



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

# *Newsletter*

VOLUME XXXVII, No. 1

US ISSN 0002 4953

JANUARY 2002

## **Pecos River Rock Art**

**Dr. Milford Fletcher, Retired**

**Tuesday, January 15th, 2002- 7:30 P.M.**

**Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Rd. NW**

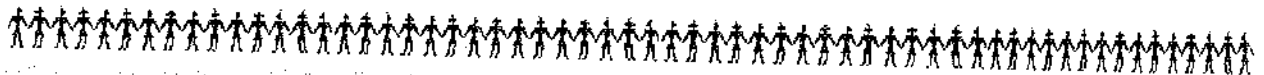
Dr. Fletcher is retired from the National Park Service where he was the Chief Scientist of the Southwest Region for 18 years. During the last 5 years of his career he created, staffed, and supervised the National Park Service Intermountain GIS Center at the University of New Mexico. Although he is formally trained in animal ecology, he has had a deep interest in rock art for many years. He visited and advised the Ministry of Culture of France on preservation techniques in Lascaux, and in 1991 was the Scientific Advisor to the Indian state of Maharashtra to develop a conservation and tourism enhancement plan for the Cave Temples of Ajanta and Ellora. In addition to India and France, he has visited and photographed rock art sites in Turkey, South Africa, Ukraine and North America.

### **TEXT FOR TALK**

The lower Pecos rock art sites represent an occupation from Paleolithic times to modern and are considered unique in North American rock art sites. Most of the rock art sites were painted in the Archaic period. The most conspicuous figures in the Pecos River style paintings are intricately costumed and painted anthropomorphic beings. They have been variously interpreted as depicting dancers, shamans, and mythical beings. Strikingly varied, they range in height from less than a foot to overwhelming figures almost fifteen feet tall. Images from several of these painted shelters will be shown as well as selected shamanistic images from around the world, and a short overview of shamanism will be presented.

*Three Rivers Petroglyph*





## Dec. 11th Minutes

The meeting was called to order by Karen Armstrong. There were two visitors attending: Darlene Rogers and Sharon Miles.

The minutes were accepted as published. A motion was passed to accept the slate of officers for 2002. It was noted there was a very enjoyable field trip to Otowi Pueblo in November and pictures were available. We were sad to learn Nan Bain has been diagnosed with lung cancer. Our thoughts are with her.

Dues envelopes will be in the January Newsletter per our treasurer, Jim Carson. No rock art recording being done due to the weather. Applause was given to Joan Fenicle for her help with the Newsletter this year.

Dave Brugge introduced our speakers: Helen Crotty spoke on Poverty Point in Louisiana, Magnum Mound, Emerald Mound and a reconstructed iron clad at Vicksburg; Ann Carson spoke on Cahokia Mound in Illinois and the Steamship Arabia in Missouri; John Roney spoke on Cerro de Trincheras in northern Mexico (Chihuahua); Tom Windes and Peter McKenna spoke on the ruins in the Sierra along the Chihuahua-Sonora state line.

The meeting was adjourned to enjoy more of our Christmas potluck.

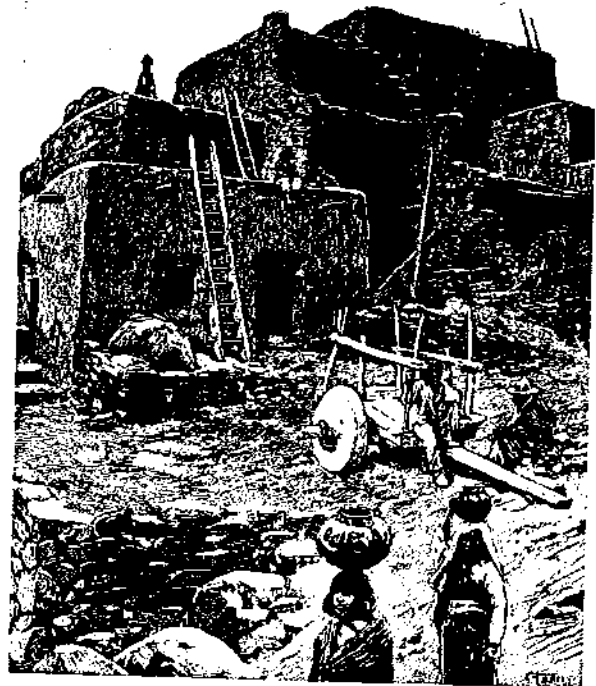
Respectfully submitted,  
Anne Francis,  
Acting Secretary

## 2002 Dues Notice

The Albuquerque Archaeological Society membership dues cover the period January 1 through December 31 of each year. Enclosed with this month's Newsletter is a return envelope for you to renew your membership for 2002. Please renew to keep the monthly Newsletter coming.

The AAS dues are:  
Individual \$20,  
Individual Sustaining \$25 or more,  
Family \$25,  
Family Sustaining \$35 or more,  
Newsletter only / Institution \$8.

Thanks for your support.  
Jim Carson, Treasurer"



Houses and carretas at the Pueblo of Laguna. (Harper's, Feb. 1891.)



## In Memory of Kit Sargeant

Kathryn Sargeant died on Christmas Eve after being hit by a car as she and her husband, Arnold, were leaving a Christmas party. She was a long-time member of Albuquerque Archaeological Society.

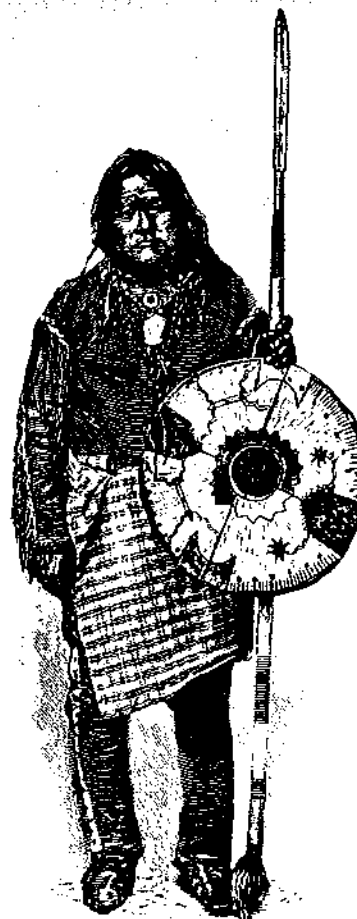
Kit held a Master's degree from Idaho State University (Pocatello), earned while Arnold was Professor of Military Science at the school. Her thesis reported her excavations of an overhang near Redfish Lake in Idaho. The Sargeants moved to Albuquerque in 1976 and Kit rapidly became a major figure in local archeology and Open Space.

She recognized that the house they bought in the North Valley was constructed on a Pueblo IV site and when Arnold proposed digging a swimming pool, she asked him to delay it for three weeks while she conducted limited exploratory testing. Three weeks expanded into three years as the excavation grew deeper and deeper, ultimately reaching an Archaic hearth far below the Anasazi village. Dozens of volunteers helped in the excavations and in washing and sorting thousands of potsherds, lithics, and food bone. Kit led untold numbers of tours for adults and children down the stairs the Sargeants built into the site to allow the public to glimpse the manner in which sites are excavated and to comprehend the meticulous record-keeping that is required in excavating an archeological site.

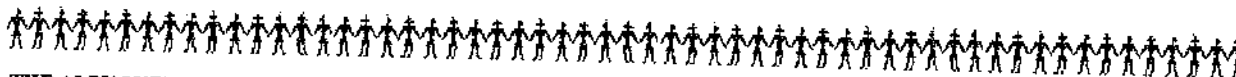
Kit and Mary Davis collaborated on interviewing residents of the North Valley and Shining River, Precious Land: An Oral History of Albuquerque's North Valley was published by Albuquerque Museum in 1986. (Anyone who hasn't read this yet should do so immediately. It is a true gem of collecting history and of writing.)

In 1996 Kit began an excavation in what proved to be the old Los Ranchos Plaza. She had completed a large chunk of the manuscript, but some work remains to be done. In keeping with her constant efforts to involve the public in archeology, she had hoped to complete the report to accompany an exhibit she and others planned to organize for the modern village of Los Ranchos in the Spring.

We will miss her leadership, her boundless enthusiasm, and her wonderful, ever-present sense of humor.



Apache leader Nantzilli, head war chief  
(Harper's Weekly, May 29, 1886)



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

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

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

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Institutions:	\$8

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

**FIELD TRIPS:** as scheduled; see Newsletter

**SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS:** as scheduled - see Newsletter

#### OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:

President	Dave Brugge	881-8503
Vice President	Anne Francis	898-2163
Secretary	Dara Saville	248-1774
Treasurer	Jim Carson	242-1143
Director at Large	Milford Fletcher	286-3455
Director at Large	Karen Armstrong	294-8218

#### STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Field & laboratory	Dick Bice	296-6303
Librarian	Ann Carson	242-1143
Ass't Librarian	Linda Yates	822-9536
Newsletter	Joan Fenicle	771-4006
	email joanf@worldnet.att.net	
	Fax: 771-4094	

#### SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Field Trips	Need Volunteer Chairperson	
Refreshments	Jacqueline Johnson	981-9861
	Luther Rivera	332-7208
Rock Art Projects	Helen Crotty	281-2136
Greeters	Ralph & Martha Brown	299-3055
Name Tags	Frankie Merkt	771-0815
Newsltr Assembly	Richard Holmes	286-3479
	Nancy Woodworth	281-2114
	Howell & Gwenn Poe	247-1533
	Joan Wilkes	856-1850
Audit Committee	Ralph Brown, chairman	
	Dick Bice, Phyllis Davis,	
	Janet and John Geohegan	

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Albuquerque Archaeological Society

# *Newsletter*

VOLUME XXXVII, No. 2

US ISSN 0002 4953

FEBRUARY 2002

## **Hubbell House**

**Dr. Matthew Schmader, City of Albuquerque Open Space Div.**

**Tuesday, February 19, 2002- 7:30 P.M.**

**Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Rd. NW**

The Hubbell Property is part of the new Bernalillo County Major Open Space Network and is located in the Village of Pajarito in Bernalillo County's South Valley. The property consists of a 6800-square-foot, 180-year-old historic adobe Hacienda and 10 acres of cultivated agricultural land. Situated along El Camino Real, the oldest continuously used European roadway in North America, the Hubbell property is listed on the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties.

This site is the ancestral home of James L. Hubbell and Julianna Gutierrez-Hubbell. James was an industrious entrepreneur and businessman who established an extensive trading and mercantile business. In addition to being the family residence and a trading post, the Hubbell House also served as a stagecoach stop for a period of time. Lorenzo Hubbell, a son of James and Julianna established the Hubbell Trading Post in Ganado, Arizona which today is a historic site managed by the National Park Service.

Dr. Matthew Schmader will be giving us updates on recent archaeological excavations, testing, and physical investigations being done at the house.

Dr. Schmader is the son of a U.S. embassy diplomat. He moved to New Mexico in 1976, following his parents here after his father's retirement.. Obtained B.A. degree in anthropology from University of New Mexico in 1980, an M.A. degree in archaeology in 1982, and a PhD in archaeology in 1994.

He has done extensive field research on the prehistory of New Mexico, acting as Principal Investigator on projects dealing with 3,000 to 5,000 year-old Archaic sites, 1,000 year-old pithouse villages, late prehistoric (500 to 700 year-old) petroglyph rock art sites, and historic archaeology in downtown Albuquerque. His work helped to establish importance of what would become Petroglyph National Monument (1985-1986). Employed by City of Albuquerque Open Space Division since 1991, he is presently their Assistant Superintendent (1996-2000). Open Space manages over 26,000 acres of public lands in and around the city of Albuquerque with diverse lands and resources including portions of Petroglyph National Monument, lands along the base of the Sandia Mountains, in the East Mountain area, and the Rio Grande Valley State Park's cottonwood forest or "bosque."



## Jan. 15th Minutes

Dave Brugge, our new president, called the meeting to order. The minutes were approved as published.

Helen Crotty reported that rock art recording at Crestone is on hold until spring. Rock art recording at Petroglyph National monument had to be canceled due to inclement weather.

Dick Bice and Phillis Davis are almost ready to publish the next AAS archaeological report.

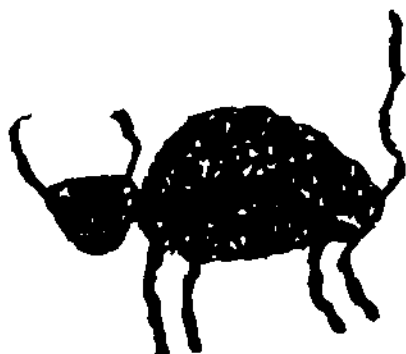
Jerry Brody made the suggestion that our society consider producing our bulletin in a format that could be distributed via e-mail.

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico meeting will be May 3-5 in Farmington. AAS members are encouraged to attend.

NUMAC and the Archaeological Conservancy are sponsoring a series of lectures in Albuquerque and Santa Fe.

The upcoming lecture is January 24, 7:00 PM at the National Hispanic Cultural Center. Moises Gonzales will be speaking on land grant issues as they pertain to "Genizaros", who were captive Native Americans purchased from Plains Indian tribes and raised in Hispanic households.

Submitted by  
*Ann Carson*



## Pecos River Rock Art

The January speaker was Dr. Milford Fletcher, one of our own members, recently retired from the National Park Service where he was the Chief Scientist of the Southwest Region. He has a deep interest in rock art imagery although he has had no formal training in that field.

Fletcher prefaced his talk with a general overview on shamanism and pointed out that the meaning of ancient images carved or painted on rocks by shamen or religious leaders will never be fully understood.

Dr. Fletcher focused on the Lower Pecos River in Texas where the Pecos, Devil's River and the Rio Grande intersect below Langtree. Large limestone shelters at the river's edge protected the ancient images that are thought to date to Archaic times, roughly 2000 to 1000 BC. Pictographs are painted in red, white and black and have been classified as: Pecos, Red Monograph, or Red Linear styles. One site has only petroglyphs, hundreds of pecked designs on horizontal bedrock. The climate is harsh and no living sites have been discovered near the shelters although six or seven of these shelters have been excavated. Abundant tools made of basalt and chert litter the shelters and rock mortars have been pecked into the shelter floors to be used for mixing pigments.

The variety of images is striking; shamanistic anthropomorphic beings compete with animal, geometric and linear forms. There are numerous creatures that have been classified as panthers; a few appear to be elk, however no depictions of bison or antelope have been identified. Overpainted images are common. Portable painted pebbles, an unusual art form, are also found at these sites.

(continued on page 3)



## **Rock Art Continued Historical Society Talks**

Between 1936 and 1942 Forest Kirkland and his wife attempted to record the rock art. He produced water- color paintings while she

Some of the more notable sites are: White Shaman site found by Jim Zintgraf. Fate Bell site, now a Texas state park, follows a dry streambed for 430 feet. That site was protected by the state after it sustained considerable damage. Panther Cave site has several remarkable panther images that are 12 feet in length. Curled Panther site has one striking panther and a shaman. Mystic and Cedar Springs sites have shamanistic figures. Casper site has ghost-like images and some evidence of mountain laurel, mescal beans and possible datura, all hallucinogens. Lewis Canyon site is unique with pecked petroglyphs on horizontal bedrock that spreads over an eight-acre area. Since archaeologists have identified an image as a bow and arrow the site is thought to date to post 600 BC.

