

THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

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January 2009

REEVALUATING THE ORIGINS OF THE FIRST AMERICANS: THE NORTHWEST COASTAL MIGRATION HYPOTHESIS

E. James Dixon, Ph.D.

Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Tuesday, January 20, 2008 at 7:30 PM
At the Albuquerque Museum
2000 Mountain Road NW

Opinion regarding the timing of the first colonization of the Americas range between 150,000 – 200,000 to as late as 14,000 – 11,500 radiocarbon years ago. The growing body of archeological evidence suggests that humans were widespread throughout the Americas prior to 11,000 – 11,500 radiocarbon years ago (12,550 - 13,100 calendar years ago). Evaluating the evidence for human colonization rests on dating geological events, human remains, artifacts and paleoecological evidence. Increasing evidence supports the hypothesis that the earliest human migration to North America may have occurred with the use of watercraft along the southern margin of the Bering Land Bridge and then southward along the northwest coast of North America. To evaluate this hypothesis and establish the probable time and geographic origin for the first human entry to the Americas, it is necessary to evaluate the North American archeological evidence in the context of world and regional archeology and paleoecology.

E. James Dixon is the author of *Bones, Boats & Bison: Archeology and the First Colonization of Western North America* and *Quest for the Origins of the First Americans* (University of New Mexico Press, 1999, 1993). These pioneering works provide an overview of the early archeology of western North America focusing on early human colonization of the Americas near the end of the last Ice Age. He received his B.A. and M.A. from the University of Alaska and his Ph.D. from Brown University 1979. He was a professor at the University of Alaska until 1993, when he became curator of archeology at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science. Dr. Dixon served Graduate Director of Museum and Field Studies and Professor of Anthropology at the University of Colorado Museum between 2001-07. He has extensive experience in North American archeology, particularly focusing on human colonization, high altitude and high latitude adaptations, and early cultural development of the Americas. He has published extensively, developed museum exhibits, and advised and participated in educational programs for the History Channel, NOVA and other public programs. He has been an invited lecturer in the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, Russia, Norway, Switzerland, and Brazil. He is active in archeological field research in western North America and Alaska and moved to New Mexico in 2007 to serve as Director of the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology and Professor of Anthropology at UNM.

Note: Newly increased dues for 2009 are now payable. See membership renewal form on page 4. If you have recently renewed, please disregard an 08 date following you name on the mailing label.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

December 16, 2008

Gretchen Obenauf, presiding, introduced guests: Dave Berwell, Bernadette Blacker, Yasmin and Rana, Pam Harris and Bob Shepperson. New members include Cindy Carson, John Guth, Matt Rosset, Bruce Lindsay and Roger Cook.

The signup list for next year's refreshments was passed around. This evening's refreshments were provided by the members, with setup and drinks by Jacqueline Johnson and Libby Ratliff.

The November minutes will be amended to state that Carol Chamberland, not Carol Condie, will be doing the review of the Loendorf book.

Members were reminded to use the latest (November) version of the Membership Directory, which they can request from info@abqarchaeology.org.

Gretchen thanked the society's volunteers for their contributions during the year, including Jack and Janet Geohegan, Tom Obenauf, Deborah Sweatt, Karen Armstrong, Phyl Davis, Craig and Gina Fredrickson, Carol Chamberland, Maynard Merckt, and members of the Board.

A field trip visited Bradley Bowman's Museum of Archeology and Material Culture in Cedar Crest on Nov. 22. Trips are also planned to Paako, the Tijeras Pueblo's new interpretive center, and a solstice marker at Petroglyph National Monument.

Nominees for 2009 board positions were elected by acclamation: President, Gretchen Obenauf; Vice-President, Joan Mathien; Secretary, Arlette Miller; Treasurer, Jermaine Foslien; Past President, Helen Crotty, and Directors-at-large, Libby Ratliff and Sally McLaughlin.

Bradley introduced the speakers.

Gwen Poe spoke of her visit to China, which has only one time zone and where the government owns all the land. She went to Beijing, where she saw several of the Olympic

venues; the Great Wall, the Three Gorges project, Shanghai, Xian, and other cities. She also visited Tibet.

Dionisia Roth tried to visit petroglyphs in Sinaloa, Mexico, near El Fuerte, but the sites were closed. However, she showed a CD she had purchased that has pictures of the petroglyphs, which are only some of about 200 sites in Sinaloa. Pottery from the area dates to AD 900-1200, but no pueblos have been found. Authorities are concentrating on recording and preserving the petroglyphs, so interpretation has not begun.

Helen Crotty and Joan Wilkes saw Adena and Hopewell sites in southern Ohio on an Archeological Conservancy tour. In spite of the effects of Hurricane Ike in the area, they were able to visit Serpent Mound, Fort Ancient, Flint Ridge and Sunwatch Village among other sites.

Respectfully Submitted,

---Arlette Miller, Secretary

UPCOMING EVENTS OF INTEREST

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES

Regge N. Wiseman: "Sitio Creston and the Prehistory of Northeastern New Mexico and Southeastern Colorado" Tuesday, January 13 at 7 p.m., Tijeras Ranger Station. Friends of Tijeras Pueblo regular meeting.

Doug Schwartz: "Evolving a Genius: The Extraordinary Early Life of Charles Darwin" Thursday, February 12 at 7 p.m., Lensic Performing Arts Center, downtown Santa Fe. School of Advanced Research Special Lecture.

CONFERENCES

State of New Mexico SiteWatch Site Stewards February 20 - 22 at UNM Hibben Center. Friday afternoon and Sunday field trips, Saturday classroom presentations. Co-sponsored by NM Department of Cultural Affairs, Historic Preservation Division, the Maxwell Museum, and Steward Foundation. Details and downloadable registration form are available on the AAS website abqarchaeology.org.

BOOK REVIEW

Thunder & Herds: Rock Art of the High Plains. Lawrence L. Loendorf. 2008. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, CA. 231 pp. \$29.95 (paper), ISBN 978-59874-151-3.

Loendorf's background as a dirt archeologist has shaped his approach to the study of rock art. He believes that "rock art sites are first and foremost archeological sites" and bases his studies on artifacts, geological features, and ethnographic sources as much as the petroglyphs themselves.

With this publication, Loendorf describes his extensive study of rock art in southeastern Colorado and northeastern New Mexico, an area not renowned for its rocky geology. This is High Plains country, home to violent thunderstorms, fierce winds and hailstorms followed by raging flash floods. It is the author's premise that the prominence of lightning and thunder played a significant role in the placement and subject matter of the rock art found here. Massive herds of thundering buffalo were another important component of life on these plains and are referenced in the book's title as well as the subject matter of the local rock imagery.

In prehistoric times it would have been difficult for a hunter on foot to capture the free ranging elk, pronghorn, mule deer and buffalo. In this vast open space the startled animals could simply run away. Early hunters understood the usefulness of broken ground, where arroyos and ravines, volcanic dikes and canyons could be advantageous. It is here where evidence of hunting activities, if not habitations, abounds.

Loendorf uses multiple methods to date the archeological sites and associated rock art to develop theories regarding the peoples and cultures who passed through the region over the ages. Proceeding chronologically, the author describes many sites in Colorado's Purgatoire River area with examples from Archaic, Pecked I and Pecked II periods. Petroglyphs are shown to coincide with specific hunting locations, where animals could have easily been driven and trapped with nets, then speared. Loendorf speculates that this rock art may have served as educational tools for young hunters or ritualistic symbols for hunting magic. In any case, they are clearly "about" the hunting of wild game. The Apishapa peoples and their ancestors were the likely creators of this rock art and the general consensus is that they were Caddoan speakers

whose descendants became the Pawnee and Wichita.

The chapter on pictographs of the High Plains relates an interesting example of how the geographical extent of a site can be misunderstood without proper archeology. Originally defined as multiple small sites, the Game Drive Site was redefined as one integral hunting site based on archeological and geological evidence connecting the two rockshelters and eight pictograph panels.

The concluding sections cover Proto-Historic and Historic Rock Art of the region. Proto-history is defined as that time before a culture has developed writing but other cultures have noted their presence. It is this period when Navajos and Apaches arrived from the north, though there are disputing theories regarding which route they traveled.

---Reviewed by Carol Chamberland

NANODIAMONDS POINT TO MASSIVE COMET EXPLOSION AROUND 12,900 BC

[From CNN via NMAC -L]

Tiny diamonds found in the soil are "strong evidence" a comet exploded on or above North America nearly 13,000 years ago, leading to the extinction of dozens of mammal species, according to a study.

Diamonds found in North American soil suggest a comet led to the extinction of dozens of mammal species.

The scientific report also suggests the cataclysm also reduced the population of the earliest people to inhabit the region and triggered a 1,300-year-long cold spell that stretched around the world.

The heat generated by the extraterrestrial impact likely melted much of a glacier that once covered the Great Lakes region, sending a massive flood down the Mississippi River, the study said.

According to the report, the cold waves of glacial runoff into the Gulf of Mexico shifted Atlantic Ocean currents, changing climate patterns throughout the world in a cooling period known as the Younger Dryas.

"A rare swarm" of comets rained over North America about 12,900 years ago, sparking fires that produced choking, leading "to the extinction of a large range of animals, including

mammoths, across North America," the report said.

The study was conducted by a group of eight archaeologists and geologists from the universities of Oregon and California, Northern Arizona University, Oklahoma University and DePaul University. Their findings were published Friday [1/2/09] in the journal *Science*.

The prehistoric humans known to have inhabited the continent at the time of the event -- hunters and gatherers dubbed the Clovis culture -- suffered a major decline in population in the aftermath, the scientists said.

The scientists studied layers of sediment dated to 12,900 years ago at six North American locations, including one directly on top of a Clovis site in Murray Springs, Arizona. Each layer was rich in nanodiamonds, which are produced under high-temperature, high-pressure conditions created by cosmic impacts, the report said.

"The nanodiamonds that we found at all six locations exist only in sediments associated with the Younger Dryas Boundary layers, not above it or below it," said University of Oregon archaeologist Douglas Kennett. "These discoveries provide strong evidence for a cosmic impact event at approximately 12,900 years ago that would have had enormous environmental consequences for plants, animals and humans across North America."

The other sites studied were in Bull Creek, Oklahoma; Gainey, Michigan and Topper, South Carolina, as well as Lake Hind, Manitoba; and Chobot, in the Canadian province of Alberta.

[*Ed. note:* This controversial theory was discussed in two special sessions at the 2008 Pecos Conference and is also briefly discussed in a recent issue of *Scientific American*. See <http://www.sciam.com/article.cfm?id=did-a-comet-hit-earth-12900-years-ago>.]

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196 or
info@abqarchaeology.org
Website: www.abqarchaeology.org

Annual Dues:

E-mailed Newsletter: Basic \$20, Sustaining \$30+. Print Newsletter by first class mail: Basic \$25, Sustaining \$35+. Institutions/Libraries \$10 for print Newsletter by first class mail, e-mailed at no charge.

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ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 2009 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

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Electronic newsletter: Basic \$20.00 _____ Sustaining \$30.00+ _____

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Please bring this form and your membership dues check (payable to the Albuquerque Archaeological Society) to a monthly meeting, or mail them to: Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Attn: Treasurer, P.O. Box 4029, Albuquerque NM 87196

☐ Please check this box if you do not wish your contact information to be printed in our annual directory. (Federal law prohibits disclosing members' contact information to anyone outside of the organization.)



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLV, NO. 2

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February 2010

LA2: EXCAVATIONS AT A LARGE COALITION-CLASSIC PUEBLO ON THE SANTA FE RIVER

By Glenda Deyloff

**Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Tuesday, February 16, 2010 at 7:30 PM
at the Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW**

For the last three years, Southwest Archaeological Consultants, Inc. has conducted investigations at LA2, the Agua Fria School House site, as part of a Santa Fe County Public Works road and utility improvement project. Agua Fria Road runs through the north edge of this large Coalition-Classic pueblo in the Village of Agua Fria. Southwest conducted testing across the Agua Fria Road right-of-way and intensive excavations under the road's north lane as it passes through LA2. We completed excavations in November 2009. Southwest recorded 99 features including 2 pit structures, 3 extramural activity surfaces, 2 middens, and dozens of pits. We currently are processing the artifact assemblage, which numbers over 100,000 artifacts. We hope our research at this site, and comparisons with similar pueblos like Pindi, Santa Fe, and Arroyo Hondo, will provide insights into community formation in the Coalition Period.

