was a permanent settlement, but then why did the first settlers, who got first choice of where to build, choose the north-facing south side and not the warm and sunny south-facing north side? And why did most houses orient due east when maximum solar gain in winter is obtained by facing within 30 degrees of due south?

Cheryl Ford helped map the skyline for each house to establish the BTU's per house. Those facing north would be cooler in summer when people were farming. But where did they go the rest of the year? Ceramics indicate they were not from down canyon. The 900's were a wet period and people moved all over. These people did not go east, north or west, so they probably went south.

Respectfully submitted,
Arlette Miller, secretary

Free Publication Available

The National Park Service's Intermountain Cultural Resources Management program is pleased to announce the publication of *The Bandelier Archeological Survey* by Robert P. Powers and Janet D. Orcutt. The report presents analyses and interpretations resulting from a 40% sample inventory survey of Bandelier National Monument in north-central New Mexico. If you have not received prior publications in the Bandelier series and would like a copy of this report, please email Bob Powers at bob_powers@nps.gov (with an underscore between bob and powers) or send a written request (Anthropology Projects, National Park Service, P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728) including your mailing address. We expect to distribute the two-volume report in December. This a free government publication.



Talks on Two Research Projects: Bighorn Sheep Trap in the Malpais Seasonality in a Chacoan Community by Tom Windes

Tom's interest in wood and his work at Chaco for the National Park Service came together in his presentation.

The bighorn sheep trap was found by Jim Bradford in a lava tube and he described it to Tom, who investigated. It is wooden structure dating from a time (900 AD) when the first settlements are seen in the Malpais, although cultural material dates to the paleo.

The Malpais' rough terrain has been home to mountain lions, bear and antelope. Its forage, water and escape routes also made it attractive to bighorn sheep who populated it up to the 1950's when hunters and disease spread by domesticated sheep decimated the population. These were the desert big-horns, related to Big Bend sheep and smaller than the bighorns found in the San Juans.

The lava tubes, some of which run for miles and have roofs collapsed in places, sometimes contained ice which provided water. Entrances may be marked by rock shelters, rock circles, blinds and other human construction. One ice pond that only recently melted contained pottery, of which Cibola whiteware was especially common (900-1000AD). There is a trail leading to the ice pond area. Although no dung is found, there is a modern trough present. Water was hauled out in modern times, being melted from the pond with fire.

The trap was designed to force bighorn sheep into an area where they could be killed. Its age and cultural origin is unknown, but according to the Navajo and Acoma, it was used until the 1950's.

When analyzing tree ring dates of the trap's

wood, it would be reasonable to expect dates scattered over hundreds of years as people scavenged the material for its construction. However, wood that was cut with stone axes (which cannot cut hard, dead wood, so these trees were downed when they were alive) produced dates clustered in the 1000's and 1400's in two caves studied. So the trap was probably built in the 900's and thus was used for a thousand years.

One puzzle is that one end of the fence had no artifacts, yet the other end had a lot. Since butchering would be expected to take place on site, why are there no lithics?

A mystery of a different sort lies east of Fajada Butte in Chaco Canyon where Tom, Cheryl Ford and the Sierra Club worked on a greathouse that had been found in the 50's but forgotten. Fifty or sixty houses are found in the community in a mostly unexplored canyon where the first permanent residents showed up in the 875-900's with ceramics from Mesa Verde. A bit further on is a community near Pueblo Pintado with a greathouse and 80 houses in a lush canyon that would be good for farming.

There are ponderosa, aspen and mountain juniper nearby and moisture levels are about 25 percent higher than down canyon.

A prehistoric road runs to Pueblo Pintado, one of the renowned roads that connect the greathouses. Another communication system was a system of shrines from which mirrors were used for signalling.

In this canyon the greathouse is on the south side of the canyon and the north side exhibits few signs of occupancy in AD 900, but around 1100 this changes. Tom

(concluded on page 2)



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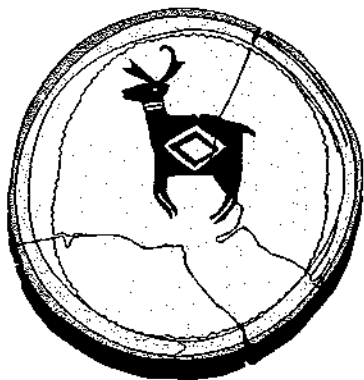
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