### **Lecture Series at NHCC**

**Fri., Feb. 22, 7 pm: San Jose de las Huertas: A Late 18th Century Buffer Community.** Dr. Nan Rothschild, Professor of Anthropology, Barnard College, Comumbia University, NYC will speak at the Salon de Ortega, National Hispanic Cultural Center, 1701 4th Street SW.

**Thu., Mar. 21, pm: Beyond Discuit- wares: New Perspectives on the Pueblo Archaeology of the Rio Chama Valley.** Dr. Kurt Anschuetz, program Director, Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes, Santa Fe, will speak at the Forum (next to the main library), College of Santa Fe campus, 1600 St. Michael's Drive.

Upcoming presentations by the Albuquerque Historical Society will include:

#### **February 17, 2002: Thomas D. Campbell: Ranch Owner Revealed**

Dr. Frank Grant will discuss the early career of Thomas D. Campbell, for whom the Campbell Ranch, near Edgewood, is named. Campbell owned the La Jolla, Belen and San Pedro land grants, and created the Campbell Farming Corporation in New Mexico after a successful career in North Dakota, California, Montana and North Africa. His fascinating life and times were the subject of a research grant and will be the focus of an article in an upcoming national periodical. His papers are also available in the CSWR at UNM.

#### **March 17, 2002: Membership Tea and Introduction to the Political Papers**

Remember the Elks Building on University Boulevard which opened in 1961? It is now in a second-use phase housing the Political Papers Program for the UNM General Library. The program staff will give a tour of the facility and discuss the program. Old Elks Building, 1642 University Blvd. NE, 2:00 p.m.

#### **April 21, 2002: El Senador – Dennis Chavez**

Gloria Tristani will present reminiscences of her grandfather and family during the senator's lengthy congressional career, 1931 - 1962. Rose Diaz, the 1999 - 2000 Dennis Chavez Foundation Fellow in the CSWR at UNM, will speak of her research concerning Chavez' public policy concerns.



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# *Newsletter*

VOLUME XXXVII, No. 3

US ISSN 0002 4953

MARCH 2002

## **History of Navajo Weaving**

**Marian Rodee, Research Associate**

**School of American Research and MIAC**

**Tuesday, March 19, 2002- 7:30 P.M.**

**Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Rd. NW**

Marian Rodee was born and raised in Philadelphia and received her BA from the University of Pennsylvania where she worked as a student in the museum. She got her MA in classical archaeology from Columbia in New York City. She worked in the Brooklyn Museum in the Department of Primitive Art & New World Culture under the Education Departments. She followed her husband to UNM and began working at Maxwell Museum as a volunteer in 1969, then Registrar & Curator of Collections, and finally retiring in 2000 as their Curator of Southwest Ethnology. She's written 2 books on weaving: *Weaving of the Southwest*, which is a catalogue of the Maxwell's collection; and *One Hundred Years of Navajo Rugs*. She is currently a research associate at the School of American Research and MIAC.

The Navajo were probably weavers of baskets and mats when they first arrived in the Southwest, but weaving on an upright loom was very likely learned from their Pueblo neighbors. Although the southwest is dry, it is not dry enough to preserve textiles, except for cave discoveries. In fact the earliest Navajo pieces, dating from the late 18<sup>th</sup> century, have been found in Massacre Cave in Canyon de Chelly. The cache is connected to a Spanish military incident of 1804-5 in which a group of Spanish soldiers on a reprisal mission for Navajo raids along the Rio Grande surprised a group of peaceful Navajo who had sought refuge in the cave. The bodies and textiles were discovered over a hundred years later.

Early Navajo weaving was meant for wearing- dresses, sashes and wearing blankets. With new influences and new materials Navajo weaving expanded and became an important item of trade with other tribes, the Spanish settlers and later the American military and Anglo settlers. Patterns of Navajo textiles reflect the tastes of their neighbors and the designs of early Navajo baskets. For instance the famous Navajo Chief's blanket was an adaptation of Pueblo, Hispanic and Navajo striped blankets to the tastes of their Ute trading partners. Settlement on a reservation after the internment at Bosque Redondo brought extensive changes to the Navajo people and culture. Traders and trade goods were available and traditional garments and goods were replaced by commercial cloth and Pendleton blankets. A new market for weaving was found in the form of rugs for Anglos in other parts of the country. Patterns based on popular oriental rug patterns of the day form the basis for the new trade items.

Over the course of the 20<sup>th</sup> century influences spread from region to region and post to post creating an elaborate mosaic of patterns and innovations. Overgrazing and restrictions on grazing have led to many substitutions of yarns in contemporary weaving, but the imagination of the weavers has not been curtailed.



## Minutes of February 19th Meeting

President David Brugge presided over the meeting and welcomed all members and guests. There were several guests at the meeting including Mary Davis, Ed Bowles, Ruth Simpson, and Audrey Hanson.

The minutes were approved as published in the January newsletter. However, the editorial error in the lecture summary was noted.

There was a Board Meeting on the 12<sup>th</sup> of February. (See Minutes from the Board Meeting for details). A \$100 donation to the Los Ranchos Report was approved in honor of Kit Sargeant. Dara Saville was also appointed as Chairperson of the newly established Membership Committee. The next Board Meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, April 9<sup>th</sup>. All are invited to attend.

A reminder for all of us to consider whether we want to have meetings in the low attendance months of July and August this year. The By-laws state that although we must publish 12 editions of the newsletter, AAS may have as few as 10 meetings per year.

### Committee Reports:

- Jim released the budget and financial results for 2001 and 2002. The new budget was approved by all members. Please contact Jim with any questions. Thanks to Jim for another year of superb work!
- Dick was not in attendance. No Field and Lab report was made.
- Ann had nothing to report from the Library
- Jack and Helen also had nothing to report. Rock art projects have been stalled by cold weather.

New Mexico Heritage Preservation week is scheduled for May 10-18. AAS has no plans to participate this year. The New Mexico Archaeology Fair will not be part of New Mexico Heritage Preservation Week this year. It has been moved to October 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> and activities will take place in Silver City.

Nominations for Heritage Preservation awards are due by February 22. Forms were available at the meeting.

Upcoming Maxwell Museum programs include Navajo Blessingway activities on February 20<sup>th</sup> and an arts and crafts demo on the February 23<sup>rd</sup>.

A reminder regarding the ASNM annual conference: This year's conference will be hosted by the San Juan Archaeological Society in Farmington. The meeting will be May 3-5.

An announcement from the City of Albuquerque: Albuquerque Archaeology Days will be a program of events beginning in April. AAS is invited to set up a table at these events. More information will follow when dates and specific activities are released.

Karen will be making a presentation at the annual ASNM meeting regarding AAS activities of the last year. Anyone with input please contact Karen.

The ASNM Board met recently and selected Jay and Helen Crotty as the honorees of the annual 2003 volume. Congratulations and thanks to the Crotty's for their many years of dedication to rock art recording!

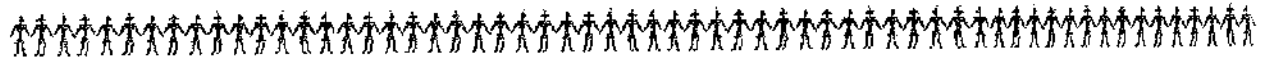
Lynn Sebastian was elected president of the Society for American Archaeology. Congratulations also to Lynn!

One final note: I wish to express my gratitude to Anne Francis and Ann Carson, who helped keep the Minutes of the Meeting coming to all of you while I had other obligations during these last few months.

Respectfully submitted,

*Dara Saville*





## **Matt Schmader, Feb. Speaker    Change in Date of Lecture Series**

Dr. Schmader, Assistant Superintendent of the City of Albuquerque Open Space Division, gave a talk on the historical significance of the Hubbell House. Located at 6029 Isleta Blvd. SW in Albuquerque's South Valley (formerly known as the Pajarito area), this home has a rich history associated with the Camino Real. Matt provided a detailed account of family ownership of the land from 1746 through the present. Family names associated with the property include Baca, Gutierrez, Chavez, and Hubbell.

James Lawrence Hubbell arrived in New Mexico from Connecticut in 1846 (possibly as early as 1837). He came to join the Army of the West to fight in the Mexican-American War. After his arrival he married Juliana Gutierrez y Chaves, whose parents Juan and Barbara owned land in the Pajarito area. James and Juliana were given land by Juliana's parents in 1866, which included the house that would become known as the Hubbell House. (The house may have existed as early as 1834.) Over the years the house was expanded and remodeled a number of times and by 1868 the Santa Fe Gazette described it as "one of the largest, most convenient and comfortable buildings for a residence that we know of in New Mexico". By 1871 the house and property included 19 rooms, a wagon shed, a furnished storeroom, over 3,300 grapevines, and a second seven-room house.

Today the Hubbell House property includes ten acres of land and a 4,000 square foot territorial style home that was once a stage stop on the Camino Real. The property is owned and managed by the City of Albuquerque Division of Open Space. This city agency is currently doing test excavations under floorboards and in some exterior areas adjacent to the house. They are awaiting the results of dendro sample tests from vigas in order to better understand the construction sequence.

Matt's presentation included a series of slides that showed the structure's condition in the 1970's and in the present. He also invited any interested AAS members to join a volunteer day event at the Hubbell House from 9am to 3pm on Saturday, February 23<sup>rd</sup>.

Please note that the date of the following lecture has been changed to 28 March (not 21 March as originally scheduled).

### **THE PAST AS PRESENT: ARCHAEOLOGY AND DESCENDANT COMMUNITIES IN NORTHERN NEW MEXICO**

\* Dr. Kurt Anschuetz, Program Director, Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes, Santa Fe: "Beyond Biscuit-ware: New Perspectives on the Pueblo Archaeology of the Rio Chama Valley." 7 PM, March 28, 2002 at the Forum (next to the Main Library), College of Santa Fe campus, 1600 St. Michael's Drive, Santa Fe

This lecture series is co-sponsored by: The Historic Preservation Division, Office of Cultural Affairs, The National Hispanic Cultural Center, The Archaeological Conservancy, The Thaw Art History Center, College of Santa Fe, The New Mexico Archaeological Council.

Refreshments and discussion follow the lecture. Donation \$5 benefits the New Mexico Archaeological Council. For information call the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, (505) 827-6320.

## **Reminder about 2002 Dues**

The treasurer would like to remind you that if you haven't paid your 2002 AAS dues, please do so. The mailing label on your Newsletter shows if your dues are current. If the number after your name is less than 02, then you haven't paid for this year. Thanks for your support.

*Jim Carson*    AAS Treasurer





# Minutes of February 12 Board Meeting

In attendance were Dave Brugge, Jack and Anne Francis, Dara Saville, Milford Fletcher, Karen Armstrong, and Jim Carson.

**The Treasurer's Report:** Jim presented the budget from last year and the new proposed budget for this year. Last year's budget came out ahead by \$57.38 and board members accepted the new budget by a unanimous vote. A donation to the ASNM scholarship fund in the amount of \$500 was approved for last year's budget and again this year by another unanimous vote. This year the \$500 will be split evenly between the ASNM endowment and the scholarship. Another donation in the amount of \$100 was approved for the Los Ranchos Site Report in honor of Kit Sargeant. Combined, the \$500 ASNM donation and the \$100 Kit Sargeant donation account for this year's anticipated \$600 interest earnings. President Dave Brugge and Secretary Dara Saville also signed the annual non-profit credit report.

**Newsletter Issues:** All members are encouraged to contribute book reviews, upcoming events, or other relevant items to the newsletter. The monthly edition could be expanded to 8 pages without a significant cost increase. The deadline for submissions is the 25<sup>th</sup> of each month. Also the membership list will be updated and sent out in March, as it was not done during the last year. For those of you who have not already done so, please pay your annual dues ASAP to be included on the new membership list. Jack suggested that AAS create a standing Newsletter Committee. The By-laws state that we should have one and this group could serve as a resource for board members and others who do not understand the process of newsletter assembly and bulk mailing procedures.

**Library Report:** No news. However, another request emerged for a master listing of the library's resources. Karen volunteered to contact Linda Yates, who has worked on this endeavor in the past.

**Field and Lab:** No report.

**Rock Art Projects:** Jack stated that little work

has been done at Creston this winter. However, Helen and Jay were not present to make a full report. Jack did make a full report for the work at Petroglyph National Monument stating that the crews have only gone out once on January 9<sup>th</sup> since early December. Crews are waiting for warmer weather. Despite a slow winter, the Petroglyph crews have made tremendous progress. Jack predicts work on the escarpment to come to a close within a year, leaving the two Geologic Windows and rock outcrops on the mesa top.

Jack and Anne Francis and representatives from Petroglyph National Monument met with people from Coronado State Monument on February 13<sup>th</sup> to discuss assisting Coronado in meeting resource management needs. This may include conducting a resource inventory, developing a general management plan, or meeting other needs. Further meetings are planned to discuss how AAS volunteers and the National Park Service could assist Coronado in protecting their resources.

New Mexico magazine contacted Anne Francis regarding an article they wish to write on the Petroglyph Inventory Crew. This article could appear in the June edition.

President Dave Brugge established a Membership Committee with Dara Saville as chairperson. The purpose of the committee is to get the word out about AAS and bring in new members. Ideas proposed at the meeting for recruiting new members included having some of our accomplished lecturers (Jean and Jerry Brody were recommended) discuss ongoing rock art projects with UNM students and invite them to participate in meetings and/or field projects. Other ideas involved sending electronic editions of our monthly newsletter to appropriate UNM student organizations. Previously Anne Francis has used newspaper ads in Crosswinds and other publications to bring in new visitors.

The idea of developing an AAS web site was revisited. A proposal for this project was originally put forth by Lisa Huckell.

(continued on page 5)



## **Board Meeting Minutes continuation NM Heritage Preservation Week**

Anne Francis decorated and donated a carrying bag for the projector. Thanks Anne!

The issue of how many meetings to have this year will be discussed at the upcoming monthly meeting so that all members can participate. The By-laws state that we must have 12 issues of the newsletter, but we can have as few as 10 meetings per year.

**Proposed Changes:** New job descriptions of committees and officers are needed before the 2003 administrative year. Existing descriptions are outdated and two changes in duties were proposed at the meeting. First, the office of Vice-President should run from February to January in order to facilitate scheduling speakers over the holidays. Second, the responsibilities of the projector should be transferred from the Vice-President to the elected Director at Large.

### **Upcoming Events:**

New Mexico Heritage Preservation Week will be May 10<sup>th</sup> through the 18<sup>th</sup>. This year the Archaeology Fair will be October 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> in Silver City.

The Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe will be having an atlatl shoot on July 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup>.

A proposal was made to possibly assist Petroglyph National Monument at this year's State Fair. More information will follow after consultation with Park Service personnel.

The next board meeting is scheduled for April 7<sup>th</sup> at 7pm. All are invited to attend.

Respectfully submitted,

*Dara Saville*



### **Saturday May 18, 2002, 9 to 11:30 am**

Dr. Kurt Anschuetz, Program Director, Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes, will present a talk and slide presentation on "Landscapes, Cultural Properties, and Archaeological Resources," from the ancestral pueblo village of Piedras Marcadas. Kurt's discussion will consider how the residents of this old village and their descendants (the living Pueblo people of today), interact with the surrounding landscape, including Petroglyph National Monument, the Rio Grande Valley, and the Sandia Mountains. Open Space Assistant Superintendent, Dr. Matt Schmader, will be on hand to give an interpretation of the Piedras Marcadas Pueblo site. There will be an easy ¼ mile walk to the Piedras Marcadas Pueblo site.