Glenda Deyloff holds a B.A. in Archaeology from Rutgers University at New Brunswick, New Jersey, and an M.A. in Southwest History from New Mexico Highlands University. She is currently a project director for Southwest Archaeological Consultants in Santa Fe where she has worked for over 20 years. Glenda's primary interests are in historical research and historical site excavations but she has worked within all cultural-temporal periods: Archaic, Pueblo and historic Native American and Euro-American. Current projects include excavations at LA2 (the Agua Fria School House site), a multidisciplinary study of a late nineteenth and early twentieth century sheepherding landscape southeast of Chaco Canyon, and maintenance of a GIS database for El Segundo Mine's archaeological sites.

Note: Dues for 2010 are now payable. If you have already paid, thank you. If not, please fill out the enclosed form and mail it with your check, or bring both to the February meeting.

Thanks your dues are current

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

January 19, 2009

Ann Carson presided. After introduction of guests, the minutes of the December meeting were approved as published. Refreshments were provided by Cindy Carson and Mark Rosenblum.

Treasurer Gretchen Obenauf reminded members that dues are due.

Hibben Center Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that the Hibben Center projects are on hiatus, but after the Mandell site work is done, a "humdinger" will get under way. Stay tuned for details.

Rock Art: Carol Chamberland's rock art crews are still working.

Announcements:

Mark Rosenblum said that SiteWatch training will be held Jan. 30 in Elephant Butte, and the annual meeting will be next month in Santa Fe. See our website for further information.

Joan Mathien brought brochures with the schedule of the Friends of Archeology lectures and field trips for the year.

Speaker:

Dr. Patricia Crown, professor of anthropology at UNM, spoke on "Chaco Chocolate: The Recovery of Cacao at Pueblo Bonito."

For the last five years Dr. Crown has been studying cylinder jars or vessels, which are typically about ten inches high by four inches wide, often adorned with small lug handles. The 157 pieces that she has examined at the American Museum of Natural History and at the Smithsonian are mostly Black-on-white, with some all-white examples and a few that are red.

Previous suggestions about their purpose include use for holding luxury items, serving as ceramic drums, ritual purposes, and as pressure cookers for macaws. (Yes, that is a joke. So was the slide that went with it.)

With these in mind, Dr. Crown looked at various data such as context, use wear, how similar vessels were used elsewhere, and residues.

Where do such vessels occur? In the U.S., there are fewer than 200 examples, and all but six are from Chaco. Most of the Chaco jars are from Pueblo Bonito, and most of those were in a cache in Room 28 on the north side of the plaza. The Hyde expedition in the 1890s excavated the room, and Judd's work in the 1920s found a few vessels in other rooms. They were probably used in a ritual manner by the community to which they belonged and were "terminated," or buried, with the rest of the room after their last use. There was very little use wear on the inside of the jars, but some was evident on the outside. Cut marks were sometimes present near the lugs, maybe because something strung between the lugs was removed.

Plaster found on some examples may have had bright pigments at one time. Available colors for the jars themselves were limited to black, white, red and yellow, so a post-firing pigment such as green or blue would have been added to a plaster covering. Then after the vessel was used the pigment and plaster were scrubbed off, the vessel was stored away, and then re-decorated for the next ritual.

Wondering if Maya vessels also had plaster and pigment, Dr. Crown contacted Dorie Reenty-Budet, Maya scholar, and was told that not only were they plastered and pigmented, but they were also used for cacao. How did she know? The inscriptions said so.

Dr. Crown then contacted Jeff Hurst, senior scientist at the Hershey Foods Technical Center in Pennsylvania, for further analysis. He had been to Albuquerque and Chaco, and was pleased to test the residue in the vessels. Vessel fragments culled from Judd's old trenches were used instead of whole

jars because the testing was destructive. Some of the surface was burred off to clean the fragments. Then the inside was ground into a paste and mixed with hot water. A high performance liquid chromatograph mass spectrometer confirmed that the organic compounds found in the sherds contained theobromine and caffeine – it was cacao.

Now, the closest cacao trees are 1200 miles away in Central America. So why were they imported from so far away? Possibly because cacao is high in fat and carbs, with protein, vitamins and iron, all hard to come by at Chaco, plus it causes the brain to produce natural opiates. It was probably a luxury food, restricted in access, hard to obtain. It required complex knowledge to make into a drink, so it was linked to special people or places and was reserved for special occasions. Mesoamericans had been using cacao since 1500 BC in a similar manner in rituals and rites of passage that continue today. It was even a form of currency – and sometimes counterfeited – among the Aztecs. And then, as now, frothing was an important part of its preparation.

Macaws come from the same places that cacao trees grow, so they may have been imported together up the coasts, then overland to Chaco. Macaws found at Pueblo Bonito were mostly about 12 months old. A macaw is born in the spring and weaned at six months of age, so if they were 12 months old when they were sacrificed, the trip to Chaco took about six months. They may also have passed through the Mimbres area, where some pots show baby macaws with their fat bodies and short tails.

Dr. Crown will eventually expand her research to look for cacao in Mesa Verde, Hohokam, Mimbres and Paquime.

Respectfully submitted,

--- Arlette Miller, Secretary

UPCOMING EVENTS

Free Public Lectures

Frances Levine: "In Her Own Voice: Doña Teresa Aguilera y Roche and Intrigue in the Palace of the Governors" Saturday, February 20 2-3:30 p.m., New Mexico History Museum Auditorium, 113 Lincoln Avenue, Santa Fe. Santa Fe 400th Anniversary Lecture Series. Free with museum admission.

Thomas E. Chávez, "Juan Martinez de Montoya and the Establishment of Santa Fe," Saturday, March 13: 2 p.m., New Mexico History Museum Auditorium. Free with museum admission.

Conferences

New Mexico SiteWatch Stewards Conference: 10:15 am - 4:30 pm Sunday February 21 New Mexico History Museum, Santa Fe. See www.sitestewardfoundation.org. To insure adequate seating is available, please confirm your attendance by emailing gnewgent@sitestewardfoundation.org.

Conference on Archaeoastronomy of the American Southwest Technical Workshop: March 11-12, Pueblo Grande, Phoenix, AZ. See caasw.org

American Rock Art Research Association Annual Conference: March 26-29, Del Rio, TX. See arara.org.

Southwestern Federation of Archaeological Societies Symposium: April 9-11, Hobbs, NM. The deadline for abstracts (500 word maximum) and a short biography of the presenter is March 12. Send asbtracts and biographies to Calvin Smith, Western Heritage Museum Complex, 5317 Lovington Highway, Hobbs, NM 88240, or e-mail to: csmith@nmjc.edu.

Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting: April 14-18, St. Louis, MO. See saa.org.

Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting: April 30-May 2, Santa Fe. See ASNM website newmexico-archaeology.org for details and registration information.

UPCOMING FIELD TRIPS

Paako Field Trip Postponed. The planned trip to the ruins of Paako, which was occupied during early Pueblo IV and again in historic times, has been postponed once more due to continued snows and cold temperatures in the East Mountains. The tentative date is now March 20 or 21, and a vote will be taken at the February meeting to determine whether the day should be Saturday or Sunday. The trip will be led by Richard C. Chapman, Director of UNM's Office of Contract Archaeology.

All Day Trip Planned to the Glorieta Frontier and Gateway for the Santa Fe Trail. Jerry Williams, our newest Board member and Field Trip Chair, is planning an early start for an event-packed tour to the north, with stops at the La Bajada Rest Area, Glorieta Pass, Pecos Pueblo, San Miguel del Bado, Villanueva, Fort Union, Watrous, La Castenada, and Las Vegas, returning to Albuquerque in the evening. A date will be set and more details will be announced at the February meeting.

NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

The Maxwell Museum announces a new report by our member Hayward Franklin is now available free on line. It can be found at the following URL: http://www.unm.edu/~maxwell/technical_series.html.

Franklin, Hayward H., "The Pottery of Pottery Mound, A Study of the 1979 UNM Field School Collection, Part 2: Ceramic Materials and Regional Exchange." *Maxwell Museum Technical Series* No. 12, 2010.

Southwestern Cave Providing Detailed Ancient Climatic Data: University of Arizona researchers report that the Southwest's climate had rapid shifts between wet and dry periods 11,000 to 55,000 years ago. Ice Age climate records from an Arizona stalagmite link the Southwest's winter precipitation to temperatures in the North Atlantic, according to new University of Arizona research. See <http://uanews.org/node/29591> [From Archaeology Today, a service of the Center for Desert Archaeology]

Black Mesa Residents Win Appeal Against Peabody Coal: Peabody Western Coal Company's Black Mesa Coal Complex has suffered a major setback as an administrative law judge for the U.S. Department of the Interior vacated a permit for the massive coal-mining complex. The judge vacated the permit in response to one of several appeals filed by Navajo and Hopi residents as well as a diverse coalition of tribal and environmental groups. The permit, issued by Interior's Office of Surface Mining, Reclamation and Enforcement, allowed Peabody to operate and expand the Black Mesa mine and the Kayenta mine under a single permit. See <http://tinyurl.com/yeo7hng> - Center for Biological Diversity. [From Archaeology Today.]

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Local contact: Arlette Miller 897-3169

Field Trips:

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Reservations: Lou Schuyler 856-7090
Refreshments: Jacqueline Johnson 881-9861
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THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLV, NO. 3

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March 2010

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH AT LA 835, THE POJOAQUE GRANT SITE

By Steven A. Lakatos

Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Tuesday, March 16, 2010 at 7:30 PM
at the Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

LA 835, the Pojoaque Grant Site, initially excavated during the summer of 1953 by Stanley A. Stubbs, is arguably the most popularized late Developmental site in the northern Rio Grande region. Lending to its notoriety is the presence of non-local decorated black-on-white ceramic types along with a large architectural feature interpreted as a great kiva. However, due to Stubbs's death in 1959, those investigations remain under-reported. Hence, most of what is known about LA 835 is derived from a short *El Palacio* article by Stubbs, areal summaries, brief pottery descriptions, and tree-ring data. While these studies have all contributed to a growing body of knowledge, not until now has their combined strength been used to inform on the settlement, occupation history, and pottery production at this important site.

Steven A. Lakatos is a Project Director at the Office of Archaeological Studies in Santa Fe. He has worked in the American Southwest for over 20 years, participating in numerous survey, excavation, and public outreach projects. His field experience includes investigations of Paleo-Indian and Archaic manifestations in southeast New Mexico, Basketmaker and ethnohistoric Navajo occupations in the southern Chuska Valley, and Coalition-Classic Period sites on the Pajarito Plateau. Currently, his research interests are focused on the archaeology of the Northern Rio Grande Valley, particularly Developmental Period (A.D. 600-1200), exploring demographic trends and community formation as populations grew and expanded in the northern Rio Grande Valley during this and subsequent periods.

AAS Field Trips Scheduled March 20 and April 24. See Pages 3 for Details

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

February 16, 2010

Ann Carson presided. Guests were welcomed and interested parties were invited to join AAS.

The minutes of the January meeting were approved as published.

Refreshments were provided by Libby Ratliff and Arlette Miller with the assistance of Helen Crotty. Jacqueline Johnson hopes to return soon.

ROCK ART: The Rio Puerco BLM group has been to the San Antonio area, where Piro and Spanish art is to be found. Milford Fletcher said work at Diamond Tail will resume in March.

LIBRARY: Karen Armstrong reported that Craig Fredrickson has been working on the archive, now at the interpretive center at the Sandia Ranger Station. Nancy Woodworth is having bookplates printed.

HIBBEN CENTER ARCHIVING: Karen announced that the next project would be AS-7, followed by a major project, the nature of which will be announced later.

POTTERY SOUTHWEST: Arlette Miller read Patricia Lee's email reporting that the fall issue "has gone live." It will be dedicated to the late Paul Kay. The winter issue will include an article by Hayward Franklin.

SITEWATCH: Mark Rosenblum, who will be attending the state SiteWatch meeting Feb. 19-21, said training has been completed in Taos and Elephant Butte.

ASNM: Nancy Woodworth is recruiting board members for the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, of which AAS is an affiliate. There are four openings on the Board. Terms begin with the Annual Meeting in Santa Fe in May, and additional Board meetings are held in May, September, and February.

FIELD TRIPS: Jerry Williams proposes an all-day trip April 24 with stops on I-25 and then on Highway 3 to the Villanueva area for lunch and on to Las Vegas for dinner (optional). Later trips might include the Zuni highlands and Pottery Mound (which currently has access issues). Gretchen Obenauf announced a day trip to Pa'ako led by Richard Chapman of OCA on the weekend of March 20-21. A straw vote by members present indicated that a Saturday date was preferred. Final arrangements will be announced.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Ann mentioned the Albuquerque Museum's exhibit of photos of Isleta Pueblo by Charles Lummis.

The Antiquarian Book Sale will be at UNM on April 2 and 3.

New Mexico History Museum Director Frances Levine will tell the tale of Doña Teresa Aguilera y Roche, wife of the Governor and a target of the Inquisition for allegedly practicing secret Jewish rituals in the mid-1660s, at 2 p.m. Saturday, Feb. 20, in the Museum auditorium. Free with museum admission.

Karen Armstrong is looking for photos of Tonque Pueblo, which was excavated by AAS members. An exhibit on that pueblo was held at the Albuquerque Museum in 1968. Please contact her if you have any information about the exhibit or photos from the Tonque dig.

SPEAKER:

Joan Mathien introduced Glenda Deyloff, who has been working on LA 2, the Agua Fria Schoolhouse site in Santa Fe. Field work was completed last November, and most of the artifacts have not been washed yet, but there is plenty to report.

MINUTES OF FEBRUARY 16 MEETING (continued)

Mera first recorded the site in the early 1900s, and it is related to LA-1 (Pindi Pueblo) which is on the other side of the Santa Fe River. The site is cut by Agua Fria Road at the San Ysidro crossing. Kidder, who trenched near standing walls in 1911, thought it dated from the 1400s, but tree-ring studies push the date back to the 1300s.

Ms. Dyloff's project found a Spanish colonial house, whose family still lives nearby. She also located an earlier Coalition segment. Some boundaries of the site remain speculative, but local residents continue to find artifacts when they dig in their yards.

Santa Fe County was planning work on the roadway, so it arranged to have the right of way tested on both the east and west sides of the road. Many room blocks as well as pit structures were found on the east side. Rainy weather caused many problems, but the excavators still found a large trash midden, lots of ceramics, and some corn cobs.

On the west side were found pit structures, an activity surface, a ground stone cache, and a roasting pit full of ash and charcoal. Feature 55 was a large, complicated area of overlapping pits with evidence of corn cobs, husks, charcoal and trash. Feature 58 had a plastered floor and linear impressions of subfloor channels that radiated from the hearth. There was a possible foot drum and post holes that may indicate a screen for the drum.

Water, phone and an abandoned gas line run through the site, adding to the difficulties of the dig, which has since been filled in by the County. In all, more than 125,000 artifacts were recovered, 110,000 of which are ceramics, 9,000 lithics, plus groundstone and animal bones.

Analysis will focus on community formation and dynamics with Pindi, Arroyo Hondo, and other pueblos. The lithics will be studied to relate them to their sources.

Respectfully submitted,

---- Arlette Miller, Secretary

AAS FIELD TRIPS SCHEDULED

Pa'ako Field Trip March 20. A short field trip to the ruins of Paako, which was occupied during early Pueblo IV and again in the Historic Period, has been scheduled for Saturday, March 20, 10 a.m. to about noon. The trip will be led by Richard C. Chapman, Director of UNM's Office of Contract Archaeology. Participants will meet at the site, which is on the west side of Highway 14 about 8 ¼ miles north of the Cedar Crest/Tijeras exit from I-40 and between the two entrances to the Paa-ko subdivision (If you get to the Paa-ko golf course entrance, you've gone too far). There will be a signup sheet at the March meeting, or you can contact Lou Schuyler by email (Lou.Schuyler@comcast.net) or phone (856-7090). Fallback date for the trip in the event of inclement weather will be March 27.

All Day Trip April 24 to the Glorieta Frontier and Gateway for the Santa Fe Trail. Jerry Williams, our newest Board member and Field Trip Chair, is planning an early start (7:00 a.m.) for an event-packed tour to the north, with stops at the La Bajada Rest Area, Glorieta Pass, Pecos Pueblo, San Miguel del Bado, Villanueva (lunch), Fort Union, Watrous, La Castenada, and Las Vegas, returning to Albuquerque in the evening. There will be a signup sheet at the March and April meetings, or you can contact Lou Schuyler by email (Lou.Schuyler@comcast.net) or phone (856-7090)

NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Arizona Unprepared to Secure Closed Archaeological Parks. With the first wave of state park closures that began February 22, officials were still struggling with basic questions on how to secure the vast properties. Homolovi Ruins near Winslow and Lyman Lake near St. Johns were the first to be closed as a result of steep budget cuts to the parks system. Parks officials posted signs telling visitors about the closures, and for the time being, a ranger was expected to be on hand to answer questions. More than a month after the shutdown announcement, officials remained uncertain about how to secure the park perimeters and protect their assets. - Arizona Republic 3/8/2010 [From Archaeology Today, a service of the Center for Desert Archaeology.]

Utah Legislature Seeks to Limit Federal Law Enforcement. Kane County Sheriff Lamont Smith said the federal encroachment has been so broad that federal rangers have taken to writing tickets for everything from expired registrations to broken tail lights to violators stopped on U.S. 89 near Lake Powell. As an example of what they say is "encroachment," Noel and the sheriffs pointed to events like last spring's Federal raid that led to more than two dozen arrests of people accused of stealing or possessing Native American artifacts and a May showdown between BLM agents and off-road enthusiasts at the Paria River corridor. <http://tinyurl.com/ygddzt3> - Deseret News [From Archaeology Today.]

Utah Politicians Express Outrage over Potential Cedar Mesa National Monument Designation. A leaked memo from the U.S. Department of the Interior has raised the prospect that the Cedar Mesa area in San Juan County could be designated as a national monument. The monument could be designated without Congressional approval or public input through the Antiquities Act. The same course was used near San Juan County, Utah in the 1996 designation of the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument in adjacent Garfield and Kane counties and in the 1999 designation of the Canyons of the Ancients National Monument in adjacent Montezuma and Dolores counties in Colorado. While federal officials downplayed the document and stated that it is just a "draft memo", the response was strong among Congressional, state and local officials.

www.sjrnews.com/pages/full_story/content_instance_id=6450758 [From Archaeology Today.]

UPCOMING EVENTS

Free Public Lectures

Thomas E. Chávez, "Juan Martinez de Montoya and the Establishment of Santa Fe," Saturday, March 13, 2 p.m., New Mexico History Museum Auditorium. Free with museum admission.

Sue Ruth, "Women's Toolkits: Technological Organization, Social Context, and Motor Skills," Thursday, March 25, 4 p.m., Hibben 105. Maxwell Museum Association and UNM Department of Anthropology Kennedy Lecture.

Robin Farwell Gavin, "The Journey of Mayólica," Saturday, April 17, 2 p.m., New Mexico History Museum Auditorium. Free with museum admission.

Benefit Public Lectures

Bruce Huckell, "Boca Negra Wash Folsom Site: Ancient Hunters, Urban Development, and the Challenges of Site Preservation," Monday, March 15, 6 p.m., \$12. Hotel Santa Fe, 1501 Paseo de Peralta, Santa Fe. Southwest Seminars, benefiting The Archaeological Conservancy.

Donald D. Fowler and Catherine Fowler, "Great Basin: The Other Laboratory for Anthropology," Monday, March 22, 6 p.m., \$12. Hotel Santa Fe, 1501 Paseo de Peralta, Santa Fe. Southwest Seminars, benefiting The Archaeological Conservancy.

Mark Alkdenderfer, "4000 Years of Andean Gold," Monday, March 29, 6 p.m., \$12. Hotel Santa Fe, 1501 Paseo de Peralta, Santa Fe. Southwest Seminars, benefiting The Archaeological Conservancy.

John Ware, "Eastern Pueblo Historical Disjunction: Fact, Fallacy, or Something In-Between," Monday, April 5, 6 p.m., \$12. Hotel Santa Fe, 1501 Paseo de Peralta, Santa Fe. Southwest Seminars, benefiting The Archaeological Conservancy.

Conferences

American Rock Art Research Association Annual Conference: March 26-29, Del Rio, TX. See arara.org.

Southwestern Federation of Archaeological Societies Symposium: April 9-11, Hobbs, Western Heritage Museum Complex, 5317 Lovington Highway, Hobbs, NM 88240, Contact csmith@nmjc.edu.

Society for American Archaeology Annual Meeting: April 14-18, St. Louis, MO. See saa.org.

Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting: April 30-May 2, Santa Fe. See ASNM website newmexico-archaeology.org for details and registration information.

Tularosa Basin 2010 Conference May 14 and 15, with tours on May 16. Tays Center at NMSU-Alamogordo. More information from dgreenwald@tularosa.net.

Pecos Conference August 12-15, Silverton Colorado. Website in preparation, meanwhile Twitter <https://twitter.com/2010Pecos>.

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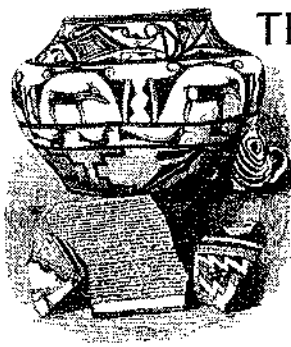
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THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLV, NO. 4

US ISSN 0002 4953

April 2010

“Gimme That Old Time Religion:” Establishing the Timeline for the Native American Indian Peyote Ritual

by Marvin Rowe, Ph.D.

**Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Tuesday, April 20, 2010 at 7:30 PM
at the Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW**

Direct radiocarbon dates were obtained on rock paintings from the Lower Pecos River region of southwest Texas. Direct dates have also been obtained on archaeological peyote excavated from two shelters, one in Texas and one in Mexico. These dates, combined with the observations that peyote symbolism occurs in three styles of the rock art in the Lower Pecos River region, permits us to discuss the antiquity of the Native American Indian peyote religion and to compare its longevity with major world religions extant in the 21st Century.

Marvin Rowe, Chemistry Professor, Texas A&M University (TAMU) and TAMU-Qatar received a B.S. in Petroleum Engineering at New Mexico Tech, Socorro. He won a Nininger Award on work performed at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. He received a Ph.D. in Chemistry, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, again winning a Nininger Award for his dissertation research there. He was selected as a Miller Institute in Basic Research Post-doctoral Fellow at a University of California, Berkeley, in Physics. He joined Texas A&M University in 1969. His more recent research, developing a method for dating rock paintings, received the Castleton Award from the American Association of Rock Art Research in 1998. In 2003, he was named as a speaker in the Texas A&M University Distinguished Lecture Series. In 2009, he presented The Chevron Lecture, First Year Chemistry Program of Texas A&M, and the keynote addresses at the Colorado Rock Art Association annual meeting and the International Congress for Dating Rupestrian Art in Barcelona, Spain. He has published over 300 scientific papers, of which over 60 are in archaeological chemistry.

AAS Field Trip Scheduled for April 24. See Page 3 for Details

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

March 16, 2010

Presiding was Ann Carson, who managed to be audible despite the disappearance of the society's microphone from the auditorium.