### **Saturday May 18, 2002, 12:30-2 pm**

Albuquerque Open Space Assistant Superintendent, Dr. Matt Schmader, will lead a guided hike into the Piedras Marcadas Canyon unit of Petroglyph National Monument. This area contains one of the largest concentrations of petroglyphs within the monument. Matt will share his interpretation of these sacred images and related archaeological resources. Dr. Kurt Anschuetz, Program Director for the Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes, will be on hand to comment on the interpretation of cultural landscapes, and the continuing importance of the volcanic escarpment and petroglyphs to today's Indian, Hispano and Anglo communities. The hike will be easy to moderate. The trails in the canyon, although relatively flat, can be very sandy and make walking moderately strenuous. Total walking distance is 2-3 miles. Bring plenty of water, hats, sunscreen, and good hiking shoes or boots.

**Where and how to register for Events:** Registration for each event separately is required and the number of participants is limited. Call Cheryl Ford at Petroglyph National Monument: 505-899-0205 ext. 337 (Sunday through Thursday). Please, no children under the age of 12.

A map and instructions will be mailed to participant upon registration.

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

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

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

#### **ANNUAL DUES:**

Regular:	Individual \$20; Family \$25 or more
Sustaining:	Individual \$25; Family \$35 or more
Institutions:	\$8

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

**FIELD TRIPS:** as scheduled; see Newsletter

**SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS:** as scheduled - see Newsletter

#### **OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:**

President	Dave Brugge	881-8503
Vice President	Anne Francis	898-2163
Secretary	Dara Saville	248-1774
Treasurer	Jim Carson	242-1143
Director at Large	Milford Fletcher	286-3455
Director at Large	Karen Armstrong	294-8218

#### **STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRS**

Field & laboratory	Dick Bice	296-6303
Librarian	Ann Carson	242-1143
Ass't Librarian	Linda Yates	822-9536
Newsletter	Joan Fenicle	771-4006
	email joanf@worldnet.att.net	
	Fax: 771-4094	

#### **SPECIAL COMMITTEES**

Field Trips	Need Volunteer Chairperson	
Refreshments	Jacqueline Johnson	981-9861
	Luther Rivera	332-7208
Rock Art Projects	Helen Crotty	281-2136
Greeters	Ralph & Martha Brown	299-3055
Name Tags	Frankie Merkt	771-0815
Newsltr Assembly	Richard Holmes	286-3479
	Nancy Woodworth	281-2114
	Howell & Gwenn Poe	247-1533
	Joan Wilkes	856-1850
Audit Committee	Ralph Brown, chairman	
	Dick Bice, Phyllis Davis,	
	Janet and John Geohegan	



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

# *Newsletter*

VOLUME XXXVII, No. 4

US ISSN 0002 4953

APRIL 2002

**Nineteenth Century Geologists and Paleontologists in New Mexico**

**Spencer G. Lucas**

**New Mexico Museum of Natural History & Science**

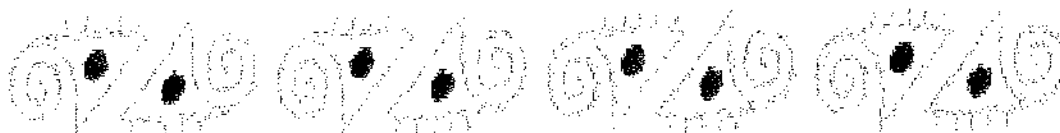
**April 16, 2002- 7:30 P.M.**

**Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Rd. NW**

Spencer G. Lucas is the leading New Mexican paleontologist of our day and is also a stratigrapher who specializes in the study of late Paleozoic, Mesozoic and early Cenozoic vertebrate fossils and continental deposits, particularly in the American Southwest. He has extensive field experience in the western United States as well as in northern Mexico, Costa Rica, Jamaica, Kazakhstan, Soviet Georgia and the People's Republic of China. He has published more than 500 scientific articles and co-edited 14 books as well as authoring three books. He has 12 years of museum experience and 17 years of teaching experience at the university level. He received his B.A. at the University of New Mexico and his M.S. and Ph.D. at Yale University. He is presently Curator of Paleontology & Geology at New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science.

The geological exploration of New Mexico began in 1853, when the French geologist Jules Marcou traversed the then territory from east to west as part of the Whipple expedition to find a transcontinental railroad route. Marcou was soon followed by John Strong Newberry, a member of the Macomb Expedition, who followed the Santa Fe Trail and then explored the geology of parts of northwestern New Mexico. These pre-Civil War geologists made a variety of perceptive observations of New Mexico geology and collected the first fossils from the state that were reported in the scientific literature.

However, it was not until after the Civil War that a concerted effort to collect fossils in New Mexico began. This started with Edward Drinker Cope, who collected fossils in northern New Mexico in 1874 as a member of the Wheeler Expedition of the U. S. Army. Cope's collections, and subsequent collecting by his hired collector, David Baldwin, revealed a rich and scientifically significant record of fossil reptiles and mammals in northern New Mexico. The work of Cope thus brought New Mexico's fossil record international importance and established the scientific interest in the state's fossils that has made it a mecca for paleontologists for more than a century.





## Minutes of March 19th Meeting

Vice President Anne Francis presided over the meeting, as Dave was at home with the flu. The minutes from last month's meeting were accepted as published.

There were two guests in attendance: Andy from Tijeras and Jill from Albuquerque. The Society also has two new members: Sam and Kate Smith.

Refreshments were provided by Peter McKenna.

The question of whether to have meetings in the typically low attended months of July and August was discussed with various opinions on the matter. (The by-laws state that we must have a minimum of 10 meetings per year.) A move to cancel both meetings was put forth but challenged by Dick Bice and others, who felt that AAS would lose momentum with a two month break. Ann Carson pointed out that the Society would save money by canceling meetings, and a proposal was made to move the annual picnic to one of those months. Jerry Brody put forth a motion to cancel the August meeting only and this was approved by a majority vote by members in attendance. With this vote, we will meet in July but not in August. The matter of the annual picnic will be discussed at the next board meeting on April 9th.

The Albuquerque Museum is currently featuring the exhibit "The Road to Aztlan". Any members interested in having a guided tour of this exhibit should see Anne Francis. There was a sign up sheet available at the meeting. The date remains to be decided, but is expected to be a Sunday in April.

Jack made an announcement regarding the Albuquerque Archaeological Days program, which was introduced during last month's meeting. Lynn Sebastian will be leading this program and AAS will also be involved. During the kick-off meeting on Wednesday April 17th at the Plaza del Sol Building, AAS will provide a display focusing on current rock art projects at Creston and Petroglyph National Monument along with membership forms and newsletters for recruiting new members. Jack will set up

the display at the April AAS meeting (the day prior to the kick-off meeting) for all of us to see. If anyone is interested in volunteering to help out with attending this display on April 17th, please contact Jack Francis.

### Committee Reports:

Treasury: Jim says pay your dues! A new membership list will be out in April and those who have not renewed their membership will not be included on the list.

Library: Ann mentioned Fletch's suggestion of storing the digital data being collected through the Petroglyph National Monument rock art survey at our library.

Field Trips: nothing to report.

Rock Art Projects: Helen says April 6th is the next date targeted for work at Creston. Jack reported that work at Petroglyph is back on track again after a long and cold winter. Crews are working in the back of Rinconada Canyon and gearing up for moving into the rugged kilometers 1 and 2 in the south end of the monument.

Field and Lab: Dick had nothing to report.

Membership: Dara was appointed chairperson of this new committee during the last board meeting. In an effort to broaden membership and attract more students, introductory packets were sent out to eight UNM student organizations (five graduate and three undergraduate). The packets included a letter stating our mission and describing the various opportunities for students within the organization, along with a membership form and a copy of our latest newsletter. The organizations that received this mailing are the graduate student organizations in the departments of Art and Art History, History, Geography, Anthropology, and American Studies as well as the undergraduate organizations for residence halls, honors society, and Anthropology. All of these organizations will be given a one year free subscription to our newsletter.

Joan announced that the SAA meeting is taking place this week in Denver and this year's Crabtree Award goes to Dick Bice. Congratulations Dick!

(continued page 4)





## ***March Speaker, Marian Rodee, on Navajo Weaving***

Marian Rodee, Research Associate at the School of American Research and MIAC, gave a talk on the Navajo weaving tradition. In doing so, she provided a brief history on the art, a description of the weaving process, and also a discussion on the various styles that have developed over the years.

According to Spanish accounts, the Navajo were weaving by the early 18<sup>th</sup> century. Textiles at that time were trade items created to be worn as garments, such as the "chief's blanket". This was an expensive trade item that was often acquired by Plains tribes. Unlike Pueblo clothing that is created from many sections sewn together, Navajo items were originally created from a single piece. Use of the loom to create Navajo weavings was adopted from Pueblo neighbors, who sought refuge with them during the Pueblo Revolt that began in 1680. The earliest known Navajo weavings date to the late 1700s or early 1800s and were found in Massacre Cave in Canyon de Chelly. Unfortunately, these textiles were found by dealers, who cut them into pieces and sold them as treasures. Later textiles were created for use as rugs and saddle blankets and show influence from settlers that poured into the region.

Making a Navajo weaving begins with the wool preparation. According to Marian, 60% of the time involved in the process of rug making is devoted to preparing the wool. Navajo weavers do not use a spinning wheel, as was introduced at Fort Defiance. Instead they use a spindle. When the wool is ready for dyeing, it is removed from the spindle and the color is applied. Natural dyes are typically produced with plant materials such as indigo (blue), prickly pear (red), rabbitbrush (yellow), or a combination of colors. Men build the looms and weaving tools and women create the textiles one section at a time.

Various styles within the Navajo weaving tradition have evolved over the years. Marian discussed the Classic style; influences from the Pueblos, Spanish and Anglos; and the Pictorial style. The Classic style is typified by a continuous pattern without borders in white, blue, and red colors. Basket designs are often incorpo-

rated into these weavings. Weavings from the Classic period are dated primarily through analysis of dyes. Early textiles used dyes produced from cactus insects, while later pieces made after 1857 typically utilized a wider array of colors through contact with English settlers. Pueblo influence is seen in a format where width is greater than the length. Later Spanish influence can be identified in textiles with an elongated format and a design that incorporates borders and a seam down the center. A central pattern and the zigzag motif typify English influence. Later weavings are considerably larger and intended for use as floor rugs or saddle blankets (as indicated by fringed edges), rather than garments. Dyes from this later period are prepared colors such as the Germantown yarn. Weavings incorporating these bright colors are often referred to as "eye dazzlers". Influence from the railroad is also apparent in Navajo weaving as homesteaders brought in quilts with baby block patterns. These patterns are evident in Navajo weavings, such as the wedding quilt, in which the bride's friends each make one square to represent their family design. Trading posts also become centers of style in historic times. Distinct styles evolved from the Crystal, Two Gray Hills, and Hubbell trading posts. These regional styles have become somewhat obscured as the trading posts dissolved and people became more mobile in the 1900s. Around this time, the pictorial style was developing. This style involves more representational images in the weavings. Depictions include reservation roads, ranch symbols, scenes of Monument Valley, the moon landing, and even space vehicles. Through this look at an evolving art tradition, we see the changing influences, which were incorporated into the Navajo world.

### ***Audit Committee gives approval***

The Audit Committee met on March 26, 2002 to review the books of the Albuquerque Archeology Society for calendar year 2001. The books appear to be in order and follow all accepted accounting procedures.

Respectfully submitted by The Audit Committee  
Ralph Brown, Chair  
Janet Geohegan, John Geohegan



## ***In memory of Anna "Nan" Bain Dick Bice given Crabtree Award***

Anna "Nan" Bain, 92, of Albuquerque died on February 25, 2002.

Originally from Washington, D.C., Nan met and married her husband Jim there in 1929. They moved to Albuquerque in 1956 after his retirement as a Colonel from the US Army. They joined ASNM in 1963 and were founding members of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society. Between 1972, when Jim Bain directed the first ever ASNM Rock Art Field School, and 1988, Nan was the "Director's Director", smoothing the bumps in the road, dealing with the complex logistics of 30-person field schools, and making the field school experience a "must repeat" event for many dozens of participants. Jim and Nan explored rock art in the Southwest, Europe and South Africa. They were a team and were honored as a team, receiving the (NM) Governor's Award of Honor for Historic Preservation, a Certificate of Appreciation from the NM State Legislature for establishing both the original Petroglyph Park in Albuquerque and the ASNM Rock Art Field School. Finally, posthumously for Jim, they received the Conservation and Preservation Award of the American Rock Art Research Association. Vol. 12 of the ASNM Papers in Honor of... (1986) is in Jim's name, but it was for Nan also. In recent years Nan became less involved with archaeology and rock art, instead throwing her energy into humanitarian and church-related activities. But she never lost touch with her many friends from the rock art field school days and her house, hospitality, and warm friendship brought that memorable past into the present until the very end. Nan is survived by 2 children, 3 grand-children, 8 great-grand-children, and many friends and admirers.

## ***Continuation of March minutes***

Thanks were offered to Dara for publishing the minutes from the last board meeting.

Upcoming dates to remember: April 9<sup>th</sup> is the next board meeting. May 3-5 is the ASNM meeting in Farmington.

Respectfully submitted,

*Dara Saville*

At the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology business meeting on Friday, March 22, a number of awards were presented. Our own Richard A. Bice was the recipient of the Crabtree Award. This award honors an outstanding avocationist who has made numerous contributions to research and preservation of our national heritage, as well as to the education of the public. The text reads as follows:

**Crabtree Award—Recipient: Richard A. Bice**

The 2002 SAA Crabtree Award is presented to Richard A. Bice of Albuquerque, New Mexico. Mr. Bice is a retired engineer with a distinguished career at Los Alamos and Sandia National Laboratories in the development of nuclear weapons, environmental testing equipment, and solar energy. Serving two terms on the Albuquerque City Commission and other boards, he was instrumental in establishing the Museum of Albuquerque and the New Mexico Museum of Natural History. As a charter member of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society (AAS) and a long-term Trustee of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM), he established the ASNM amateur certification program in 1972. As Field Supervisor and Director of the ASNM Field School, he became known as a meticulous archaeologist who maintains the highest standards of fieldwork, analysis, and reporting. Through his efforts, AAS and ASNM have cooperated with university and federal agency research projects. He has published over 20 articles and monographs detailing his research on various Basketmaker, Pueblo, and Hispanic communities. His contribution to American archaeology includes published research, amateur education, and development of two wonderful museums for the education of children and the general public.

Dick makes an excellent model for other members of AAS and ASNM. To receive national recognition from our leading professional organization is quite an honor and we should be very proud to have him as a member of our organizations.



## ***Review of Diehl & LeBlanc book by J.J. Brody***

Michael W. Diehl and Steven A. LeBlanc, *Early Pithouse Villages of the Mimbres Valley and Beyond*. Papers of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Vol. 83. Cambridge, Mass., 2001. 144 pp. \$30.00, Paper.

The Mimbres Valley of Southwestern New Mexico is well known for the painted pottery made in that part of the world during the Classic Mimbres period (AD 1000 to 1150). During the early years of the 20th century that art acted as a magnet, first attracting local amateur collectors, then museum and university based archaeologists, and finally, wealthy art collectors and the dealers who supply them. It acted like a mind-altering drug generating a kind of gold-fever that seduced scholars from their calling and blinded them to their responsibilities. Like guilt-plagued alcoholics avoiding once favored watering holes, archaeologists from the late 1930s to the early 1970s avoided the Mimbres Valley, leaving it to local collectors and, by the late 1960s, to commercial pot-hunters.