Lou Schuyler provided refreshments. After guests were introduced and the minutes of the February meeting were approved as published and committee reports were presented

ROCK ART: Snow is preventing work at Diamond Tail, but the BLM crews have flexibility as to sites and can record year around.

LAB: Karen Armstrong welcomes volunteers for work at the Hibben Center, which is about to resume on Thursday mornings.

POTTERY SOUTHWEST: Hayward Franklin, after thanking Karen for her assistance on Pottery Mound, reviewed the fall and winter volumes, which are now available at <http://www.unm.edu/~psw/>.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Field Trip: Gretchen Obenauf outlined a field trip planned for Saturday at Pa'ako (since delayed to March 27) led by Dick Chapman. Jerry Williams will lead a day trip to the Glorieta area on April 24.

ASNM Annual Meeting: The Archaeological Society of New Mexico's annual meeting will be on April 30 through May 2 in Santa Fe.

SPEAKER: Joan Mathien introduced Steven Lakatos, a project director at the Office of Archaeological Studies in Santa Fe.

LA 835, the Pojoaque Grant Site, was excavated in the early 1950s by Stanley Stubbs, but it remains an underreported site. At first, sites 833, 834 and 835 were considered separate, but later they were realized to be parts of a single entity. Stubbs had trouble fitting the Red Mesa pottery found in the area into sequence with other types in northern New Mexico.

At Structure A he found pit structures, contiguous rooms, but not a lot of masonry. The surface rooms also had pit structures. Structure B had shallow surface rooms with subterranean structures as well as a corner bin. The presence of sipapus and ash pits led to the belief that these were kivas. Structure C also had shallow features. The mixture of configurations was confusing; the above-ground structures were earlier than expected.

A large pit was believed to be a great kiva of post and adobe as well as masonry construction. It had a central hearth, but lacked a bench and floor vaults. An arroyo had cut through it, possibly obscuring definitive details.

Stubbs found black on white pottery that varied by slip and temper, but most pottery present was grayware. The frequency of types varied and at the time violated the accepted sequence of development in the northern Rio Grande area. Stubbs died in 1959, before his ideas could gain much purchase.

Over the next 30 years more room blocks were found, including a rectangular structure with a central hearth, two metate rests and ground stone fragments with other cultural material such as beads. Another structure was constructed similarly to Stubbs's "great kiva," where a hole was dug, posts were placed around the perimeter, and the walls were done in wattle and daub—an above ground structure type constructed below the ground. Efforts to obtain dendro dates have not been successful.

MINUTES OF FEBRUARY 16 MEETING (continued)

Excavators from OAS kept finding dogs of both sexes and all ages and turkeys, all deliberately buried and covered with rocks, with a midden atop. The deflector rock is near the bodies. The fill area contains shell and turquoise beads, projectile points, and animals, but the concentration of such objects is toward to bottom of the feature.

They also found a curving subfloor trench that stretches into the ventilator and leads in the other direction to a pot in the wall. The trench was lined with small sticks and roofed with vigas and mud.

Upon digging under the floor they found a middle Archaic layer with storage features.

Regge Wiseman and Bart Olinger are now consolidating and comparing Stubbs's and Mera's work on the site by analyzing pottery types such as Red Mesa and Kwahe'e black on white. Wiseman has determined from wood studies that the structures are of different ages.

Lakatos has selected representational pieces of sherds for XRF study, establishing a baseline to determine which were imported and which were locally produced: Kwahe'e was local, Red Mesa was not. Combining the pottery and tree ring data revealed that Kwahe'e began around 1000 AD, earlier than expected, and local clays were used early on. So the potters were probably using Red Mesa designs with local clays.

The site was occupied from 900-1200 AD. No Coalition occupancy is evident until one crosses Hwy. 285 to Cuyamungue.

Lakatos plans to refine the occupancy sequence, study population movements and pottery production, expand the resource base, and continue collaboration with other researchers.

Respectfully submitted,

----- *Arlette Miller*, Secretary

AAS FIELD TRIP SATURDAY APRIL 24

Jerry Williams plans an early start (7:00 a.m.) for an event-packed tour to the north, with stops at the La Bajada Rest Area, Glorieta Pass, Pecos Pueblo, San Miguel del Bado, Villanueva (lunch), Fort Union, Watrous, La Castenada, and Las Vegas, returning to Albuquerque in the evening. There will be a signup sheet with further details at the April meeting, or you can contact Lou Schuyler by email (Lou.Schuyler@comcast.net) or phone (856-7090).

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO MEETS IN SANTA FE APRIL 30-MAY 2

The fee for early—before April 23—registration for the ASNM 2010 Annual Meeting April 30-May 2 is \$22 per person. Late registration after April 23 is \$40. The banquet is \$28 per person. Host facility is the Courtyard Marriott, 3347 Cerrillos Road, Santa Fe. The special room rate for the meeting of \$89.00, plus taxes, is available through April 16, provided the Archaeological Society of New Mexico is mentioned when making reservations at (505) 473-2800. A full weekend of activities is planned, including a Friday night reception, Saturday paper presentations and posters, Saturday night awards banquet and Bandelier Lecture, and Sunday field trips to petroglyph sites and pueblo and historic ruins in the Santa Fe area. A registration form for the Annual Meeting can be downloaded from the ASNM website newmexico-archaeology.org, where additional program and field trip information is also available.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Change to NAGPRA Regulations Ensures Museums Repatriate Culturally Unidentifiable Human Remains. A change in the 1990 Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act may force the University of Michigan's Museum of Anthropology (as well as museums across the country) to redistribute their collections of Native American human remains. On Monday, a NAGPRA committee approved a change in the act that will force museums to inform Native American tribes that "culturally unidentifiable" remains found in their tribal regions may potentially be returned to them.
<http://tinyurl.com/ybbkd3w> - Michigan Daily [from Archaeology Today, A Service of the Center for Desert Archaeology].

Stanford University Press Issues New Book on Pueblo Revolt. New research about the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 by Stanford archaeologist Mike Wilcox is presented in *The Pueblo Revolt and the Mythology of Conquest*. See <http://news.stanford.edu/news/2010/march/wilcox-native-american-030310.html>.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Free Public Lecture

Robin Farwell Gavin, "The Journey of Mayólica," Saturday, April 17, 2 p.m., New Mexico History Museum Auditorium. Free with museum admission.

Conferences

Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting: April 30- May 2, Santa Fe. See ASNM website newmexico-archaeology.org for details and registration information.

Tularosa Basin Conference 2010: May 14-16, NMSU Alamogordo. See details at tularosabasinconference.nmsua.edu/index.html.

Pecos Conference 2010: August 12-15, Silverton Colorado. No official website yet, but meanwhile, look for 2010 Pecos Conference on Facebook and/or Twitter.

Mogollon Archaeology Conference (16th Biennial): October 14-16, NMSU Las Cruces. See lonjul.net/mog2010/Conference.

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THE

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VOLUME XLV, NO. 5

US ISSN 0002 4953

May 2010

HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGY IN SANTA FE

by Cordelia T. Snow

**Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Tuesday, May 18, 2010 at 7:30 PM
at the Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW**

Spanish Colonial Santa Fe has been a topic for research for many decades. During that time a number of excavations in the downtown area have taken place. This presentation will review where they were located, what was found, and what inferences can be made from the results. An explanation for why colonial architecture and materials have never been recovered in certain areas around the plaza will be provided.

Cordelia T. Snow began her career in historical archaeology working with E. Boyd on Santa Fe River sites in the mid-1960s. In 1974-75 she was principal investigator for the Laboratory of Anthropology project and conducted excavations in the west end of the Palace of the Governors. This experience had a profound effect on her subsequent career, which also focused on evaluation of historic materials from many sites along the Rio Grande, including those excavated and recorded by the Cochiti Dam Project. For the past 14 years Dedie has been employed at ARMS; thus she has come full cycle back to the place where she began her career four decades ago.

**AAS Field Trip Hike to Ojito Seismosaurus Discovery Site Petroglyphs
Scheduled for Saturday, May 22. See Page 3 for Details**

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

April 20, 2010

Ann Carson presided and introduced guests and new members. The minutes of the March meeting were approved as published.

Jacqueline Johnson was welcomed back after a hiatus as refreshments coordinator, and her daughter Michelle provided cookies.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Rock Art: Milford Fletcher said work will resume soon at the Diamond Tail Ranch. If you want to volunteer, contact him or Maynard Merkt. Gretchen Obenauf presented the report for the BLM crews, who have a new site in the Socorro area along with plans to scout the Ojito Wilderness.

Field Trips: Jerry Williams will lead a trip on April 24 to the Glorieta Pass and Santa Fe Trail area.

OTHER BUSINESS:

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico will hold its annual meeting in Santa Fe April 30 to May 2.

Carol Condie brought copies of *American Archeology* magazine, published by the Archeological Conservancy, which is celebrating its 30th anniversary.

SPEAKER:

Joan Mathien introduced Dr. Marvin Rowe, a chemist who has studied the makeup of peyote and its origins in time. He acknowledged the expertise of Santa Fe's Peter Furst on the peyote religion, and its use has spread widely in the Native American Church (it is otherwise illegal). One of its famous users was the Comanche Quanah Parker.

Peyote is believed by its users to have therapeutic uses in childbirth, treating tuberculosis and other diseases, and to enable a person to overcome fatigue, pain, the sex drive, appetite, and thirst. It has been shown to have antimicrobial properties.

Peyote's ingredient mescaline produces hallucinations, confusion, increased body temperature, nausea, vomiting, nightmares, euphoria, fear of death, and so on.

Peyote grows in limestone substrates from southern Texas into Mexico. Its pre-Conquest use was found far beyond its native habitat. Spaniards in Mexico held Inquisition hearings – mostly against fellow Spaniards—regarding its use.

In order to trace its use back in time, radiocarbon dating via an accelerator mass spectrometer was done at Lawrence Livermore Labs. CM-79, a site in Mexico where peyote buttons were found at a burial site strung like deer meat, provided a date from 850 years ago.

A site on the Lower Pecos in Texas, which was associated with red monochrome pictographs, yielded a single sample with a date from 1250 years past. Red linear style rock art provided two samples, which also dated to 1250 years ago. Carolyn Boyd has interpreted some of the rock art as depicting a peyote ritual pilgrimage. The buttons are depicted on much of the rock art: being shot with arrows, on the tines of deer antlers, abstracted as dots. Shamanistic figures are often life-size.

MINUTES OF FEBRUARY 16 MEETING (continued)

Further dates from rock art along the Pecos push peyote use back from 2500 to 4500 years ago, older than all modern religions except Hinduism.

And at the Shumla Caves in Texas, where a peyote fetish made of peyote and wood was found, peyote has been dated as far back as 7000 years.

Respectfully submitted,

----- Arlette Miller, Secretary

FIELD TRIP TO SEISMOSAURUS DISCOVERY SITE PETROGLYPHS

Carol Chamberland, leader of the Rio Puerco BLM Rock Art Recording Team announces a hiking field trip on Saturday, May 22 to view the petroglyphs in Ojito Wilderness at the Seismosaurus discovery site. This will be a 3-mile round trip walk including additional stops at a Navajo hogan site and prehistoric shelter. There will be minimal elevation gain but the area is exposed and sunny with very little shade. Views are spectacular.

Boots or sturdy walking shoes and a hat are mandatory. Bring lunch, plenty of liquids and a walking stick (if you like). Carol anticipates a return to town by early afternoon, but this will be dictated by the pace of the group.

Participants will meet at the north end of Lowe's parking lot (I-25 and Paseo del Norte) at 9 a.m. to form carpools. Those who live on the west side can meet us at the Rio Rancho Home Depot parking lot on 550 (west end by the sheds) at 9:30, if they notify the leader ahead of time.

Drive distance is 50 miles one way, with the last 10 miles on a decent dirt road. No high clearance or 4WD is necessary. Foul weather will postpone the hike to another day.