All of that changed when Steven LeBlanc, then with UCLA and the Mimbres Foundation, and Harry Shafer of the Department of Anthropology, Texas A.& M University, began a new era of research-oriented field work in the Mimbres Valley that continues to this day. This thin monograph is only the latest of many important contributions to the science of anthropology and the archaeology of the Southwest that have, improbably, emerged from the vandal-ridden, archaeologically battered Mimbres Valley during the last quarter century. The focus here is on the earliest sedentary agriculturalists of the region during the time they first started making pottery and building villages. Two of the Early Pithouse period (AD 200-600) villages are described, McAnally and Thompson, both partially excavated in the 1970s and reported on previously, but never before in such great analytical detail. But much more valuable even than the descriptive details are the incisive discussions about the transition from the semi-sedentism of the late Archaic horticultural horizon to the essentially sedentary beginnings of the Mimbres Mogollon tradition. The clearly stated methodo-

logical descriptions of particular places are seamlessly interwoven with analyses that contextualize the Mimbres Valley sites within the framework of the emerging Mogollon societies. If nothing else, the descriptive data provide tools that can be used to systematically and objectively evaluate the assumptions and conclusions made by the authors.

The well-illustrated volume is organized into eleven short chapters and an appendix. I found the first four chapters and the very last one among the most provocative and useful for these provide the environmental, conceptual and intellectual contexts for discussing issues such as population dynamics. Other readers are likely to find the chapters that detail closely reasoned analyses of the various classes of materials recovered from the sites of greater interest. This is, after all, a well-rounded monograph.

### ***New Site Steward, NM Historic Preservation***

"On February 18<sup>th</sup>, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division appointed Art Krupicz the new Statewide Site Steward Program Coordinator. Art earned both a B.A. and M.A. in archaeology, from the start taking the unusual step of focusing his research specifically on archaeological public outreach. "Art is very excited about the prospects for the Site Steward Program and has already seen strong interest from across the state. He says, 'I look forward to meeting the members of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society and working with them to create unique opportunities for both archaeologists and interested laypersons. Over the coming weeks, I will put most of my time into meeting those who are interested in the program. Feel free to call me at 827-6324 or send email to [akrupicz@oca.state.nm.us](mailto:akrupicz@oca.state.nm.us)."

### ***Tribute to Kit Sargeant at Bookworks***

Earth Day at Bookworks on Rio Grande Blvd will be celebrated on Monday, 22 April, at 7:00 PM with a tribute to Kit Sargeant. It is open to all, but those who wish to speak about Kit should call Lindsey at 344-8139.

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

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	Fax: 771-4094	

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	Nancy Woodworth	281-2114
	Howell & Gwenn Poe	247-1533
	Joan Wilkes	856-1850
Audit Committee	Ralph Brown, chairman	
	Dick Bice, Phyllis Davis,	
	Janet and John Geohagan	



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

# Newsletter

VOLUME XXXVII, No. 5

US ISSN 0002 4953

MAY 2002

## Taking Charge in Chaco

Lynne Sebastian, Archaeologist  
Program Director, SRI Foundation

May 21, 2002- 7:30 P.M.

Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Rd. NW

Lynne Sebastian is an archaeologist specializing in the American Southwest. Her fieldwork, carried out in New Mexico, Colorado, Utah, and Arizona, has included nearly the full range of Anasazi development from Basketmaker III through Pueblo III. In addition to excavation and survey reports, her publications include an overview of the archaeology of southeastern New Mexico, a book on archaeological uses of predictive modeling, and various articles on Chacoan archaeology and historic preservation. She is the author of *The Chaco Anasazi*, published by Cambridge University Press, a book about the political and economic structure of the Chaco system.

Dr. Sebastian received her Ph.D. from the University of New Mexico in 1988. She worked for the Office of Contract Archeology at the University from 1981-1987, then with the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Division from 1987-1999. During her tenure with HPD, Dr. Sebastian served as Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, State Archaeologist, and State Historic Preservation Officer. In 1999 she received the Government Award from the American Cultural Resources Association.

Dr. Sebastian is a program director with the SRI Foundation, a nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing historic preservation through education, training, technical assistance, and research. Dr. Sebastian teaches continuing professional education courses in cultural resource management and provides technical assistance in legal compliance and historic preservation issues for government and private clients. She also holds an adjunct assistant professorship in the Department of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico and is the President-elect of the Society for American Archaeology.

For more than 100 years, archaeologists have been studying the unique cultural developments that centered on what is now Chaco Culture National Historical Park. The cultural elaboration and investment in construction in Chaco Canyon and in apparently related communities that are referred to as Chacoan Outliers have given rise to many competing interpretations and explanations. One of the basic questions that is still unresolved among Chacoan scholars is the nature of social and political organization within Chacoan society. Dr. Sebastian will describe the evidence for political and social complexity at Chaco and discuss some of the competing interpretations of Chacoan political organization.



## Minutes of April 16th Meeting

President Dave Brugge presided over the meeting and welcomed all members and guests. Guests at the meeting included Michael Fleece, Lee Graham from the UNM Anthropological Society, and Rick Lemler.

The minutes from the March meeting were accepted as published.

### Committee Reports:

- Jim says pay your dues! The new membership list was sent out last month and if you did not appear on the list, your annual dues were not received.
- Nothing from the Newsletter staff.
- Nothing from the Library.
- Nothing from Field and Lab.
- Rock art: Helen reported that work at Creston has begun for the new field season. A group worked on Saturday April 6<sup>th</sup>. Also Jack reported that crews are once again making good progress at Petroglyph National Monument. They have been at work for four straight weeks now that the winter chill is gone. Two crews remain in Rinconada Canyon and the rest of the volunteers are down at the Mesa Prieta in the south end of the monument. This marks the entry into the last two kilometers (out of 28) on the west mesa escarpment. Anyone interested in joining the crews should contact Jack or come out to the monument at 8:30am Wednesday mornings.
- Nothing from the Membership Committee.

Joan made some announcements regarding the Elizabeth Garrett scholarship award at Western Michigan University and this year's Crabtree Award. The scholarship went to an Anthropology student named Jane Blumefield, who conducted work identifying and cataloguing artifacts at Fort St. Joseph in Indiana. Also the SAA Crabtree Award went to Dick Bice. A text on Dick's achievements and award was available at the meeting.

The matter of the annual picnic was revisited. Since the August meeting will be cancelled, moving the picnic to this month was suggested. The idea of having our picnic at the Pecos

Conference (August 8-11) was discussed and a decision was made not to do that due to various complications. (Jerry pointed out the difficulty in scheduling time for a picnic in the midst of the conference and Helen noted that many of us enjoy spending time with long distance friends during the conference.) Therefore, the picnic will occur at another time, which remains undecided.

Jack set up a display pertaining to AAS rock art recording activities and was available for all to see at the meeting. The display will be used at the Archaeology Days kick-off meeting on April 17<sup>th</sup> at the Plaza del Sol building (at 2<sup>nd</sup> and Roma) in downtown Albuquerque. The left panel shows activities at Creston, while the right panel focuses on work at Petroglyph NM. The middle panel provides graphic and text explanations of GPS and GIS technology used in both projects.

For those of you who may be interested in seeing first hand how AAS conducts these rock art projects, there will be a field and office demonstration at Petroglyph National Monument on Saturday May 11<sup>th</sup> from 9:00-11:00am. As part of this demonstration, you will see how field crews collect data in Rinconada Canyon and return to the office to learn how the data is processed and archived. A demonstration of analyses that can be done using this data in a Geographic Information System (GIS) will also be provided. This activity is part of the Albuquerque Archaeological Days Program and anyone interested can obtain more information through Dara (899-0205, x341).

### Other upcoming events include:

- On June 8<sup>th</sup> at Civic Plaza there will be an exhibit of cultural materials excavated by AAS from the Mandell Site, which was a railroad era dump. This exhibit is also part of the Albuquerque Archaeological Days Program organized by Lynn Sebastian.
- There will be a tribute to Kit Sargeant on Monday April 22<sup>nd</sup> at Bookworks on Rio Grande Blvd. (in the Dietz Farm Plaza next to Flying Star Café).

(Continued on Page 5)



# Minutes of April 9th Board Meeting

In attendance were Dave Brugge, Jim Carson, Dick Bice, Milford Fletcher, Anne Francis, Karen Armstrong, and Dara Saville.

## Committee Reports:

- Jim reported that the AAS books had been audited and a minor \$4 error was discovered related to interest on the savings account. Also during the last board meeting, we discussed how our \$500 donation to the ASNM scholarship fund would be made. Ultimately the board decided to apply half the amount to the endowment and half toward the current scholarships. However, this allocation was reconsidered due to a program where endowment donations are matched. Dick suggested that AAS allow ASNM the flexibility of how to apply the \$500 donation. The board agreed to this and Jim will send out the check promptly. Another note from Jim: the new membership list is coming out this month. If you are not on it that means your dues were not received.
- No news from the Library. However, the question of how AAS library books are acquired was addressed. Most new additions in recent years have been acquired through reviews for publishing companies.
- Nothing from the Newsletter staff.
- Nothing from Field and Lab.
- Nothing from the Membership Committee. Recent efforts to expand membership have resulted in few new members, so far.

The Albuquerque Community Foundation sends thanks to AAS for the Kit Sargeant donation.

Dick announced that Lynn Sebastian, who is organizing the upcoming Albuquerque Archaeological Days Program, asked him for artifacts from the salvage archaeology project in Civic Plaza. This project, conducted by AAS in the early 1970s, dealt with a railroad era dumpsite from the 1880-90s.

## Upcoming events:

- Albuquerque Archaeology Days begins next week (as of this meeting). AAS will have a display panel at the kick-off meeting Wednesday, April 17<sup>th</sup> at the Plaza del Sol

building downtown.

- Heritage Preservation Week is May 10-18.
- This year's Pecos Conference will be in Pecos and begins on August 8<sup>th</sup>. There is a call for volunteers and/or donations to facilitate the meeting. Anyone interested should contact Judy Reed at 505-757-6414, x226 or send checks (payable to Pecos Conference 2002) to Pecos Conference 2002, P.O. Box 418, Pecos, NM 87552.

Reminder to all AAS members: This year's August meeting will be cancelled due to low attendance. As a result of this cancellation, nominations will be held during the July meeting.

Anne Francis organized a docent guided tour of the Road to Aztlan exhibit at the Albuquerque Museum. She reported a good showing of 17 people for the tour that took place on Sunday April 7<sup>th</sup>. Since the docent was late, Jerry Brody filled in for the group.

The board discussed changes to existing job descriptions. Approved changes include shifting post office related duties from the Secretary to the Treasurer and moving the task of preparing the membership directory from the Secretary to the Treasurer.

Luther informed Anne that he was too busy as of late to continue assisting with refreshments at the monthly meetings. Anne suggested that each month's refreshment provider be the assistant for that meeting. With that, no one person would have the responsibility every month. The other option is to find a new assistant to replace Luther. Any volunteers?

Jim announced that TACA (the owner of the Lab building) inquired about using our bulk mailing account in exchange for reduced rent at the Lab. Maintaining a bulk mailing account requires a \$100 annual fee that would not be justified for TACA since they have few bulk mailings each year. Jim has checked into this and feels confident that this is legal. The board voted to approve TACA's use of our bulk mailing account in exchange for reduced rent, pending certainty that this agreement would be legal. (Continued on Page 5)



## ***April Speaker, Spencer Lucas, Paleontology and Geology of NM***

Dr. Lucas, Curator of Paleontology and Geology at the New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science, gave a talk on the history of Paleontology and Geology in New Mexico. His talk focused on the contributions of two early scientists, what they discovered, and why their discoveries were important.

Geology is an integral part of New Mexico's history. Many early settlers came here to exploit the mineral wealth that lay under the surface of New Mexico's rugged landscape. This mineral wealth came in the form of gold, copper, silver, zinc, and lead. These varied geologic resources have continued to influence settlement patterns in modern times as the search for energy sources such as coal, gas, oil, and uranium became the focus of 20<sup>th</sup> century resource exploration and extraction. Due to the value of these minerals, geologic studies have been driven largely by economic opportunities.

Initial geologic studies in New Mexico began with Jules Marcou, who came to the state in 1853. Marcou was born in France in 1824 and trained with the famous geologist Werner. Since the Spanish never found the gold and other riches in New Mexico that they so feverishly sought throughout the New World and because Geology as a science did not exist until 1800, Marcou generated the first scientific information regarding New Mexico's geology. He was able to do this by joining the US Army Corps of Topographical Engineers, Whipple survey crew, which was looking for a railroad route west. The expedition included biologists and geologists to document resources and as part of this crew, Marcou traveled across New Mexico from Tucumcari to the Pecos River Valley to the Galisteo Basin to Albuquerque through the Rio Puerco to Laguna and El Malpais and on to the Zuni Mountains. The expedition left New Mexico near Zuni Pueblo. As the survey crew passed along the 35<sup>th</sup> parallel in 1853, Marcou mapped the geology and captured the basic geologic structure of the region.

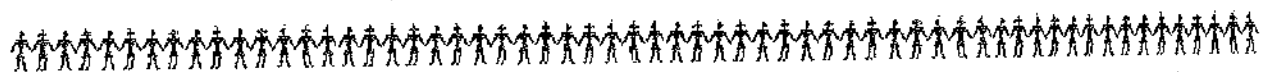
Marcou also collected fossils, which told him something about the age of rocks in New Mexico. He found similar stratigraphy in New Mex-

ico and Europe and consequently the oyster fossils he found in the blue clay of Pyramid Mountain near Tucumcari lead him to a misconception that the High Plains were underlain by rocks of Jurassic age. Although his work was accurate in most regards, he did make some errors, for example, in judging the formations of the Jemez, Sandia, and Rocky Mountains, which Marcou believed to be formed from the same geologic processes. When the expedition returned, the government demanded that Marcou turn over his field notes. William Phipps Blake got a hold of Marcou's notes and published the data. This enraged Marcou, who returned to France in 1858 to publish writings on the geology of North America.

Shortly thereafter Edward Drinker Cope, an accomplished Paleontologist, came to New Mexico in 1874. Cope was born into a wealthy Pennsylvania Quaker family in 1840 and although he had no advanced degrees, he had published an extraordinary number of academic articles during his lifetime. He came to New Mexico on a US Army Corps of Topographical Engineers expedition lead by George Wheeler. The goal of the expedition was to search for resources in the Rio Chama and Rio Grande Valleys. Unlike Marcou, Cope was not paid by the US government. He paid his own way and consequently had no trouble holding on to his data. This also enabled Cope to separate from the expedition and explore areas of his interest. Cope left the survey crew and explored the fossil rich lands of the San Juan Basin and Gallinas area. Near Regina he found a treasure trove of Eocene mammals including 50 to 60 new genera of animals.

Marcou and Cope were among the first trained scientists to come to New Mexico and subsequently drew attention to the subsurface wealth of the state. Marcou came to verify the Wernerian model of geology and ended up generating substantial controversy among his peers while creating international interest in the geology of New Mexico. Cope uncovered one of the most fossil rich areas of the American west, which resulted in an international fever for fossils.





## Continuation of April minutes      Continuation of Board minutes

- This year's ASNMM meeting will be from May 3<sup>rd</sup>-5<sup>th</sup> in Farmington. The conference schedule includes a social gathering and registration on Friday, presentations of papers and an evening banquet and lecture by the Bandelier Speaker John Stein on Saturday, and field trips on Sunday. Field trips this year include Chaco Canyon, Aztec Ruins, Salmon Ruins, a trip to the pueblitos of the Dineta, and a visit to an open site on a private ranch. Applications and information are available through Jerry (jjbrody@unm.edu).

Joan requested that the preceding information regarding the annual ASNMM meeting be made available in our April edition of the newsletter in upcoming years. This will help our members plan for the conference.

Volunteers for this year's Pecos Conference are needed. Please refer to Upcoming Events in the Minutes of the Board Meeting for details.

Thanks to the Crotty's for providing the refreshments for tonight's meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

*Dara Saville*

### NM Archaeology Fair - Silver City

The Ninth Annual New Mexico Archaeology Fair will be held in Gough Park in Silver City as a two-day outdoor event on Friday, October 4, noon-5, and on Saturday October 5, 9-5. The Fair provides an opportunity for archaeologists to showcase projects and activities in New Mexico or the greater Southwest New Mexico area in particular. The focus is "Había Una Vez...Once Upon a Time...in Southwest New Mexico" with an emphasis on what's been learned - and what remains to be learned - in Southwest New Mexico and adjacent Arizona, Texas, and Mexico. For more information contact Glenna Dean, New Mexico State Archaeologist, (505) 827-3989, (505) 827-6338 fax emailto:gdean@oca.state.nm.us

Anne reported that our free monthly ads in Crosswinds, the Alibi, and the Albuquerque Journal have generated some new visitors to meetings.

AAS has received requests for an electronic edition of the newsletter. Some members, who live on rural postal routes outside the Albuquerque city limits, have reported untimely delivery of the paper edition. The request was for upcoming speaker announcements to be made electronically, so that our more distant members receive the information in time to attend the meeting. No decision was reached regarding how to address this problem.

The National Park Service is looking for volunteers to work on archaeological projects. If you are interested contact the NPS volunteer coordinator at P.O. Box 729, Santa Fe, NM 87504 or call El Malpais (505-988-6805) or Bandelier (505-988-6779).

Respectfully submitted,

*Dara Saville*

### Elizabeth Garrett Scholarship

The Elizabeth Garrett scholarship was awarded to an anthropology student this year. The recipient was Janie Bloomfield. She is a senior majoring in Anthropology with an emphasis in archaeology. She is a non-traditional student who raised her family before starting college. Janie was the recipient of an Undergraduate Research and Creative Activities award this year and her poster won \$50 at the award ceremony held last Friday at the Bernhard Center. It outlined her work on Ft. St. Joseph in Niles Michigan. She has worked closely on this project with Dr. Michael Nassaney and also was a student in the field school at this site last spring session. Essentially her project was identification, cataloging and cross-referencing of artifacts pertaining to Ft. St. Jo. This collection is located at the Northern Indiana Center for History in South Bend Indiana.

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

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

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

**ANNUAL DUES:**

Regular:	Individual \$20; Family \$25 or more
Sustaining:	Individual \$25; Family \$35 or more
Institutions:	\$8

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

**FIELD TRIPS:** as scheduled; see Newsletter

**SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS:** as scheduled - see Newsletter

**OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:**

President	Dave Brugge	881-8503
Vice President	Anne Francis	898-2163
Secretary	Dara Saville	248-1774
Treasurer	Jim Carson	242-1143
Director at Large	Milford Fletcher	286-3455
Director at Large	Karen Armstrong	294-8218

**STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRS**

Field & laboratory	Dick Bice	296-6303
Librarian	Ann Carson	242-1143
Ass't Librarian	Linda Yates	822-9536
Newsletter	Joan Fenicle	771-4006
	email joanf@worldnet.att.net	
	Fax: 771-4094	

**SPECIAL COMMITTEES**

Field Trips	Need Volunteer Chairperson	
Refreshments	Jacqueline Johnson	981-9861
	Luther Rivera	332-7208
Rock Art Projects	Helen Crotty	281-2136
Greeters	Ralph & Martha Brown	299-3055
Name Tags	Frankie Merkt	771-0815
Newsltr Assembly	Richard Holmes	286-3479
	Nancy Woodworth	281-2114
	Howell & Gwenn Poe	247-1533
	Joan Wilkes	856-1850
Audit Committee	Ralph Brown, chairman	
	Dick Bice, Phyllis Davis,	
	Janet and John Geohegan	



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

# *Newsletter*

VOLUME XXXVII, No. 6

US ISSN 0002 4953

JUNE 2002

## **Rock Art of South Africa**

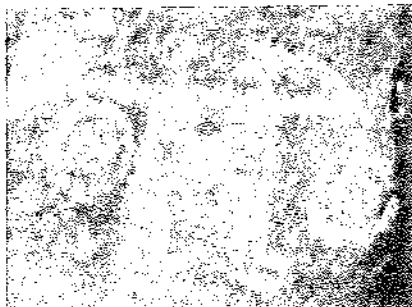
**Dr. Milord Fletcher, Retired, National Park Service**

**June 18, 2002– 7:30 P.M.**

**Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Rd. NW**

The rock art paintings of South Africa are well known and often visited, but the Bushman etchings and petroglyphs, some dated as old as 10,000 years BP, have not been given the same attention. In 1997 a number of caves, rock art, and paleolithic sites were visited and photographed. Many of the painted bushman sites show human figures fighting, hunting, or dancing while most of the engraved or pecked sites depict primarily animals and few humans. Most investigators now interpret much of the bushman rock art as having shamanistic origins but some is believed to reflect parts of traditional legends. Since the primary purpose of the trip was to explore wild caves and the speaker is a professional wildlife biologist, short discussions of the wildlife and caves will be included along with the rock art

Dr. Milford Fletcher is retired from the National Park Service where he was the Chief Scientist of the Southwest Region for 18 years. During the last 5 years of his career he created, staffed, and supervised the National Park Service Intermountain GIS Center at the University of New Mexico. Although he is formally trained in animal ecology, he has had a deep interest in rock art for many years. He visited and advised the Ministry of Culture of France on preservation techniques in Lascaux, and in 1991 was the Scientific Advisor to the Indian state of Maharashtra to develop a conservation and tourism enhancement plan for the Cave Temples of Ajanta and Ellora. In addition to India and France, he has visited and photographed rock art sites in Turkey, South Africa, Ukraine and North America.



*Petroglyph, Three Rivers, New Mexico*



## Minutes of May 21st Meeting

President Dave Brugge presided over the meeting and welcomed guests. Visitors at the evening's meeting included Andy Rutkiewicz, Cheryl Mulholland, Joe Burwinle, Jim Barausky, Barney and Mary Thorpe, Chuck and Gerri Warner, and new members Sid and Nan Simpson.

The minutes from last month's meeting stand as published.

### Committee Reports:

- Jim Carson had nothing to report for the Treasury.
- Newsletter issues: Starting July 1<sup>st</sup> there will be rate changes for the postage. Along with the new rates, new regulations apply. Anything within the scan zone must be moved or eliminated and staples are no longer acceptable.
- Ann Carson had nothing from the Library.
- For Field and Lab, Dick Bice reported that the 1998 ASA report, which was the first report created entirely on a computer, had some graphics-related problems. Dick noted that the printers used by commercial operations created inconsistencies and that anyone creating such reports in the future should be advised to calibrate their graphics against the specific commercial printer being used for reproduction. Frequently test prints come out much lighter than the monitor shows them.
- Jack Francis reported that the rock art project at Petroglyph NM was in full swing with crews heading out into the field every Wednesday morning at 8am. Helen was not in attendance to report on the Creston project; Jack noted that crews had not been working recently.
- Dara Saville had nothing new to report from the Membership Committee.

Upcoming activities for the Albuquerque Archaeology Days: Phyl Davis is working on an exhibit regarding the AAS excavation under Civic Plaza for the Downtown/Old town walking tour. The event will be a self-guided walking/driving tour that starts at Civic Plaza on Saturday June 8<sup>th</sup> from 9am to noon. There will be various archaeologists and exhibits along the

way including the one by Phyl. This event is sponsored by the SRI Foundation and a brochure was available at the meeting for those interested in any of the Albuquerque Archaeology Days events.

Tonight's refreshments were provided by the Carsons.

### New Field Work Opportunity:

Arnold Sargent is requesting assistance from AAS with CRM work related to creating a new sewer line on his property. Dave Brugge has discussed this project with AAS Board Members, who approved AAS involvement in the work. The new work on the sewer line will involve excavation around what may be the most interesting part of the site, which was previously excavated in part by Kit Sargent. Paul Knight described the site as having 5 occupation levels ranging from Archaic to Glaze E (1650). The site includes room blocks dating to AD 1300 and the new excavation will proceed along some of these rooms. Because many burials have been previously discovered near the main house structure, more are expected to be uncovered. AAS is looking for excavators and a primary investigator. (See Minutes of the May 23<sup>rd</sup> Board Meeting for updates.)

Karen Armstrong announced that when the fire restrictions are lifted, new field trips will be planned.

Congratulations to Richard Holmes for his new job as Archaeologist for the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island! Cake was provided for the celebration.

Dolores announced two new additions to the Library. One book by Tom Windes on Anasazi Occupation is being reviewed by Milford Fletcher. The other is this year's ASNM collection of essays in honor of Teddy Lou and Francis Stickney. You can receive a complimentary copy of this book by joining ASNM for a \$25 yearly membership fee. As an added incentive for new ASNM members you will also receive last year's edition in honor of Phyl Davis.

Respectfully submitted, *Dara Saville*



## *April Speaker, Lynne Sebastian, Taking Charge in Chaco*

The famous culture of Chaco Canyon is based in the San Juan Basin and surrounded by mountains. The yearly average rainfall is a scant 8 inches and the growing season is only 150 days. These factors are insufficient for growing corn, essential to the prehistoric agricultural communities of the Four Corners. Given these harsh conditions common to the San Juan Basin, one of Chaco's greatest mysteries has always been how they survived.

Early agricultural communities developed a number of techniques to overcome these conditions. They captured water to supplement insufficient rainfall. They diverted side drainages and directed flows onto nearby agricultural fields. They also settled themselves in small cluster communities of 1 or 2 extended families to avoid overtaxing natural resources.

While these practices were common during the early agricultural period, a new pattern begins to emerge in the San Juan Basin during the late AD 800s. The scale, size, and height of rooms become unified and Great Houses such as Penasco Blanco, Chetro Kettle, and Pueblo Bonito are built. Later in the 1000s more additions in the form of grid pattern room blocks are built on to these enormous complexes. These large structures display few domestic features, adding to the mystery of Chaco. To make these Great Houses, an estimated 200,000 wooden support beams were needed and taken from the Chuska Mountains over 70 kilometers away. Another feature associated with the Great House settlements is the Great Kiva, with at least one per house.

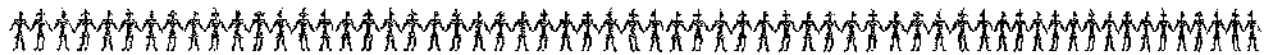
Architecture was not the only change to come about during this time. Trash mounds contain large amounts of construction debris, broken pots, food, bones, and are underlain by plaster floors. Elaborate water control features such as dams and canal systems are created. An extensive trade network brought in exotic items such as shells from the West Coast, parrots and copper bells from Mesoamerica, and ceramic vessels and turquoise from distant communities in the Southwest. Also elaborate ceremonial and calendric systems begin to emerge. For

example, at Fajada Butte and equinox and solstice marker was created in which a dagger of light pierces a spiral petroglyph. A system of Chacoan Outliers begins to surround the Canyon, some close by and others as distant as the San Francisco Mountains in Arizona. These outliers all have traits similar to those found at Chaco Canyon, such as masonry styles, Great Houses, and Great Kivas. Another mysterious phenomenon associated with Chaco is the road network, which stretched in all directions from the Canyon in straight lines across flats and up and over mesas. These roads are 9 meters wide in some places.

Around AD 1130 all of this stops. Chaco Canyon and other settlements are abandoned. Between 1130 and 1160 there was an extended drought and populations relocated to higher elevations. This event is coupled with violence as evidenced by archaeological remains. By 1170 to 1180 the Chaco periphery is inhabited, but the center remains uninhabited. It was not until 1830 that an army expedition chasing Navajo rediscovered Chaco Canyon. During the late 1800s, the Wetherill excavations began at Pueblo Bonito and later Hewitt began his work at Chetro Kettle. By the 1970s the National Park Service began excavations at Pueblo Alto and found a large cooking facility but few artifacts.

Many researchers have tried to unravel the mysteries of Chaco Canyon. Some have tried to explain this phenomenon through a Mesoamerican connection as a possible Toltec outpost. Others have asserted Chaco's complexity as a form of adaptation to a harsh environment, which involved security and outlying support networks for insurance. However, according to Dr. Sebastian, neither of these hypotheses holds up under close inspection. Instead Dr. Sebastian proposes the Chaco phenomenon is a response to a period of surplus, an "opportunistic period", in which rainfall was reliable.

Dr. Sebastian closed her talk with an invitation to all AAS members to attend a conference pertaining to the Chaco Synthesis Project, which will be held in Albuquerque on October 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup>. More information will be available soon at [www.srifoundation.org](http://www.srifoundation.org).



## **Minutes of May 23rd Board Meeting** *Tid Bits from the Got Caliche newsletter*

In attendance were Anne Francis, Milford Fletcher, Dick Bice, Dave Brugge, Jim Carson, and Dara Saville.

There was much discussion regarding the new postal rates and regulations and how that effects AAS mailings. Proposals were made to send an electronic edition via email to members with that capability and send the remainder first class. This could be cost effective if enough members opted for the electronic edition as it would save the \$100 yearly bulk mailing fee. Another option would be to raise dues enough to offset the increased cost of bulk mailing. During the meeting no conclusions were made on how to alter the newsletter or mailing procedures to accommodate the new rules. This topic will be discussed further at the next monthly meeting.

The proposed dig at Arnold Sargent's (see Minutes from the May 21<sup>st</sup> Meeting):

The project has three volunteers so far: Joan Wilkes, Karen Armstrong, and Tom O'Laughlin. The project still needs a primary investigator, who understands the legal issues and can develop a work plan for the project. Mike Lewis from the Maxwell Museum will be the field supervisor. Dara proposed the idea of recruiting students seeking field experience and making inquiries within the Anthropology Department at UNM to see if there was any possibility of providing academic credit for participation.

Jim announced that AAS's CD is due at the start of June with an interest rate of slightly over 5%. Jim will look into options for better interest rates.

Respectfully submitted,  
Dara Saville

Ceremonies are being planned to mark the completion of years of work to renovate the old Nuestra Seora de la Candelaria Church in the village of Dona Ana. State Sen. Mary Jane Garcia, D-Doa Ana, said a tardeada is planned for 6 p.m. Saturday outside of the historic church to celebrate completion of its restoration. For at least the past six years, Doa Ana teens have volunteered on weekends and summers to help rebuild the church. The volunteers were organized through New Mexico Cornerstones, a nonprofit organization dedicated to restoration of historic buildings throughout the state.

[re an article about water in Santa Fe NM]: paleometeorology studies in Northern New Mexico suggest that the past 200 years have been unusually wet; that the current "drought" represents by far and away the normal rainfall pattern over the past 10,000 years. Probably explains why the Spanish explorers didn't encounter much grass in Santa Fe. If this does in fact represent the regression to the mean, Northern New Mexico politics should become an interesting blood sport. (Apparently, the last Four Corners population to get pushed out by drought, the Anazazi, turned to cannibalism before they disappeared.)