Sign up at the meeting or contact Lou Schuyler at lou.schuyler@comcast.net or (505) 856-7090.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Giant Sequoias Yield Longest Fire History from Tree Rings. A 3,000-year record from 52 of the world's oldest trees shows that California's western Sierra Nevada was droughty and often fiery from 800 to 1300, according to new research. It's the longest tree-ring fire history in the world, and it's from this amazing place with these amazing trees." said lead author Thomas W. Swetnam of the University of Arizona in Tucson. "This is an epic collection of tree rings <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/03/100318093300.htm>. [From Southwest Archaeology Today, A Service of the Center for Desert Archaeology].

Charges Upheld In Four Corners Looting Case. A federal judge has denied a request to dismiss 14 felony counts against a Utah man charged after a two-year federal investigation into illegal trafficking of American Indian artifacts. Joseph M. Smith of Blending pleaded not guilty last year to 28 counts related to the alleged theft and sale of jewelry, sandals and other ancient artifacts from public and tribal lands. Smith was one of 26 people charged as part of the Four Corners investigation. www.nevadaappeal.com/article/20100412/NEWS/100419903/1058/rss [Southwest Archaeology Today]

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE (continued)

Three More Guilty Pleas in 4-Corners Looting Case. Three southern Utah men who admitted selling ancient artifacts taken from public land are the latest to plead guilty after a lengthy federal crackdown on theft and trafficking of American Indian relics in the Four Corners area. At a hearing in Moab on Friday, Nick Laws and Dale Lyman each pleaded guilty to one count of violating federal laws aimed at protecting artifacts on public and tribal lands. Aubry Patterson pleaded guilty to trafficking in stolen artifacts and theft of government property.
<http://www.vaildaily.com/article/20100423/NEWS/100429750/1062/rss>.
[Southwest Archaeology Today.]

UPCOMING EVENTS

Free Public Lecture

David H. Snow, "Ur-Serpents of the Southwest: On the Horns (and Feathers) of a Dilemma," Tuesday, May 11th, 7:00 PM, Friends of Tijeras Pueblo, Sandia Ranger Station.

Conferences

Tularosa Basin Conference 2010: May 14-16, NMSU Alamogordo. See details at tularosabasinconference.nmsu.edu/index.html.

Pecos Conference 2010: August 12-15, Silverton Colorado. Website and conference registration forms now available at http://www.swanet.org/2010_pecos_conference/index.html.

Mogollon Archaeology Conference (16th Biennial): October 14-16, NMSU Las Cruces. See lonjul.net/mog2010/Conference.

Museum Exhibition

Tutankhamun: The Golden King and the Great Pharaohs: July 1, 2010 to January 2, 2011, Denver Art Museum. Tickets go on sale to the general public May 14, and can be purchased online by visiting www.tutdenver.com after that date. Adult and Seniors \$25 weekdays, \$30 weekends.

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Newsletter

VOLUME XLV, NO. 6

US ISSN 0002 4953

June 2010

INDIANS, ARMOR, AND ALLIES: WHO CAME TO THE PASS?

by Marc Thompson

Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Tuesday, June 15, 2010 at 7:30 PM

at the Albuquerque Museum of Art and History

2000 Mountain Road NW

In addition to his numerous titles (Governor, Captain General, *adelantado*), Juan de Oñate y Salazar was a *caudillo* (a strong military and political leader) and an agent of cultural change in 16th century Nuevo México. Don Juan differed from previous European invaders because his expedition was one primarily of settlement as well as conquest and exploration. Here I examine Oñate's ethnicity, that of his family, accompanying settlers, and Indian allies. Additionally, other data are reviewed to illustrate how Mexican Indian, Southwestern Indian, and Hispanic contact cultures produced hybrid peoples, places, policies, and practices as part of the ongoing process of *mestizaje*.

Marc Thompson was born in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, and raised in Rochester, Minnesota. He was graduated *magna cum laude* with a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of Colorado, Boulder, and received an M.A. in anthropology from the Universidad de las Américas in Cholula, Puebla, México. His thesis documented the discovery and analysis of a stone ax manufacturing cottage industry at the Classic Maya site of Becan, Campeche, México. He was awarded a Ph.D. from the Department of Archaeology, the University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada. His dissertation, *Mimbres Iconology: Analysis and Interpretation of Figurative Motifs*, was a study of imagery in Classic Mimbres Black-on-white bowls.

Dr. Thompson has conducted field work and directed projects in México, Belize, Canada, New Mexico, Texas, Wyoming, Montana, and California. He has taught graduate, undergraduate, and continuing education courses in México, Canada, and the U.S. After more than a decade, he recently retired as Director of the El Paso Museum of Archaeology and Adjunct Professor of Anthropology, the University of Texas at El Paso.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

May 20, 2010

Ann Carson presided over a meeting that included a ceremony honoring Mari and Dudley King for their long service to archaeology in New Mexico. The Kings were awarded a Lifetime Achievement Award by the Archaeological Society of New Mexico at its Annual Meeting last month in Santa Fe, and because they were not in attendance at that meeting, the plaque embodying the award was presented at AAS by Joan Mathien, Jerry and Jean Brody, and Karen Armstrong, each of whom described their work and friendship with the Kings.

Refreshments were provided by Jacqueline Johnson and Libby Ratliff. The minutes of the April meeting await publication.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Newsletter: Helen Crotty apologized to members who receive the newsletter electronically for neglecting to send the newsletter copy to Mark Rosenblum for distribution prior to leaving town for a vacation in California. Recipients of the print newsletters received their copies on time, thanks to Jacqueline Johnson, who mailed them. Mark sent the electronic copy on the day of the meeting.

Hibben Center Project: Karen Armstrong reported that the volunteers will be working next on the Jack H. Esslinger Collection of Pre-Columbian Pottery.

Pottery Southwest: Hayward Franklin said that *Pottery Southwest* welcomes submissions for articles. The current edition is available, and the CDs are for sale through AAS.

Rock Art: Carol Chamberland's rock art crews continue exploring when weather permits. A hike to the Ojito wilderness petroglyphs near the Seismosaurus site is planned for May 22. Maynard Merkt said work will resume soon at the Diamond Tail Ranch.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gretchen Obenauf reported that a New Mexico Jewish Historical Society conference is planned in Las Vegas, NM in October.

Ann Carson described the Archaeological Society of New Mexico's Annual Meeting and mentioned that Bradley Bowman was injured in an automobile accident on his way home from it. A get-well card was available for members to sign.

Dolores Sundt, recipient this year of a Richard A. Bice Archaeological Achievement Award at the ASNM annual meeting, outlined the benefits of joining ASNM, which is the umbrella society for AAS.

SPEAKER

Vice President Joan Mathien introduced Cordelia (Dedie) Snow, whose topic was historic archaeology in Santa Fe. She began with a slide of the Urrutia map of the city circa 1767, depicting the city that the Spaniards founded on the site of an abandoned pueblo. Prominently visible are springs and ponds, which made the location difficult to inhabit—there was too much water.

The city was founded around 1605-1608 by Juan Martinez de Montoya, who was governor after Juan de Oñate. Traces of the earliest settlement elude discovery, but Santa Fe chose to celebrate 2010 as its 400th anniversary.

MINUTES OF MAY 20, 2010 MEETING (continued)

The cienega, a huge presence outside the city as photographed in 1870, slowly disappeared, but portions of it remain visible today.

Seeking to improve the economy, the city saw its first train in 1880. Not much happened; so in 1883 the city fathers decided to celebrate Santa Fe's 333rd anniversary. Instead of drawing tourists the "Tertio Millenia" drew sneers. It was one of many ways the city sought to find identity through "invented traditions."

Downtown archaeology also had its ups and downs. Burials found under the Palace of the Governors in the 1880s were sent to Topeka, Kansas, where they were eventually lost. Jesse Nusbaum located pre-Revolt and Revolt artifacts in 1916 but they, too, have been lost.

Excavations in the 1950s turned up 17th and 18th century sites, and digs have continued ever since.

Archaeologists learned that adobe was used in construction unless rock or sandstone was available. Foundations of about 50 cm width indicated a single story structure, while those of a meter plus were indicative of multiple stories. Dedie found 18th century foundations and pre-Revolt artifacts under Room 7 of the Palace of the Governors, so a dig intended to run for two weeks went on for two years.

The brick floor patterns that were often found were the same in both New Spain and New Mexico.

"Urban Removal"—Dedie's term for urban renewal done in the 1950s—destroyed many buildings without the benefit of archaeological study. And the results of a severe flood and subsequent rerouting of the Santa Fe River scoured away so much material that no one knows what was lost.

The river ran permanently until the early 20th century when upstream dams dried it up—along with the acequias in this once too-wet town.

Respectfully submitted,

----- Arlette Miller, Secretary

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

New Publication Summarizes Clovis Technologies. A new book on the stone and bone tool technologies of Clovis culture of 13,500 years ago, published by faculty at Texas State University, is the first complete examination of the tools themselves and how the Clovis culture used them and transmitted their production. The book, "Clovis Technology" (International Monographs in Prehistory, Archaeological Series 17), covers the Clovis culture's making and use of stone blades, bi-faces and small tools as well as artifacts such as projectile points, rods, daggers, awls, needles, handles, hooks, and ornaments made from bone, ivory, antler and teeth. See <http://tinyurl.com/clovis-tech> - San Marcos Daily Record. [From Southwest Archaeology Today, a service of the Center for Desert Archaeology.]

Laser Scanning In Archaeology Featured in NY Times. In the dry spring season a year ago, the husband-and-wife team of Arlen F. Chase and Diane Z. Chase tried a new approach using airborne laser signals that penetrate the jungle cover and are reflected from the ground below. They yielded 3-D images of the site of ancient Caracol, in Belize, one of the great cities of the Maya lowlands. See <http://www.nytimes.com/2010/05/11/science/11maya.html> [from Southwest Archaeology Today].

Bill Introduced to Transfer the Valles Caldera National Preserve to the National Park Service. Management of the Valles Caldera National Preserve would be transferred to the National Park Service under legislation by New Mexico's Senators Jeff Bingaman and Tom Udall, who introduced the measure May 27. According to a Government Accountability Office report, the northern New Mexico preserve is years behind schedule in developing a management control system, and a path to be financially self-sustained by 2015 will be a major challenge. See <http://www.krqe.com/dpp/news/environment/valles-caldera-may-move-to-park-service> [from Southwest Archaeology Today].

UPCOMING EVENTS

Free Public Lecture

Jake Spidle, UNM History Professor: "Tuberculosis to Outer Space: The Saga of the Lovelace Medical Center and the two Doctors Lovelace," Saturday, June 19, 1 p.m. Lovelace Education Building, 6200 Gibson SE (easternmost building of the former Lovelace Hospital Complex, parking in the east lot). Presented by Albuquerque Historical Society.

Conferences

Pecos Conference 2010: August 12-15, Silverton Colorado. Website and conference registration forms now available at http://www.swanet.org/2010_pecos_conference/index.html.

Mogollon Archaeology Conference (16th Biennial): October 14-16, NMSU Las Cruces. See lonjul.net/mog2010/Conference.

New Mexico Jewish Historical Society Conference: "Adventures Along the Santa Fe Trail: The Jews of Las Vegas and Northeastern New Mexico," October 22-24, Plaza Hotel, Las Vegas, NM. Contact Bobbi at 505-348-4471.

Museum Exhibition

Tutankhamun: The Golden King and the Great Pharaohs: July 1, 2010 to January 2, 2011, Denver Art Museum. Tickets go on sale to the general public May 14, and can be purchased online by visiting www.tutdenver.com after that date. Adult and Seniors \$25 weekdays, \$30 weekends.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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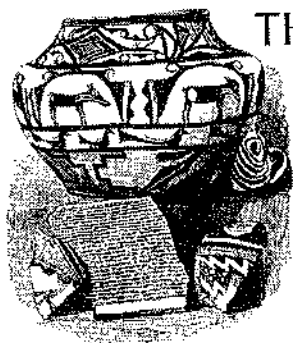
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THE

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July 2010

BOW WAVE OF EMPIRE: THE VÁZQUEZ DE CORONADO ENTRADA AND THE SIXTEENTH-CENTURY FRONTIERS OF NEW SPAIN

by Clay Mathers, Ph. D.

Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Tuesday, July 20, 2010 at 7:30 PM
at the Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

The collision of Old World and New World communities on the northern frontier of New Spain in the late 1530s and early 1540s was the product of many earlier trends and traditions that would shape Native-European encounters throughout the sixteenth century. As the bow wave of Spain's increasingly global empire advanced south to Panama, Columbia and Peru, west to Honduras, Guatemala, and Mexico, and north into what is now the United States, interaction between these communities became more intense, often resulting in violence. By 1530, a wide range of social, political and economic relationships began to develop between Native and Europeans communities that would affect profoundly the history of the Southwest, the European exploration of North America, and ultimately the worldwide contest for empire. Some of these associations were benign and mutually beneficial, while others erupted into deadly, large-scale combat. By the early 1540s, violence and conflict in the borderlands of New Spain north of Mexico City had become serious problems, hindering the advance of mining, colonization and other economic pursuits. Major conflicts during this period mark a significant shift in Spanish-Native relations in the borderlands. These violent encounters include the Mixtón War in Nueva Galicia, the Tiguex War in the Middle Rio Grande Valley in New Mexico, and the beginning of nearly fifty years of conflict in the Gran Chichimeca of Nueva España, Nueva Galicia and Nueva Vizcaya. This lecture explores the background to, and the impacts of, one of the most significant sixteenth-century entradas in New Spain—i.e., the 1539-1542 expedition of Francisco Vázquez de Coronado.

Clay Mathers is currently the Executive Director of the Coronado Institute in Albuquerque, a non-profit corporation dedicated to an understanding of Old and New World interactions in the Southwestern U.S. and Southern Plains between the sixteenth and eighteenth centuries. Dr. Mathers has been an archaeologist for more than thirty years, having undertaken fieldwork in Scotland, England, France, Spain, and Portugal, as well as in the eastern and western U.S. He has a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of Pennsylvania, an M.Phil. in GIS and Remote Sensing from the University of Cambridge, U.K., and a Ph.D. on the Neolithic and Bronze Age in Southeast Spain from the University of Sheffield—also in the U.K. He has held teaching positions at universities in the U.K. and in the U.S., has published a number of books and articles, and has received doctoral and post-doctoral fellowships from organizations such as the Fulbright Commission, Getty Foundation and the National Academy of Sciences, among others. He is currently working with colleagues in the U.S., Latin America, and Europe on sixteenth-century sites and assemblages in the Southwestern borderlands—with a particular emphasis on the 1539-1542 expedition of Francisco Vázquez de Coronado.

REMINDER: NO AUGUST MEETING OR NEWSLETTER

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

June 15, 2010

President Ann Carson introduced guests. The minutes of the May meeting were approved as published. Jacqueline Johnson and Pat and Fred Trusell brought cookies.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Karen Armstrong said the Hibben Center volunteers have nearly finished the Mesoamerican pottery project.

Milford Fletcher and Carol Chamberland reported on rock art recording on the Diamond Tail Ranch and BLM lands. Carol's crews took a break and visited El Malpais, and a report to Gretchen Obenauf at BLM that motorcyclists were riding over some glyphs resulted in prompt corrective action.

Gretchen reported on new members.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

The Pecos Conference will be Augusts 12-15 in Silverton, CO.

The New Mexico Jewish Historical Society meeting will be Oct. 22-24 in Las Vegas, NM.

Alan Dart of Tucson will lecture on the Hohokam July 31 at 7 p.m. at the Petroglyph Monument visitor's center.

The Maxwell Museum has an exhibit on Chiapas Mayan textiles.

SPEAKER:

Joan Mathien introduced Dr. Marc Thompson, retired Director of the El Paso Museum of Archaeology, whose topic was "Indians, Armor, and Allies: Who Came to the Pass?"

His interest in Don Juan de Oñate was piqued when a three-story statue of Oñate was commissioned and the resulting controversy obscured the man's humanity and personal history. Critics even proposed utterly differing versions of the Ácoma incident, ignoring that the history of such actions could be traced back to Cortez and others.

Cortez started out in Cuba, moved on to Cozumel and then the Veracruz area, and then headed to Tenochtitlan accompanied by Indian allies as well as Malinche, who spoke Nahuatl as well as Maya. The conquest of the city took 75 days and the efforts of up to 200,000 people, of which only one percent were European. Horses were not always an advantage when attacking a city of causeways and canals, so Cortez had boats built and outfitted them with small cannons. (The myths that horses were divine and that Quetzalcoatl was bearded and light-skinned were post-Conquest creations.)

Mexica warriors carried lances trimmed with obsidian blades, used feathered shields and wore nose rings, ear plugs, and hats with peaked tops. Their concept of warfare was to take captives for sacrifice.

Oñate's fraternal twin brother was named Cristóbal after their Basque father, who also had three other sons and two daughters. Basques, including their father, established Nueva Vizcaya, which now comprises Durango and Chihuahua. By the 16th century a caste system had been introduced into Latin America, whereby one's ethnic identity was determined by social and geographic distance from Spain. So while their father was a *peninsulare*, or Spaniard, his children, despite marrying into the Basque community, were Creoles and had less status.

MINUTES OF JUNE 15, 2010 AAS MEETING (continued)

Oñate's own marriage was to a woman considered to be a *Mestizo* even though she was a descendant of both Cortez and Montezuma. The Oñate family established the town of Tequila and silver mines. Oñate was eventually exiled to Spain and died there.

Immigrants to Mexico discovered mountains covered with snow, large cities, strange fruits and odd animals, many of whose names evolved from Nahuatl to Spanish and later English (e.g., avocado, coyote). Oñate's arrival in New Mexico was during one of the coldest and driest winters in history; so he and his fellow soldiers—many of whom were Mexican Indians—moved into a Tewa pueblo. European armor and weaponry were composed of swords, halberds, lances, guns, crossbows, pikes, and falconets (small cannon). Even the cross-shaped stirrups could be used as weapons. The climate forced them to discard metal armor in favor of quilted armor.

Dr. Thompson hypothesizes that the trade routes used at the time were prehistoric, including the one now known as the Camino Real that was followed by Oñate. He does not believe that there was massive trade from central Mexico to New Mexico, but instead that trade was mostly from west Mexico, and that it was marginal and episodic.

Respectfully submitted,

----- Arlette Miller, Secretary

IN MEMORIAM

Joseph Charles Winter, August 26, 1946 – June 23, 2010

Joseph Winter, 63, a resident of Regina, New Mexico and Castle Creek, New York since 2000, died June 23, 2010 in a hiking accident, doing what he loved. He is survived by his wife, Margaret (Greta) Wingate of Castle Creek, New York, two daughters, two brothers, and his mother. Joe retired in 2000 as a Professor and Director of the Office of Contract Archaeology with the University of New Mexico. Memorial services were held in Albuquerque July 1. AAS members may remember Dr. Winter as a speaker, and several members participated in a dig in downtown Albuquerque under his supervision in 1985 (see story below). Those who wish to express their condolences may do so at www.RememberTheirStory.com.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S 1985 DOWNTOWN DIG

In the fall of 1985, buildings on the south side of the 200 block of Central were subsiding due to a collapsing turn-of-the-century acequia. The structures were all demolished, and members of AAS under the direction of Dick Bice, Bill Sundt, and Phyllis Davis, had a brief time to excavate. They concentrated on the alley side of the property where rubbish had been burned and discovered areas that were probably filled-in pits from former out houses. Joseph Winter's preliminary report on this project, "Digging Up Downtown: Urban Archaeology in Albuquerque" can be found in *Secrets of a City: Papers on Albuquerque Area Archaeology in Honor of Dick Bice*, The Archaeological Society of New Mexico Volume 13 (1987): pages 57-69. Crew members besides those already mentioned included Ann Carson, Laura Bernd, Joan Wilkes, Berry Garrett, Mary Belle Hockett, and Tracy Green.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Melting Glacier Reveals Clovis Era Atlatl Dart. Global warming is turning out to be a savior for archaeologists like Craig Lee from the University of Colorado at Boulder, who are finding ancient relics in recently melted ice patches. Lee's lucky strike is the oldest known atlatl dart, an early wooden spear-like hunting weapon, in the Rocky Mountains. See <http://tinyurl.com/atlatl1> - Discovery News [from Southwest Archaeology Today, a service of Center for Desert Archaeology]

UPCOMING EVENTS

Free Public Lecture

Allen Dart, "Arts and Culture of Ancient Southern Arizona Hohokam Indians," Saturday July 31 7 p.m. Petroglyph National Monument Visitor Center on Western Trail.

Workshop

Flint Knapping, directed by Ron Fields, Saturday July 17, starting at 9:30 a.m., Tijeras Pueblo Interpretive Center, \$15 fee. Novices as well as experienced flint knappers welcome. Sponsored by the Friends of Tijeras Pueblo and the USDA Forest Service Sandia Ranger District. Call Sandia Ranger Station, 281-3304 to reserve a place, or for further information, Judy at 286-7961.

Conferences

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September 2010

GERONIMO'S WICKIUP: ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON THE CANON DE LOS EMBUDOS SURRENDER SITE

Deni J. Seymour, Ph.D.

**Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Tuesday, September 21, 2010 at 7:30 PM
at the Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW**

In the Spring of 1886 Geronimo and Naiche attempted to surrender to General George Crook at Cañon de los Embudos in Sonora, Mexico, several months before the actual surrender at Skeleton Canyon in southern Arizona. This important event was witnessed by Tombstone photographer C. S. Fly, who photographically documented the place, the Apache people, and some of their material culture, while others left descriptive accounts of the occasion. These are the only photographs of the Apache in the field while still enemy combatants of the United States. Rumors led to the dispersal of Geronimo and his people before the surrender was consummated, delaying his final capitulation to General Nelson Miles until fall of the same year.

Scrutiny of the photographs and comparisons to on-the-ground evidence provide a clear view of archaeological Apache structure signatures and other forms of material culture from this period. Such evidence serves as a basis for confidently identifying Apache sites, providing an indisputable historical basis at a known place.

Cañon de los Embudos provides an example of how historic documents and photographs can be aligned with archaeological evidence to learn more and to gain confidence about the incredibly light footprint of these mobile people. At the same time, an explicitly archaeological focus shows how and in which ways documentary sources can be misleading.

Deni Seymour received her doctorate in Anthropology from the University of Arizona in 1990 and her Bachelor's degrees in both Anthropology and Environmental Studies from the University of California, Santa Cruz. She has taught and has worked for a number of state and federal agencies as well as several cultural resource management firms, including one she founded and ran for about a decade. Now she is a full-time research archaeologist affiliated with two academic institutions.

Dr. Seymour's research has focused on colonial period indigenous groups in the American Southwest. She has been studying the archaeology of the protohistoric and historic Apache and others throughout southern New Mexico, Arizona and Texas for more than a quarter century. One of her primary contributions has been the identification of the basic archaeological signatures of many previously unidentified or poorly understood groups, while providing the basis for a revised conceptualization of this regional period. Dr. Seymour's book on the Sobapuri-O'odham will be published in 2011 by the University of Utah Press, while another book manuscript on the ancestral Apache is currently under review.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

July 20, 2010

Ann Carson presided, and since July 21 is her birthday, her daughter Cindy brought a cake to serve along with the refreshments provided by Jean Brody and Jacqueline Johnson.

The minutes of the June meeting will be corrected (with thanks to Dave Brugge) to change "peninsulare" to "peninsular" and to change the masculine use of "mestizo" to the feminine "mestiza" as appropriate.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Maynard Merkt reported that it is too hot to record petroglyphs at Diamond Tail for now. Gretchen Obenauf says BLM crews will take August off, but are still working on public and private lands at present.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Ann says AAS material in the lab at the gas station has been cleaned out, and the remainder has been consolidated into such a small area that the rent will be reduced by half to \$20 a month.