Windmills have been serving Western ranchers and farmers since the mid-1800s and the technology has not changed much since then. One big windmill breakthrough was the development in 1913 of the enclosed, self-lubricating mill. Before that, ranchers and farmers had to climb the tower and lubricate the mill. Another improvement was the replaceable bearing.

Archaeologists are trying to solve the puzzle of Gobernador polychrome, a type of pottery that appears distinctly yellow when fired. No one knows just who made the pottery, precisely when it was made or where, although it takes its name from the Gobernador area east of Bloomfield, where it's most often found.



## ***Changes and Additions to AAS Membership List***

### **New Members:**

Jerry Williams  
1412 Wellesley Place NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87106-1135  
266-7134  
Jwilly@unm.edu

Sid and Nan Simpson  
9414 Simon Drive NW  
Albuquerque, NM 87114  
599-5388

### **Renewing Members:**

Carole Allen  
20 Cornelison Ave.  
Nyack, NY 10960

Jim and Ann Carson  
416 Walter SE  
Albuquerque, NM 87102  
242-1143  
AJCarson@Juno.com

Lorraine Gordon  
9231 Admiral Lowell Place NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87111  
828-1662

Lucerne Knight  
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Albuquerque, NM 87110  
256-1018  
Donknight2@juno.com

Eleanor K. Post  
10914 Phoenix Ave. NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87112  
298-3020

Norman D. Wehrli  
225 S. Wofford  
Athens, TX 75751  
903-675-5473

Patricia Botts  
1209 June NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87112  
294-1764

Omar and Sue DeWitt  
1580 Bridger Road NE  
Rio Rancho, NM 87124-1579  
891-8846  
Omid4@hotmail.com

Mark Henderson  
1001 Canyon Street  
Ely, NV 89301-2104  
775-289-8250  
Mhenders@idsely.com

Katherine M. Pomonis  
1600 Blackhawk River Dr. NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87124-6416  
867-6115

### **New Address:**

Richard Holmes  
Gladys Holmes  
346 Pine Nook Rd.  
Deerfield, MA 01342  
413-774-2879



*Petroglyph, Three Rivers, New Mexico*

## ***Volunteers Needed***

Arnold Sargeant has asked our society to conduct the archaeological work for a sewer line he needs to have put in at his home, which is on top of the Chamisal site, a Rio Grande PIV Glaze Ware pueblo ruin. Anyone wishing to volunteer for this excavation please contact Dave Brugge at 881-8503 or email at [brugge@mymailstation.com](mailto:brugge@mymailstation.com).

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

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#### **ANNUAL DUES:**

Regular: Individual \$20; Family \$25 or more  
 Sustaining: Individual \$25; Family \$35 or more  
 Institutions: \$8

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

**FIELD TRIPS:** as scheduled; see Newsletter

**SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS:** as scheduled - see Newsletter

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Vice President	Anne Francis	898-2163
Secretary	Dara Saville	248-1774
Treasurer	Jim Carson	242-1143
Director at Large	Milford Fletcher	286-3455
Director at Large	Karen Armstrong	294-8218

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Field & laboratory	Dick Bice	296-6303
Librarian	Ann Carson	242-1143
Ass't Librarian	Linda Yates	822-9536
Newsletter	Joan Fenicle	771-4006
	email joanf@worldnet.att.net	
	Fax: 771-4094	

#### **SPECIAL COMMITTEES**

Field Trips	Need Volunteer Chairperson	
Refreshments	Jacqueline Johnson	981-9861
	Luther Rivera	332-7208
Rock Art Projects	Helen Crotty	281-2136
Greeters	Ralph & Martha Brown	299-3055
Name Tags	Frankie Merkt	771-0815
Newsletter Assembly	Nancy Woodworth	281-2114
	Howell & Gwenn Poe	247-1533
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THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

# *Newsletter*

VOLUME XXXVII, No. 7

US ISSN 0002 4953

JULY 2002

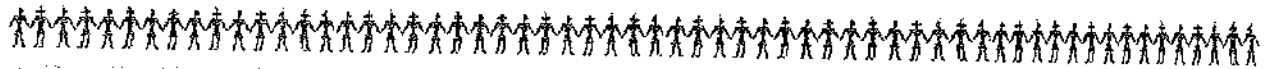
**John Montgomery, Ph.D. PreColumbian Art**

**July 16, 2002- 7:30 P.M.**

**Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Rd. NW**

Due to major computer problems, this is not only late, the detailed information on Dr. Montgomery's talk was lost. If you want to learn the topic of his talk, come to the July meeting at the Albuquerque Museum (but I think you can be sure it is on the Maya).

The speaker at the July meeting of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society is John Montgomery. John is an illustrator, epigrapher, writer, and Ph.D. in the field of Precolumbian Art from the University of New Mexico. He also teaches art history at the Southwestern Indian Polytechnic Institute in Albuquerque. A long and varied experience in Central America first inspired his interest in the ancient Maya. He lived in Guatemala for many years where he lectured and led tours to Mayan archaeological sites. His Mayan glyphic illustrations have been widely recognized and have accompanied many scholarly works on the subject. He is the author of numerous publications, including *Tikal: An Illustrated History*, *Maya-English/ English-Maya (Yucatec) Dictionary and Phrase Book*, and *How to Read Maya Hieroglyphics*.



## Minutes of June 18th Meeting June speaker, Milford Fletcher

Dave Brugge presided and welcomed guests. Margie Homho of Corrales was visiting at tonight's meeting.

One correction was noted regarding the minutes from last month's meeting. In the Field and Lab report the 1998AS8 report was incorrectly called the 1998ASA report. With that correction, minutes were accepted as published.

Tonight's refreshments were provided by Karen Armstrong.

### Committee Reports:

- There was nothing to report from all AAS committees.

Work at the Chamizal Site on Arnold Sargeant's property is ready to proceed. The test pit areas have been laid out and work is scheduled to commence in 2 weeks. Arnold stated that room blocks are in a state of good preservation and he expects to find interesting materials at the site. **Excavation volunteers are still needed** and a sign up sheet was available at the meeting.

Phyllis Davis brought along a small exhibit for AAS members to enjoy. The display included photos and information regarding the work done by AAS at Civic Plaza and was part of the Albuquerque Archaeological Days demonstration on June 8<sup>th</sup>.

There is another book to be reviewed for the AAS Library. This one pertains to Southwest pottery types and Carol Condie volunteered to do the review for the newsletter.

Respectfully Submitted,  
Dara Saville

Dr. Milford Fletcher, retired Chief Scientist for the National Park Service, provided a last minute fill-in for the previously scheduled June speaker. Thanks to Fletch for helping to keep the AAS lecture series running smoothly.

Dr. Fletcher's trip to South Africa was a group tour sponsored by the People to People Citizen Ambassador Program, which was formerly run by the US State Department. The focus of the trip was to explore caves, see wildlife, and visit rock art sites. South Africa is a region that has been engulfed with strife since long before history. Today the rich culture of the native Sans people is still evident and all people are sustained by the westward flowing Valle and Orange Rivers that bisect the country.

The group started their tour by visiting sites in the Johannesburg and Pretoria areas. In Johannesburg, the main industry is mining, particularly gold. Here the group visited the water formed Sterkfontein Cave Complex, where early mammals (*A. africana*) were found. The next stop was Pretoria, where researchers were creating a new rock art museum. In a nearby cave, they saw rock art panels that were dominated by humans and animals. Human figures typically have elongated legs and torsos and elephants and elands, the largest African antelope, are frequently depicted. These images have been commonly interpreted as being shamanistic in nature. Unfortunately, these caves are not gated and goats often come in and rub against the panels, which has degraded the images. A high frequency of superimposition of images suggests to some that the act of making the rock art was more important than concern for its long-term existence.

(Continued on page 3)



## June speaker continuation Book Review from Carol Condie

The group also visited sites at the Sudwala Caves, Kruger National Park, Mbobo Makula Cave, Capetown, the Eastern Cape, Congo Caves, and the Boomslang Cave. The Sudwala Cave has a unique and tragic history, as 5,000 people and 600 oxen were found inside. It is assumed that enemies lit a fire outside the cave opening, which suffocated the trapped people and animals inside. Concentrated in wildlife reserves and national parks, such as nearby Kruger National Park, the group saw modern day wildlife reminiscent of the cave paintings. Wildlife sightings included hippos, lions, oxen, elephants, oryx, spotted hyenas, giraffes, and monkeys. Other spectacles that made up the group's tour included the Blue Wall in Mbobo Makula Cave. This wall contains 31 different minerals and glows blue with flashes of light. The next stop was Capetown to see seals, penguins, and other coastal wildlife. Then on to the Eastern Cape rock art sites. Here paintings were interpreted as a shaman bleeding from the nose and various other figures including composite human and animal forms. At Congo Caves, there were more images including a large painted elephant. At Boomslang Cave, which is home to a family of baboons, there were many more paintings. Here there are various humans painted with black pigment on a very small scale. These pictographs are between 4 and 6 inches tall. Some human figures carry atlats or travel packs, while others appeared to be composite human and animal forms.

Dr. Fletcher concluded his slide show by noting that he had shown the beauty of a country and that there was much more to South Africa. The country is in need of much help to deal with a plethora of social, economic, and health problems including widespread unemployment, racism, uncontrolled AIDS, and poverty.

Review of Norman T. Oppelt, **List of Southwestern Pottery Types and Wares with Dates and References to Descriptions and Illustrations**, 2002, by Carol J. Condie, Quivira Research.

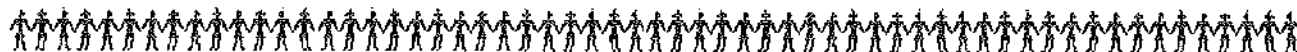
Ted Oppelt has once again updated his list of Southwestern ceramics. This replaces his second list (published in 1988) and is current as of 2000. For those already familiar with the earlier publication, the review ends here. Since having used the 1988 publication is the best recommendation for the new version, I suspect the aficionados will jump directly to the instructions for ordering.

For those poor souls from whom this invaluable reference has been kept a secret, let me describe it. The organization is simple. The first 69 pages consist of an alphabetical list of 1101 types, 88 varieties, and 64 wares, including synonyms. Listed with each entry are dates of occurrence and references to published descriptions. Asterisks indicate references that contain illustrations. The second section, pp. 70 to 108, is the List of References. To give you some idea of depth of coverage, the earliest reference I noted in a quick flip through the pages is E.A. Barber's 1876 publication, The Ancient Pottery of Colorado, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico; the most recent is Hays-Gilpin and von Hartesveld's 1998 publication, Prehistoric Ceramics of the Middle Rio Puerco Valley. The format is 8 1/2 x 11 spiral bound with title, author, and date printed on the spine.

The last bit of good news is the price. You can secure your own private copy by sending a check for \$12 to Oppelt Publications, 2218 25<sup>th</sup> Street, Greeley, CO 80631. This includes shipping. If you order three or more, the price is \$11 each, including shipping. Ted's publications sell out fairly fast so you might want to act with some alacrity.

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**SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS:** as scheduled - see Newsletter

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VOLUME XXXVII, No. 8

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AUGUST 2002

## **No August Meeting—Enjoy Your Vacation Mark Your Calendars for September 17th**

Following is a summary of URARA's participation in a nine-day project of recording the rock art and archaeology in Range Creek in Utah. From: Layne Miller <layne@afnetinc.com> Got CALICHE Newsletter 8/13/02.

Rock art has been my passion for 25 years. Buried deep in my consciousness was the idea that one day I would view a panel for the first time in a thousand years, but knowing the possibility was shrinking as I grew older and rock art gained in popularity.

My quest to be the first is over! Before I explain how my fantasy has been fulfilled, let me digress and refer back to the August issue of Vestiges and my note about getting ready to visit Range Creek and an explanation of how we only had a few days to put together a recording crew to work for nine days on what has been private land for over 100 years.

The Wilcox Ranch was recently purchased by the Federal Government. Before the Bureau of Land Management can manage the resources on the ranch, officials need to learn what those resources are and that's where URARA comes in. A hand-selected crew of nine people volunteered 50 person days recording 77 cultural resource sites, approximately 35 rock art sites with over 60 panels of petroglyphs and pictographs.

I'm very torn at this point in my report. Do I rave about the experience and the wonderful sites we uncovered and risk an onslaught of visitors to this pristine canyon or do I simply give a few details and keep the canyon hidden from public view? The future of Range Creek is still undecided and at some point in the near future URARA members will be asked to step up to the political plate and help ensure that its future includes protecting its cultural resources.

So... Range Creek contains rock art sites from archaic to classic Fremont to Barrier Canyon Style sites. None are vandalized- they are pristine- untouched. Many are painted and a large number are painted in a yellow ochre color and red. We found at least one source for the gold color located in the back of a large alcove found in the upper end of the canyon. The rock art and ruins run the entire gamut of canyon from its upper end at 7,000 feet to its lower end near Turtle Canyon at approximately 4,000 feet.

It is a wonderful place! The habitation sites are just as wonderful as the rock art. Archaeologists found pit house villages, granaries and other sites whose uses are not currently explained. They are also pristine and untouched. After only two days of recording, University of Utah professor Duncan Metcalf said he saw more pristine sites in two days than he has previously in his entire career- quite a statement.

For now the canyon is being protected because there are locked gates on each end and access is only by foot or horseback. The locked gates have protected the resources for over 100 years and I'm hoping they will continue to protect it while officials develop a plan to keep up the protection.

Most of us dream of seeing a rock art panel for the first time by Anglos, but it rarely happens. After walking the cliffs of Range Creek for five days, I can truly say, "I have been the first to see a beautiful rock art panel since it was created by the Fremont culture a thousand years ago." Wow!



## Minutes of July 16th Meeting

President Dave Brugge presided over the meeting and welcomed the many guests in attendance at the meeting. Guests included Jack and Laurel Babcock, Dan and Gladys Sheldon, Dan and Becky Begosl, Sondra Diepen, Ginger Ashmore, Wanda McKean, Nick Nait, Karen Duray, Patricia Cardova, Bill and Helga Simpson, Amanda King, Jason Buckles, Joseph Waukazoo, J. Kehoe, and Bill and Nancy Blackler.

The minutes were accepted as published in last month's newsletter.

### Committee Reports:

- **Treasury**—Jim Carson announced that the new postal rates include a 50% increase in bulk mail rates.
- **Newsletter**—Gwen noted that the newsletter committee is still working out the details in complying with new postal regulations. Unfortunately this has resulted in delays with the newsletter.
- **Library**—Ann Carson had nothing new.
- **Field and Lab**—Dick Bice reported that he and Phyl were over the hump on the mine site report and were making good progress. Also photos from the current AAS excavation at the Chamizal site were available at the meeting.
- **Rock Art**—Helen had nothing to report from Creston and work at Petroglyph NM is proceeding despite the summer heat.
- **Membership**—Dara Saville had nothing to report.
- **Field Trips**—Karen Armstrong said that she was looking into possible trip options now that the fire restrictions have been lifted in many areas.
- **Nomination Committee**—Nothing to report.

Refreshments at the meeting were provided by Jean and Jerry Brody.

Senator Bingaman is to reintroduce legislation that would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire and protect 24 sites in the Galisteo Basin. These sites are currently owned by various different government agencies (BLM), organizations and institutions (UNM, SAR, and Archaeological Conservancy), and private

landowners. AAS members voted unanimously to write a letter of support to Senator Bingaman for his initiative to protect these sites.

AAS received an email letter from Richard Holmes, who recently accepted a position as Archaeologist for the Statue of Liberty and Ellis Island. He sends his greeting to all of us.