Gretchen Obenauf, our Treasurer, is accepting applications for membership. She reminded the audience of the King Tut exhibit in Denver.

Ann noted that following normal practice, there would be no meeting and no newsletter in August.

Joe Winter of the Office of Contract Archaeology, UNM professor and AAS speaker, has passed away. Please see our website for a complete obituary.

Also refer to the website for information on various conferences that are upcoming. Locally, Alan Dart will speak at Petroglyph National Monument on July 31 regarding the Hohokam; the Maxwell is featuring an exhibit on the Chiapas Maya, and the refurbished painted kiva at the Coronado monument has reopened.

Carol Condie says the Archaeological Conservancy is having a sale on the remaining openings on tours to Oaxaca, effigy mounds, and the Best of the Southwest.

Joan Mathien encouraged members to serve as officers next year. Nominations are due in September.

SPEAKER:

Joan then introduced the speaker, Dr. Clay Mathers, a specialist in the colonial history of New Mexico. Knowledge of this era is expanding as previously unrecognized artifacts of the Coronado expedition continue to be found and identified—El Morro, Piedras Marcadas, LA 54147, and Kyaki:ma can be added to such known sites as Hawikku, Santiago, Pecos, and Kichiba:wa.

Spain engendered the first world empire after the fall of Constantinople closed off trade to the Far East and other trade routes were thus sought to the west. Spaniards island-hopped west and built highly profitable sugar plantations, but the natives on the islands and mainland were a constant source of problems. *Encomiendas* and tribute systems spread, even into areas where tribute was a new and pernicious system.

The resulting conflicts featured experienced soldiers on both sides. The Spanish had not only thrown the Moors out of Spain, they had also gone on to fight in Italy, Hungary, and against the

MINUTES OF JULY 20, 2010 AAS MEETING (continued)

Ottoman Turks. The Mexica were also trained in war, but the number of native allies who supported the *entradas* in the early 16th century made for an overwhelming force.

Whether an area was invaded depended on many factors, including a large population, high value portable wealth, productive land, an established system of tribute, centralized power, and high value ore. Mexico and Peru, for example, had these, but New Mexico did not. The Spanish did not want to return with nothing to show for their efforts. Their terrestrial expeditions failed at first, so they turned to less costly maritime efforts. While the natives had a number of ways to thwart the invaders, the enemy forces were often 3000 strong, plus their animals, and the impact of such a large presence was huge.

Native-European conflict could ignite from a number of triggers, including religion conversion, slave raids, and excessive demands for tribute, labor and resources. The Mixton War, as an example, followed a hard winter where the Spanish stole from the Pueblos in order to survive.

Coronado faced a full revolt in the Tiguex War, and the European ferocity eventually led to his trial on charges of cruelty. Transcripts tell of burning native leaders, destruction of food stocks, damage to structures, and the depletion of resources by the presence of so many people and livestock. Over time, Spain was driven to change its dealings with the conquerors, who acted as if they were independent of the Crown and indicated that the Crown's laws would interrupt trade and their way of life.

Evidence of Coronado's adventures in New Mexico is scattered from Zuni to Albuquerque and beyond. The Spaniards were starving when they arrived at Hawikku, and after defeating the Zunis by cutting off chokepoints at the pueblo, they lingered for four months, leaving evidence of their presence in the form of crossbow bolts and carat-headed nails. Similar items speak of large-scale conflict at Piedras Marcadas in Albuquerque. This latter site also produced parts of a falconet ("murderer"), a naval weapon resembling a large shotgun that used metal trash as ammunition. Combined with halberds, arquebuses, war dogs and cavalry, the Spanish forces and their allies had weaponry of overwhelming effectiveness.

Respectfully submitted,

----- *Arlette Miller*, Secretary

CHILES AND SHERDS VIII BENEFIT IN ALBUQUERQUE SEPTEMBER 26, 10-4

The annual Chiles and Shards fundraiser sponsored by The Friends of Archaeology of the Museum of New Mexico Foundation, the support group of the Office of Archaeological Studies, will be held in Albuquerque this year at the Open Space Visitor Center just off Coors Boulevard. The Friends of Archaeology want to expand interest outside the immediate Santa Fe area. The Friends offer members reduced rates for several guided tours each year to archaeological sites, many of which are not normally open to the public, and an informative newsletter.

The September 26 event will include two lectures on the theme of "Contact and Conflict in the Middle Rio Grande Valley," special guided tours of the site of a battle between Coronado's men and a Tiguex Pueblo, demonstrations of basketry, pottery firing, stone tool production, hands-on arrow shooting and atlatl throwing, and a customized Spanish luncheon. Cost of the event is \$95 per person, \$75 of which is tax deductible, attendance limited to 250. Reservations at the Lensic Box office, 505-088-1234 or www.TicketsSantaFe.org.

IN MEMORIAM

Elizabeth "Bettie" Terry March 16, 1922 - July 31, 2010

Bettie was a long-time member of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society and the Archaeological Society of New Mexico and had maintained her membership in both organizations through the years although she no longer attended meetings. She was an active participant in the AAS digs and laboratory, with special responsibility for the analysis and archiving of artifacts from AS-6, the P III Pueblo and P II pithouse site near Quemado. She earned certification between 1978 and 1983 in all but two of the fields offered by ASNM, and she served as a crew chief at the Gallup field school from 1988 to 1993. Until this past year, she was a member of the team that mails out the ASNM annual volumes. She had also served as a docent and volunteer at the Albuquerque Museum and a volunteer at the Lovelace Hospital.

Bettie was born on in Baltimore, Maryland and was a dedicated Air Force wife. After retirement she and her late husband Jack loved to travel and participate in Elderhostel programs. Bettie is survived by three daughters, a son, and several grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Memorial services were held August 5. Those who wish to express their condolences may do so at www.RememberTheirStory.com.

REPORT FROM THE 2010 PECOS CONFERENCE

The 2010 Pecos Conference in Silverton, Colorado drew 325 registered participants, down from recent years, perhaps because of the peripheral location and/or the economy. Only five AAS members, Tom Windes, Steve and Donna Rospopo, Joan Mathien, and Helen Crotty were spotted among the attendees (apologies if someone was missed), but the camaraderie, the papers and poster presentations, the book sales, and the field trips were as good as ever. Silverton lies in a beautiful high valley, and the town is replete with great restaurants and charming historic buildings. And it didn't rain! Except, that is, inside the book tent, where condensation from the previous night's frost rained from the roof in the warmth of the morning sun.

The Conference was organized by Chuck Riggs of Fort Lewis College, and he and his students did an excellent job of keeping the show on the road. One of the interesting mini-symposiums was a report on the Fort Lewis College-Mesa Verde Internship program, an idea, it seems, that could well be emulated elsewhere.

Dave Breternitz, as usual, presided at the business meeting, a highlight of which was the presentation of the Arizona Archaeological and Historic Society's Victor R Stoner Awards to William Doelle of the Center for Desert Archaeology and to Jim Copeland at Farmington office of the Bureau of Land Management. The Byron Cummings Awards went to David Doyel and, to J. Jefferson Reid.

On a sobering note, we lost 34 colleagues during the year, a number strikingly up, as Dave noted, from the usual 6 or 7. Sharon Urban, who again served as secretary, kept the list of persons acknowledged and remembered for their service to archaeology, education, and preservation.

No invitation for the 2011 Conference was forthcoming at the meeting, but it has since been announced that it will be held at "Mile-And-A-Half Lake" Large Group Campsite, in the cool pines of the Kaibab National Forest of the Arizona Strip August 11-14. David Purcell is the 2011 Conference Chair. [Thanks to Brian W. Kenny for posting information used here—Ed.]

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

New Discoveries at Rock Creek Shelter, Utah. Archaeologists from Brigham Young University have found that the North Creek Shelter Site is one of the oldest sites in Utah, going back to 9000 BC. The site was occupied by many cultures, ranging from the Paleoarchaic through the Fremont and Anasazi, to the Paiute of 100 years ago. The site reveals that the early inhabitants ground seeds of sagebrush and grasses into a flour for cooking. People hunted big game through the ages, including deer, elk and big horn sheep. Eventually they started making pottery and established agriculture. Corn appeared at the site 1000 years ago, and pottery sherds indicate a trading network to the east in the Four Corners region. The site also shows strong evidence of climate change about 10,000 years ago. The climate became drier, and the Douglas fir and aspen that had existed in the area before that date are no longer present. A report on the excavations conducted between 2003 and 2008 will be published this fall in the journal *Kiva* and perhaps in other journals, as well. See *The Salt Lake City Tribune* <http://www.sltrib.com/sltrib/home/50231620-76/site-janetski-rex-prehistoric.html.csp>. A tiny URL: <http://tinyurl.com/24efy46>. [From Mike Ruggeri's The Ancient Southwest posting.]

Arizona Site Stewards Make Rare Find Near Flagstaff. Site Stewards Christine Stephenson, Rich Rogers, and Bern Carey were out monitoring sites with Dr. David Wilcox of the Museum of Northern Arizona in February of 2009 when Rogers noticed a small piece of pottery exposed at the bottom of a gully created in a slope of volcanic cinders. Upon closer examination it appeared that what was being exposed by erosion of the slope was a prehistoric pot. Later, an emergency excavation of the artifact revealed that this was a very significant find, as the pot was completely intact and quite large; approximately 2 feet high and 20 inches in diameter. Amazingly, a second pot of equal size was buried with the first one. One pot is Deadman's Fugitive Red, made by the Cohonina culture. The other is Sosi, made by the Kayenta. After determination that they were not associated with a burial, the pots are now on display in the Wupatki National Monument Visitor Center. See [rsne.pot.http://azstateparks.com/volunteer/v_site_feature.html](http://azstateparks.com/volunteer/v_site_feature.html). [From Southwest Archaeology Today.]

New Linguistic Studies Support Migrations across Bering Sea Land Bridge. Research illuminating an ancient language connection between Asia and North America supports archaeological and genetic evidence that a Bering Strait land bridge once connected North America with Asia, and the discovery is being endorsed by a growing list of scholars in the field of linguistics and other sciences. The work of Western Washington University linguistics professor Edward Vajda with the isolated Ket people of Central Siberia is revealing more and more examples of an ancient language connection with the language family of Na-Dene, which includes Tlingit, Gwich'in, Dena'ina, Koyukon, Navajo, Carrier, Hupa, Apache and about 45 other languages.

See <http://tinyurl.com/2vq982e> - Seattle Times [From Southwest Archaeology Today, a service of the Center for Desert Archaeology.]

Mitochondrial Genome Analysis Reveals North America's First Peoples More Genetically Diverse Than Thought. The initial peopling of North America from Asia occurred approximately 15,000-18,000 years ago. However, estimations of the genetic diversity of the first settlers have remained inaccurate. In a report published online in *Genome Research*, researchers have found that the diversity of the first Americans has been significantly underestimated, underscoring the importance of comprehensive sampling for accurate analysis of Mitochondrial DNA. See www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/06/100628170926.htm. [From Southwest Archaeology Today.]

Museum of Indian Arts and Culture Receives Grant to Survey Ceramics Collection. A \$57,370 grant from the Institute of Museum and Library Services will let the New Mexico Museum

of Indian Arts and Culture in Santa Fe survey its collection of 5,300 whole and reconstructed archaeological ceramic vessels. The collection includes examples of some of the earliest known Mogollon and Ancestral Puebloan ceramics and others made during the 17th and 18th centuries. See <http://www.indiancountrytoday.com/living/97174799.html>. [From Southwest Archaeology Today.]

UPCOMING EVENTS

Free Public Lectures

Maxwell Museum of Anthropology Collections Tour, September 29, 1-3:00 p.m. free tour the archaeology, ethnology and photo archives with curators Dave Phillips, Kathryn Klein, and Catherine Baudoin. A UNM Homecoming event.

Patricia Greenfield "Weaving Generations Together: Evolving Creativity of the Maya of Chiapas" September 30, 7:00 p.m. Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, Hibben 105.