### Upcoming Events: (For more information see Dave Brugge.)

- ♦ The Pecos Conference will be August 8-11 at Pecos, NM. This will be the 75<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the annual gathering.
- ♦ New Mexico Association of Museums will be having a meeting October 10 and 11.
- ♦ There will also be a course offering in archaeological law enforcement. Tuition is \$250.
- ♦ The State Archaeological Fair will be in Silver City on October 4 and 5.

## July speaker John Montgomery

Archaeology in the American Southwest has many tools with which to interpret the prehistoric and historic cultures that have flourished here. These tools include stratigraphy, radio carbon dating, and cross comparison of cultural artifacts. Archaeologists working on Mayan sites in Mesoamerica also make use of these same tools. However, they have the added help of an ancient written language in the form of painted screen folded books and hieroglyphics on stone buildings and statues.

Tikal is one of the largest known ancient Mayan cities encompassing 50 square miles. It was part of a tribute state with a feudal system that was ruled by a king. Temples at Tikal rise to heights of up to 230 feet and many contain an abundance of artifacts. At the heart of this system is a calendar that can be translated into the modern Gregorian calendar. The Mayan calendar is based on a series of bars and dots that indicate values based on multiples of 20 and include a value for zero. This system is also comprised of a series of calendars that when put together run in 52 year cycles. This calendrical system has been deciphered and is used as a tool by modern archaeologists. (continued Page 3)



## July speaker John Montgomery Update to 2002 Membership List

The phonetic based writing system used by the Mayans was one of the most advanced in the Americas. Scripts are a mixture of symbols, some representing words and others representing syllables. To read the script, one would read from top to bottom using 2 columns at a time. According to Mr. Montgomery, hieroglyphics were a type of political propaganda presented to the public to maintain social control. By translating this script, archaeologists and art historians have been able to reconstruct much of the Mayan empire's history.

Mayan history is typically broken into the Pre Classic, Classic, and Post Classic periods. This lecture focused on the Classic period and was further subdivided into the Early (AD 400-450) and Late (AD 682-734) Classic periods. Around AD 400 Tikal came under the influence of Teotihuacan (outside Mexico City) as the ruler's son married into the ruling family of Tikal. This event is referenced in the hieroglyphics at Tikal and the resulting influence can also be seen in Mayan art produced at that time. Shortly after AD 450 Tikal entered a period of decline. By the 7<sup>th</sup> century other Mayan groups conquered and burned Tikal. This resulted in a struggle for kinship that ignited a civil war from AD 650 to 680. Teotihuacan elements disappear during this time and there was a resurgence in the purely Mayan style. By AD 682 there was a new ruler at Tikal who built Temple 1 and revived the Mexican imagery. The hieroglyphics at Tikal tell us of his conquests. The last inscriptions at Tikal date to AD 869 and by AD 904 power shifted north to the city of Chichen Itza in the Yucatan.

The hieroglyphics of Tikal and other places tell of the rich Mayan history and, in particular, relate the events carried out by specific rulers. Although many of these texts have been translated, there continues to be some debate over interpreting particular characters and much remains to be discovered.

### New Members:

Marian & Howard Rodee  
413 Camino de la Sierra NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87123  
298-3105

### Renewing Members:

Joan Bean  
466 Mission Valley Rd.  
Corrales, NM 87048  
890-6727

Larence S. Germain & Barbara Killian  
P.O. Box 21250  
Albuquerque, NM 87154  
856-6369

Catherine Holtz  
1620 Indian School Rd. NE  
Apt. 211  
Albuquerque, NM 87102-1796

Bruce & Lisa Huckell  
519 Richmond Dr. SE  
Albuquerque, NM 87106-2353  
255-9894

Rebecca Stoneman  
HH 66, Box 204  
Mountainair, NM 87035

Phil & Linda Yates  
9217 Galaxia Way NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87111  
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### Corrections:

Martha & Ralph Brown  
Phone: 299-3058 E-mail: [rbrownabq@msn.com](mailto:rbrownabq@msn.com)

Joan Wilkes  
E-mail: [jwilkes16@comcast.net](mailto:jwilkes16@comcast.net)

Kay and Sam Smith, not Kat and Sam  
E-mails:  
Sam: [samsmith@thuntek.net](mailto:samsmith@thuntek.net)  
Kay: [kaythearky@thuntek.net](mailto:kaythearky@thuntek.net)

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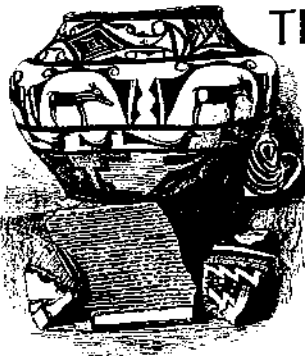
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	Fax: 771-4094	

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# *Newsletter*

VOLUME XXXVII, No. 9

US ISSN 0002 4953

SEPTEMBER 2002

## **Rock Art and Kachinas of the Eastern Pueblo Province Dara Saville**

**Tuesday, September 17, 2002—7:30 P.M.  
Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Rd. NW**

Dara Saville received her Master's degree in Geography in December 2001 from the University of New Mexico. Tuesday's presentation will be based off of her thesis research, which examined regional variations in kachina iconography in the rock art of the Rio Grande Valley and Eastern Mountain region of central New Mexico. Aside from her recent work as a graduate student, Dara is also an active member of the American Rock Art Research Association (ARARA) and the Albuquerque Archaeological Society. As a member of AAS, she is serving her second year as Secretary, participates in rock art recording projects at PNM and Creston, and is also the Membership Committee Chair. Dara has also published articles in ARARA's newsletter, *La Pintura*, and annual journal, *American Indian Rock Art*. She is currently employed in the Resources Division of Petroglyph National Monument.

New Mexico's long human history is evidenced, in part, by an abundance of rock art sites in all areas of the state. Although rock art has been produced in central New Mexico since the Archaic, production increased dramatically during the Pueblo IV Period (AD 1300-1600). It was during this time that petroglyphs and pictographs of kachinas become evident in the rock art record. Kachinas are supernaturals that communicate prayers between humans and the gods and, as rock art depictions, are highly varied elements of the physical and cultural landscape across the Pueblo World. As a hallmark figure of rock art produced during this time, systematic research of patterns of variation in designs, rendering techniques, and placement in the landscape has the potential to provide insight regarding the origin and development of beliefs and practices associated with late prehistoric and early historic kachinas. As an introduction to looking at kachinas as part of a landscape system, we will discuss variations in kachinas and their landscape contexts at six different sites. These sites are the Lyden site on Black Mesa in Rio Arriba County, Frijoles Canyon in Bandelier National Monument, Pueblo Blanco of the Galisteo Basin, Abo painted rocks of Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, Piedras Marcadas Canyon at Petroglyph National Monument, and Cerro Indio at San Acacia Butte.

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VOLUME XXXVII, No. 10

US ISSN 0002 4953

OCTOBER 2002

**Cotton Pickin' on the Rio Grande**  
**Glenna Dean, New Mexico State Archaeologist**  
**Tuesday, October 15, 2002—7:30 P.M.**  
**Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Rd. NW**

Glenna Dean is the New Mexico State Archaeologist, trained in archaeology and botany as an archaeobotanist. She came to the Historic Preservation Division eight years ago after nearly a decade of private consulting on botanical analyses of archaeological soil samples. Prior to that, she was the Assistant State Archaeologist of Texas. Among other duties at the Historic Preservation Division, her work involves presenting public lectures, organizing the annual New Mexico Archaeology Fair, and helping private land owners explore the benefits of state and federal tax incentive programs for preserving archaeological sites.

"Cotton Pickin' on the Rio Grande" ranges from rocks on the ground to invisible pollen grains requiring a microscope to see, from archeological rags in museum drawers to experiments with plant dyes. The topic seems straightforward enough: cotton was grown by Ancestral Puebloans in New Mexico and Arizona before the advent of Columbus. Spanish explorers remarked on the cotton fields lining the Rio Grande in the 16th and 17th century before sheep and wool completely replaced the native crop. Cotton is the "natural" fiber of choice in today's society. What's the big deal?

Very little archeological evidence of cotton growing, that's what. Her research began with wondering why cotton pollen wasn't being reported from archeological soil samples. She wanted to understand, from the ground up, what it meant to grow aboriginal cotton in northern New Mexico. Her small backyard garden led to larger experimental plots with a variety of stone mulches, then to developing a technique at the microscope tailored specifically to find rare pollen grains like cotton. In trying to get an idea of how common cotton textiles are in museum collections, she found herself looking at photos of Anasazi Striped Blankets and wondering how the red color had been made. One thing led inexorably to another and she found herself requesting sightings of wild cochineal populations on prickly pear cactus, then replicating aboriginal dyes for cotton, in some cases requiring her to grow the crops to get enough dye material. Then came the experiments with water from hot springs, whose intriguing results have opened up yet another avenue of study.

"The reports of cotton pollen are beginning to come in from other researchers, so the evidence that started all this activity is opening new understanding on Ancestral Puebloan farming", Glenna says. This is a progress report of several other lines of research, each informing the other, that I assume will all come together one day...in the meantime I'm growing naturally colored cotton at the office..."



## Minutes of Sept. 17 Meeting

Dave Brugge presided over the meeting and welcomed members and guests. Guests included Rose Arnell, Hubert Allens, Jason Buckles, Kira Roberson, Corey Oldham, Justice Gammage, Danny Rioux, and Larry Robinson. New members Jerry and Shirley Williams were also in attendance.

The minutes from the July newsletter were accepted as published. (There were no minutes in the August newsletter because AAS did not meet that month.)

Refreshments were provided by the Browns.

### Committee Reports:

- Treasurer, Jim Carson, had nothing to report.
- Newsletter committee had nothing to report.
- Librarian, Ann Carson, announced that Paul Burnett donated a number of slides and seven buckets full of excavation tools.
- Rock art crews: Helen said that field work for the Creston project was on hold while paperwork was being brought up to date. Jack reported that the Petroglyph NM project was proceeding and that crews are now working in the last 2 kilometers of the 28 kilometer long escarpment. When this area is completed work will move into the two geologic windows. Crews are scheduled to continue work in the morning.
- Membership chair, Dara Saville, reported that discussions are taking place with Vice President, Anne Francis, on how to get out a monthly email statement announcing the upcoming speaker. This announcement would be sent to interested organizations so that the speaker can be advertised early (in advance of the newsletter) to provide time for distribution of the information among members of that organization.
- Nominating Committee: A brief meeting of Board Members convened after the meeting to select this year's members. Members for this year are Jack Francis, Luther Rivera, Helen Crotty, Rudy Roney, and Nancy Woodworth. The deadline for sub-

mission of candidates for next year's officers is set for the October meeting.

### Other announcements:

Joan Mathien announced that the completion of the Chaco Synthesis Project is drawing near. There will be an open forum at UNM on Saturday, October 19<sup>th</sup> and all are invited to attend. Visit the [www.SRIfoundation.org](http://www.SRIfoundation.org) website for more information.

Renee wanted everyone to know about the new road being constructed at Boca Negra Canyon above the petroglyphs of the West Mesa. This road will result in a dramatic increase in the volume of traffic that crosses the petroglyph-laden escarpment. She noted that there was no public review for this project and advised all concerned AAS members to write to their City Councilors.

### Important reminders from the Vice-President:

Please remember that the November and December meetings are on the second Tuesday of the month due to conflicts with Thanksgiving and Christmas holidays! We will meet again on November 12<sup>th</sup> and December 10<sup>th</sup>.

Also anyone interested in making a brief presentation about recent travels or archaeology adventures for the December meeting please see Anne Francis.

Respectfully submitted,

*Dara Saville*

## Board Candidates for 2003

President	Anne Francis
Vice-President	Milford Fletcher
Treasurer	Jim Carson
Secretary	Dara Saville
Director at Large	Maynard Merkt

Also thanks to the following members of the Nomination Committee:

Jack Francis - Chairman  
Nancy Woodworth  
Luther Rivera  
Rudi Roney  
Helen Crotty



## Sept. Speaker, Dara Saville

Dara Saville's talk focused on variations of rock art depictions of kachinas within the Rio Grande Valley and Eastern Mountain regions of central New Mexico. Kachinas are supernatural beings that function as intermediaries between humans and the gods. In central New Mexico, these images are highly diverse in designs, landscape context, and rendering technique. The new data produced through this study of kachina variations was also used to reevaluate the Rio Grande hypothesis, which proposes a Jornada Mogollon origin for Pueblo kachinas.

Kachinas from six Pueblo IV (1300 AD to 1600 AD) rock art sites were discussed and compared. These sites were The Lyden Site on Black Mesa of Rio Arriba County, Long House of Frijoles Canyon in Bandelier National Monument, Piedras Marcadas Canyon of Petroglyph National Monument, Cerro Indio of San Acacia Butte, Pueblo Blanco of the Galisteo Basin, and the painted rocks of Abo Pass in Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument. Regional differences in styles were noted across this region as well as localized differences in context of the rock art images. Kachinas at the Lyden Site were uncommon and played a minimal role within this agricultural landscape. At the Long House kachinas were integrated into a residential landscape and had round or flat topped outlines, simple three-dot facial features, and few other elaborations. As part of a resource rich landscape removed from residential structures, Piedras Marcadas kachinas are commonly the round outline/simple three-dot face personage. Other elaborations such as horned and feathered headdresses are also present. At Cerro Indio the rock art reflects the surrounding landscape. Here animals and landforms are incorporated into the rock art and kachinas are highly individualized with elaborate headdresses and facial decoration. Jornada Mogollon characteristics such as almond eyes, eyes with pupils, rainbow and terrace designs, flat topped outlines, and teeth are frequently seen. Pueblo Blanco kachinas are associated with strong imagery and bold forms that heightened the protective features inherent within the imposing landform on

which they were created. Kachinas here also display Jornada influence such as almond eyes, eyes with pupils, and teeth. The landscape of Abo Pass may be viewed as a ritual space and kachinas here are painted with a fine line technique and typically have highly individualized facial decoration, flat topped outlines, and feathered headdresses.

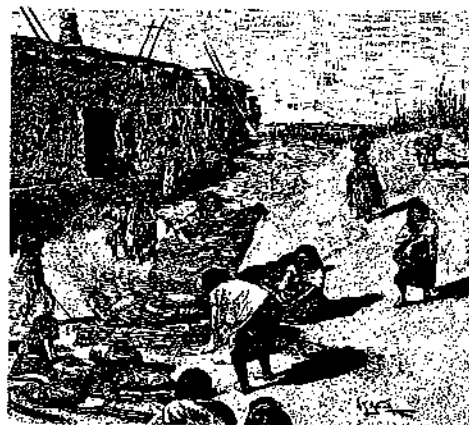
## 12th Mogollon Conference

October 17-18, 2002  
Las Cruces

For a complete schedule of events go to <http://www.swanet.org/zarchives/misc/12mc.pdf>

## Miscellaneous Announcements

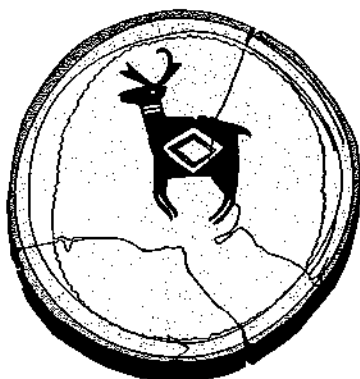
Salmon Ruins Museum has been awarded a \$175,000 grant from the Save America's Treasures program of the National Park Service and National Endowment for the Arts. The funds will be used to: 1) upgrade the Salmon storage facility to properly house artifacts; 2) provide the conservation supplies necessary to clean, curate, and store the 1.5 million artifacts in the Salmon collection; and 3) fund a conservation assistant position for two years to carry out the curation work and help supervise volunteers.



*Firing pottery (Century, Dec. 1882)*

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Ass't Librarian	Linda Yates	822-9536
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	email joanf@worldnet.att.net	
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	Howell & Gwenn Poe	247-1533
	Joan Wilkes	856-1850
Audit Committee	Ralph Brown, chairman	
	Dick Bice, Phyllis Davis,	
	Janet and John Geohagan	



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

# Newsletter

VOLUME XXXVII, No. 11

US ISSN 0002 4953

NOVEMBER 2002

## **Criminal Laws Enacted to Protect Archaeological Resources**

**Mary Catherine McCulloch, United States Attorney**

**Tuesday, November 12, 2002—7:30 P.M.**

**Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Rd. NW**

The acts discussed will include the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Act. Also information about specific federal prosecutions brought in the district of New Mexico under these laws will be presented.

Mary McCulloch received her Bachelor of Science degree in nursing "with distinction" from Stanford University in 1965. She received her Juris Doctor from the University of New Mexico Law School in 1984. She was admitted to the New Mexico Bar in 1984 and United States Court of Appeals, 10th Circuit in 1985 and 5th Circuit in 1988, and United States Supreme Court in 1993.

She was published in the New Mexico Law Review and has taught numerous continuing legal education seminars. She was Director of Criminal Appeals Division, Office of the Attorney General in Santa Fe; was Assistant United States Attorney, Violent Crimes Section 1994 through 1997 and presently White Collar Crimes.

*Army life in New Mexico was often lonely and dangerous. Courier duty, shown in the illustration, was more so than most other jobs. The courier was needed to carry messages and warnings between the isolated camps or forts and troops in the field. Harper's*





## Minutes of Oct. 15 Meeting

President Dave Brugge presided and welcomed members and guests. Guests included Dee Wilke, Julia DeMichelis, Don Sauer, and Mark Honnert. Refreshments were provided by Luther Rivera.

- **Treasurer Jim Carson** had nothing to report.
- **Newsletter:** New regulations stipulate that staples are not allowed and so the pages must be taped instead. Also apologies were offered for the late delivery of the newsletter last month due to confusion regarding address labels.
- **Librarian Ann Carson** announced a show on photography of the Navajos at the Albuquerque Museum. The photographs were done by John Collier, who grew up on the Navajo Reservation, and were recently found in a Maine museum. The show opens Sunday October 20<sup>th</sup> with a lecture. Ann is willing to loan out her personal copy of John Collier's Visual Anthology book to any interested members.
- **Field and Lab:** Dick Bice reported that all chapters for the Mine Site Report are written and in the editing process. Also Arnold Sargeant reported on the work done at the Chami-zal Site. He offered thanks to all who helped and said that there was a meeting on the Friday prior to the AAS meeting. Three test pits were dug along the trench line. Only three burials were discovered and all were successfully avoided. Also the kiva was located. Karen Armstrong added that an abundance of artifacts were found and that she had washed and bagged all of them. Logging of artifacts is currently underway. She hopes for a publication on the work to be completed in the future and anyone who would like to help should call Karen at 294-8218.

- **Rock art:** Helen Crotty reported that nothing was happening at Creston and that a transfer of responsibility was in progress. She also noted that a major rock art recording project was beginning in the Velarde area with the goal of recording all accessible rock art on Black Mesa. The project is run by Vecinos del Rio and anyone interested in volunteering should contact Helen. Jack Francis reported that work proceeds at Petroglyph National Monument. Crews are still working every Wednesday and so far over 24,000 elements have been recorded including over 19,000 petroglyphs. The project has involved nearly 20,000 volunteer hours, most provided by AAS members.
- **Membership:** Dara Saville and Anne Francis are developing an email list to facilitate distribution of monthly lecture series announcements to student organizations and other parties.
- **Nominating Committee:** Jack Francis, Chairperson met with members Nancy Woodworth, Luther Rivera, Rudey Roney, and Helen Crotty to elect next year's Board Members. The officers selected are: Anne Francis, President; Milford Fletcher, Vice President; Jim Carson, Treasurer; Dara Saville, Secretary; and Maynard Merkt, Director at Large.

Minutes from last month's newsletter were accepted as published.

Jim Carson announced the arrival of two new books to the AAS collection: The Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Camino Real and *Landscapes of the Spirits*, a book on Hohokam rock art. The later needs to be reviewed; volunteers should contact Jim Carson.

Respectfully submitted,  
**Dara Saville**





## Oct. Speaker, Glenna Dean

There are many different kinds of signatures on the ground that provide evidence for past human activity. These signatures can be in the form of a bison bone in an arroyo, a pile of wood indicating a collapsed forked stick hogan, or even five stones aligned into an Apache shrine. Other signs of human activity can be found in Pueblo agricultural fields. Here Glenna Dean has searched for answers regarding cotton dyes used among the prehistoric and early historic Pueblo people of the Rio Chama/Rio del Oso area.

Prehistoric agricultural fields can be identified by rocks that appear to be out of place. Larger rocks formed the border of ancient fields while smaller ones were used as mulch for the interior. Sometimes the remains of hoes can also be found along with microscopic pollen grains of corn, squash, and cotton. All of these features serve as evidence for the modification of the landscape on a grand scale and are typically found north of La Bajada around 6500 feet in elevation. Large fields were needed to support large villages in the area such as Supawe.

Evidence of cotton is often difficult to find. Alkaline soils disintegrate cotton fibers over the years and seeds are usually eaten. Therefore, archaeologists must look for cotton pollen remains in the fields where it was planted. Cotton pollen grains are relatively large, second only to squash. Ancient cotton pollen grains can be differentiated from modern strains by shorter spines around the edges, which can be detected under a microscope.

Glenna's experiments with sources and methods of dying cotton reveal that red colored cotton fabrics are difficult to replicate. Hopi sunflower seeds produce a nice

black dye and beans can be used to create blue dye. However, creating a colorfast red dye that adheres to cotton has proved to be a difficult task. A beetle that grows on the prickly pear cactus has been traditionally used to dye wool red, but does not work with cotton. Magnification of ancient fabric remains reveal that ochre was also not the source of the red color. Experiments with mineral water from Ojo Caliente reveal that the addition of mineral waters rich in arsenic and iron to the dye mixture produces a deeper tone dye that sticks to dog hair. However, Glenna's experiments will continue until a red dye can be produced from natural materials that sticks to cotton and will not fade when exposed to light or water.

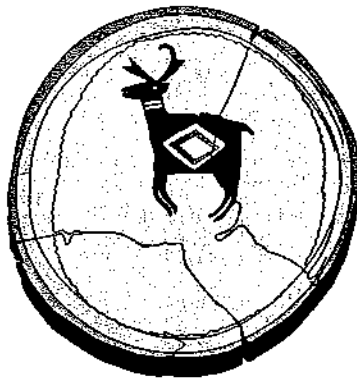
The illusive nature of a colorfast red cotton dye suggests that this ancient knowledge is either lost today or that the dye was imported from a source in Mexico along with copper bells and bird feathers. Glenna's future experimentation will include testing other possible dye sources that would have left no archaeological trace such as avocado peel and pits.

## For your Information

Slow Food U.S.A. announced selection of the Navajo-Churro sheep for Ark U.S.A., Slow Food's program to protect food threatened with extinction. The Navajo-Churro is North America's earliest domesticated farm animal. Spanish colonists first brought them into New Mexico's Rio Grande Valley in the 16th Century. Once numbering two million, the breed was dissipated by a federally-imposed interbreeding program and a government-mandated livestock reduction program. By the 1970s, only 450 Navajo-Churro sheep were left in the US. 2000 sheep are now registered with the members of the Navajo Churro Sheep Assn, PO Box 94, Ojo Caliente NM 87549; [churro@taos.newmex.com](mailto:churro@taos.newmex.com).

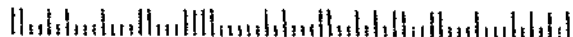
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Audit Committee	Ralph Brown, chairman	
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	Janet and John Geohegan	



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

# *Newsletter*

VOLUME XXXVII, No. 12

US ISSN 0002 4953

DECEMBER 2002

**Annual Holiday Meeting  
Tuesday, December 10—6:00 P.M.  
Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Rd. NW**

We are having our traditional Holiday fare with the doors opening at 6 p.m. and grazing to begin at 6:30 p.m. Members are asked to bring a snack or dessert to share. The Society will provide drinks and plates, etc. There will be a short business meeting with election of officers and brief presentations by members, as follows:

- ♦ Jack Francis will make a slide presentation of southern Utah rock art sites including the St. George area, the Escalante, Natural Bridges National Monument and Bluff areas visited by Jack & Anne Francis in October 2002.
- ♦ Excavations the past two summers at a Piro pueblo near Socorro will be highlighted by Tom O'Laughlin. AAS members have volunteered in the work at this site, LA31744, that dates to about AD 1550-1630. LA31744 has two hundred or more, adobe-walled rooms around a central plaza and has tantalizing evidence of Piro-Spanish interaction.
- ♦ Karen Armstrong is setting up a discussion of our Chamisal dig this summer; there will be snapshots on a display board, potsherds for inspection and a brief talk about the dig and what we found. Paul Knight was the archaeologist in charge and he has been invited to the meeting, as has Roberto Ibarra who will be doing the writeup.

The AAS Board will meet at the home of Anne Francis on Thursday, January 9 at 7:00 p.m. Interested parties are invited to attend.





## Minutes of Nov. 12 Meeting

President Dave Brugge presided over the meeting and welcomed members and guests. One visitor, Lynn Ruger, and one new member, Larry Robinson, were at the meeting.

The minutes from last month's meeting were accepted as published. Refreshments were provided by Nancy Woodworth. A sign up sheet was available for members to sign up for next year.

### Committee Reports:

- Treasurer Jim Carson had nothing to report.
- From the Library Ann Carson announced that the Poes have donated a collection of papers on Durango area archaeology.
- From the Newsletter Committee Gwen noted that the newsletters arrived late, with most members receiving theirs on the day of the meeting. This may have been the result of a holiday weekend delay in mail delivery.
- For Field and Lab Karen Armstrong reported on progress for the Chamizal project. Logging of material from the excavation is in progress. Stu Peckham is assisting with identification of pot sherds. Anyone interested in helping is invited to join in. Work is being done at the Sargeant's and directions are available through Karen or Dave Brugge. Thanks to Jacqueline for her help.
- On rock art projects Helen had nothing to report at Creston. Jack announced that at Petroglyph National Monument two teams were finishing up work at the south end of the escarpment, while work was commencing on the North Geologic Window. The completion of the 28km long escarpment survey is an outstanding achievement for AAS rock art recorders. Thanks are to the team members for all their dedication and hard work.
- For the Membership Committee Dara Saville announced a new email address for AAS. The purpose for this is to facilitate distribution of information relating to AAS activities to members and others who may be interested in joining us. **If you would like to receive monthly electronic updates regarding our upcoming speakers or other AAS activities, please send a message to Dara at abqarch@hotmail.com.**

AAS has also joined three UNM listserves using the new email address: the undergraduate and graduate student anthropology groups and the northern Mexico archaeology group. All students and professionals, who are members of these email groups, will now receive our monthly event announcements. Also Dara is working with the Albuquerque Museum to try to put a listing of our lecture series speakers on the City of Albuquerque Events webpage. Anne Francis advertises our speakers in the Alibi and Crosswinds.

- Field trips: Katherine Wells, a landowner on Black Mesa near Velarde, has invited AAS members for a private tour of petroglyphs on her property. This trip will likely occur next spring due to cold weather.
- From the Nominating Committee: Since the paper ballot was not included in the last newsletter, the vote will take place during the December meeting on December 10<sup>th</sup>. No new nominations from the floor were added to the list of candidates during the meeting and therefore nominations are now closed. Nominees are as follows: Anne Francis President, Milford Fletcher Vice President, Jim Carson Treasurer, Dara Saville Secretary, Maynard Merkt Director at Large.

### Other news:

AAS has sent letters regarding the Galisteo proposal and has received responses from Tom Udall and Pete Dominici. (The Galisteo proposal is to be introduced by Senator Bingaman and would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to acquire and protect 24 sites in the Galisteo Basin. In July AAS members voted unanimously to write a letter of support to Senator Bingaman for his initiative to protect these sites.)

ASNM is seeking nominations for the 2004 volume of papers. Next year's edition will be dedicated to Jay and Helen Crotty. Please see Carol Condie or Dave Brugge if you have a nomination.

**Please remember:** The December meeting will be held on December 10<sup>th</sup>. The Museum opens at 6pm, food will be served at 6:30, and the meeting will begin at 7:30 with desert afterwards. Hope to see you all there.

Respectfully submitted,

Dara Saville



## Nov. Speaker, Mary McCulloch

Ms. McCulloch's talk focused on laws designed to protect archaeological resources and, in particular, those laws used most frequently in New Mexico. The laws she discussed included: the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA), the Abandoned Shipwreck Act of 1987, and the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (NAGPRA). She also discussed the importance of other acts in protecting archaeological resources. Both the Migratory Bird Treaty Act and the Bald and Golden Eagle Act prohibit the sale and transport of items with migratory bird and/or eagle feathers.

The three most important acts for the preservation of archaeological resources on public lands in New Mexico are the Antiquities Act, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), and the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). The Antiquities Act is able to protect lands and resources based upon "scientific interest" and has been used by various US presidents to create national parks and monuments. In this manner many archaeological resources have received the highest standard of protection. However, the current Bush administration has also used the "scientific interest" clause to challenge monuments created by former president Clinton.

ARPA provides another way to protect important resources. This law recognizes the commercial attractiveness of objects and covers attempts to remove objects from their resting place. This legal standing for the prosecution of attempts to steal artifacts from public lands is important because it is very difficult to catch thieves in the act. It should be noted, however, that pots and other objects can be sold legally if they come from private lands, are dug by the landowner (or someone else with written permission from the owner to dig artifacts), and are accompanied by a document describing the legal process by which they were acquired. The broad coverage provided by ARPA requires that violators prove they thought they were on

private land and had written permission from the landowner.

NAGPRA is a law that protects human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and items of cultural patrimony (belonging to the whole tribe). Unfortunately this law's coverage is not as broad as ARPA and does not cover attempts. To be successfully prosecuted, the violator must knowingly sell or transport such an object. Also a successful prosecution requires that the violation occurred since 1990, when the law was enacted. When a NAGPRA or ARPA violation cannot be proven it is common for lawyers to fall back on the Migratory Bird Treaty Act or the Bald and Golden Eagle Act. Violations under these acts can be more easily prosecuted provided that the object includes feathers from a migratory bird or eagle.

Ms. McCulloch also offered this word of advice for site stewards. If you catch a thief in the act, do not pursue them once they have left the site. Even if you are able to catch them, you cannot prove the provenience of the object. The best option is to set up surveillance through a law enforcement agency and catch them when they return to finish the job. This will provide the proof needed for a conviction.

## Just for the Holidays

The wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) is the only species of poultry to originate in the Western Hemisphere, diverging from other pheasant-like species roughly 11 million years ago.

The turkey of 17th-century America was a bird of a different feather. It boasted dark but brilliant plumage, strong feet and legs for walking and scratching and short wings adapted to brief, rapid flight. Wild turkeys were -- and are -- smart birds: tough, resourceful and difficult to hunt.



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