Benefit Event, Museum of New Mexico Friends of Archaeology

Chiles and Sherds VIII "Contact & Conflict in the Middle Rio Grande Valley" September 26, 10-4, Open Space Visitor Center, Albuquerque. \$95 per person. Lensic Box Office 505-988-1234 or www.TicketsSantaFe.org

Conferences

Mogollon Archaeology Conference (16th Biennial): October 14-16, NMSU Las Cruces. See lonjul.net/mog2010/Conference.

2010 Philmont Archaeological Conference October 15-17, Villa Philmonte on the Philmont Scout Ranch, Cimarron, New Mexico. http://web.me.com/wklail/CONFERENCE_SITE/Home.html

The 2010 Great Basin Anthropological Conference: October 20-23, at the Davis Conference Center, Layton, Utah. Online Registration: www.regonline.com/GBAC_2010.

New Mexico Jewish Historical Society Conference: "Adventures Along the Santa Fe Trail: The Jews of Las Vegas and Northeastern New Mexico," October 22-24, Plaza Hotel, Las Vegas, NM. Contact Bobbi at 505-348-4471.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Website: www.abqarchaeology.org

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Field Trips:

Planning: Jerry Williams 266-7134
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Refreshments: Jacqueline Johnson 881-9861
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THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

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October 2010

A TRAIL OF TWO CITIES: ADVOCACY AND ARCHAEOLOGY ON THE 1829 ARMIJO ROUTE OF THE OLD SPANISH NATIONAL HISTORICAL TRAIL

Mark Henderson

***Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Tuesday, October 19, 2010 at 7:30 p.m.
at the Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW***

The Armijo Route of 1829 between Santa Fe and Los Angeles (the "two cities") is also a departure point for how we know what we know (epistemology) in archaeology and the development of "just so stories" as we revise history to try to give meaning to our personal experience and understanding of the world. The itinerary that Armijo provides for his 1829 trip between Abiquiu and Mission San Gabriel challenges archaeologists on the prime tenant that human activity leaves tangible physical evidence. The designation by the US Congress in 2002 of the Old Spanish National Historical Trail challenges historiographers to mesh documentary evidence with a legal fiction. The judicious (some say sparse) information that Comandante Armijo provided on the lifeways of native peoples and the merchant militia under his command is a challenge for advocates of historic trail preservation. How do we convince a skeptical and stressed public that the story and landscape of the Armijo Route is relevant to the demands of a democratic society with high unemployment, increasing demands for energy, and fear of environmental and terrorist catastrophes? Like a potion, Trail Stewardship will make you feel better, even if it doesn't solve the world's problems.

Mark Henderson (BA Anthropology UNM 1973) is a "pensioned" (recovering) US Civil Servant who served tours as an archaeologist on the Carson National Forest (New Mexico 1977), Ely District BLM (Nevada 1978-1980, 1990-2007), Socorro District BLM (1980-1983) Navajo Area Office, Bureau of Indian Affairs (Arizona, New Mexico and Utah 1983-1990). In these assignments Mark believed that public involvement in archaeological research was the most important part of his job at taxpayers' expense. Mark currently serves as the Chair of the Stewardship Committee of the Old Spanish Trail Association. In 2007 Mark started his own archaeological consulting firm, Chupadero Archeological Resources, LLC, with a mission to encourage public participation in archaeological research, and a niche to try not to compete with people trying to make a living doing archaeology (the jobs too small for anyone else to want). Mark and his spouse Yolanda have been long-time members of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society and are happily resident in El Prado, part of the burgeoning rural sprawl of Taos County where everyone wants to be the last outlander in.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

September 21, 2010

Ann Carson presided over a meeting that began 45 minutes late due to a scheduling mishap with the museum guards.

Refreshments were provided by Libby Ratliff and Nancy Woodworth. Several new AAS members and guests were introduced.

The minutes of the July meeting were approved as published.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Hibben Center Project: Karen Armstrong recruited assistance from her husband and John Hayden (among others) to retrieve the Vidal Site material from Gallup. The volunteers will be contacted when work on the material is ready to begin. This is usually done on Thursdays, and they will be repacking the items in containers approved by the Laboratory of Anthropology.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

Volunteer before Ann volunteers you.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Tom Obenauf obtained a new microphone for the Society.

The Mogollon Conference will be October 14-16 in Las Cruces. A Kit Carson re-enactment will be held on the Philmont Ranch October 15-17. A program celebrating Jews in New Mexico will be held in Las Vegas, New Mexico on October 22-24.

Jacqueline Johnson is staying with her son in Grants right now, so Helen Crotty needs someone to pick up the newsletter from the printer and mail the copies. Get well cards for Jacqueline can be mailed to the address listed in the membership roster.

SPEAKER:

Joan Mathien introduced Dr. Deni Seymour, who discussed "Geronimo's Wikiup: The Canon de Los Embudos Surrender Site," the study of which is helping to separate fact from fiction in the stories of the Apaches' eventual surrender.

The direct historic approach, which looks at modern ethnographic information and applies it back in time, assumes that no fundamental change occurs. But this is not always valid, and one needs to know what truly has ancient roots because things can fall away or change over time. Dr. Seymour argues in favor of putting archaeology and the documentary record on a par, and serializing the documentary record. Information from the 1540s is probably different from that in the 1880s.

For example, photos as well as Chiricahua elders indicate that residences were constructed on the base of slopes. However, the archaeology supports a shift in which fires were built either high up (for communication) or low down (to hide) as well as on the slopes.

The form of the houses also evolved over time. Tipis, which were latecomers, leave a different archaeological signature than wikiups. The tipis are used on flat land and, because of their greater visibility, can only be used in safer times. They make up a portable, reusable asset.

Photographers were an essential part of recording events. A photographer, for example, was present at the signing of the Cochise-Howard Treaty, and the location of the signing in the Dragoon Mountains

MINUTES OF JULY 20, 2010 AAS MEETING (continued)

has been confirmed by referring to the photos as well as texts from the time of the treaty signing. Likewise, a photographer was there when Geronimo finally surrendered.

He had previously surrendered at least two times, only to leave again. The Los Embudos surrender in 1886 followed relentless pursuit by Gen. Crook on both sides of the Mexican-American border. Gen. Miles focused on travel routes and watering holes, and eventually Geronimo was forced to yield. C. S. Fly, a photographer from Tombstone, got the Apaches together right after the surrender and took a picture that was later published in Harper's.

The photo reveals detail of the men's dress and construction of shelters. Ocotillo, yucca, agave and bark were all used to form the wikiups, which were topped with blankets that were fastened with ocotillo spines. The terrain itself, such as rocks and branches, was used for storage or placement of materials. The ocotillo was bent, not cut, and the rocks used to anchor the blankets would leave a space where the plant was.

Fry's photo shows that this single site had a conical tipi, a dome-shaped elongated wikiup, a squat conical tipi, and pup tent-like structures. Each has a different archaeological signature. A return to the site proved that the rocks in the photo are still there. The archaeology also shows that, contrary to some reports, the site had been used repeatedly in the past, so Geronimo chose it for comfort, safety, and familiarity.

Sleeping areas, which were sometimes just where rocks were removed from a small space, are also sites – as much as they may not look like anything.

Respectfully submitted,

---- *Arlotte Miller*, Secretary

THE VIDAL SITE PROJECT

The Vidal Site, located in Heaton Canyon just east of Gallup, NM, and excavated by the Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM) field schools from 1979 through 1993, consists of a great kiva, an earlier small house with kiva, and several pit structures. Several members of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society (Dick Bice, Phyllis Davis, Gordon Page, William Sundt, Bettie Terry, and Joan Wilkes) took part in this work as field crew supervisors. When the sessions ended in 1993, Dick Bice assumed the additional duties of coordinating the analyses, as well as writing the final report. With his passing two years ago, the ASNM Board realized it needed to complete this work. Because it is important that the records and collections be archived at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology (MIAC/LA) in Santa Fe after we prepare and publish the final report, Joan Mathien agreed to oversee coordination of the remaining efforts needed to achieve these goals.

Accomplishing these tasks is a group effort. In March, Phyllis Davis and Joan Mathien moved the records maintained in Gallup by Betty Kelley and Sheila Brewer to the Hibben Center of the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. These have been removed from their three-ring binders and are now in archival quality folders and transfer boxes. On September 21, Karen and Bob Armstrong, John Hayden, and Joan Mathien made a trip to Gallup and, with the help of Sheila and Betty, loaded up 100+ boxes of artifacts and brought them to the Hibben Center, where they will be organized and boxed in accordance with MIAC/LA guidelines under the direction of Karen Armstrong and her volunteer crew members. This is a golden opportunity for members of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society to see what types of ceramics, lithics, and other artifacts are associated with a Chaco-

THE VIDAL SITE PROJECT (continued)

era site and to learn more about this fascinating corner of the Chaco World (A.D. 950-1150). So to anyone interested in joining in, please contact Karen Armstrong at (505) 294-8218.

In the meantime, Joan Mathien will be working through Dick Bice's computer files to ascertain how much of the report has been completed and just what remains to be done. We already know that several sets of data (e.g., pollen samples) still need to be analyzed, and we will be obtaining cost estimates for this work in the next several months. Stay tuned on the progress of our local AAS members, who are also part of ASNM. And don't be shy. We can use all kinds of help as we move through the various aspects of this long-term project.

----- *Joan Mathien*, AAS Vice President

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY LIBRARY BOOK SALE OCTOBER 23 AND 24

The 18th Annual Book Sale of the Laboratory of Anthropology Library will be held Saturday and Sunday October 23 and 24 from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. at 708 Camino Lejo on Museum Hill in Santa Fe. Entrance fees are \$20 on Saturday from 10:00 to 1:00 and \$5 from 1:00 to 4:00; \$2 on Sunday from 10:00 to 1:00 and free after 1:00. See indianartsandculture.org/booksale for more information.

The Laboratory of Anthropology Library has had an amazing number and variety of donors this year. Many collections and estates have been received from well-known or even renowned scholars, because people are moving and downsizing. Many of the books this year are in "Near Fine" to "As New" gift quality condition. The subject representation is extremely broad. Although there is particular strength in Southwestern materials, Native American (particularly Navajo), archaeology and anthropology and rock art, there is also a significant amount of Native American art, contemporary art, history, literature, biography, golf (!), opera, and much, much more.

Named collections people may recognize are: Bertha P. Dutton (remaining estate with many obscure or scarce volumes) Caroline Bower Olin estate (Navajo scholar), Nancy Fox (retired curator of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture), Stewart Peckham (retired former Director of the Laboratory of Anthropology), George Ewing (retired former Director of the Laboratory of Anthropology and the Museum of New Mexico), and a contemporary Native American art collector from Albuquerque.

There are currently 230 boxes priced and sorted and another 782 books listed on the Laboratory of Anthropology Library's Abebooks.com store. These books will be included in the sale, subject to prior sale of course. An additional 50 boxes have been received in the just the past week.

Proceeds support the journal subscriptions in the library and the development of the anthropology collection. The 2010 book sale is not to be missed!

----- *Allison Folborne*, Library Director, Laboratory of Anthropology

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Field School Students Excavate Folsom Site Near Albuquerque. Students in Anthropology 375/575 found evidence this summer of one of the first human groups known to have traveled through the middle Rio Grande Valley as they excavated a Folsom site on a mesa west of Albuquerque. It was named Deann's site after Deann Muller, the student who found it during a survey of the area in 2001. See <http://tinyurl.com/3y9wywg> --University of New Mexico [From Southwest Archaeology Today, a service of the Center for Desert Archaeology.]

UPCOMING EVENTS

Free Public Lecture

Stephen Lekson, "Chaco Meridian: The Prequel" Wednesday, October 13, 6:00 p.m. The Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road. Archaeological Conservancy Lecture Series.

Book Sale

Laboratory of Anthropology Library, Saturday and Sunday October 23 and 24, 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Entrance fees. See article, page 4.

Conferences

Mogollon Archaeology Conference (16th Biennial): October 14-16, NMSU Las Cruces. See lonjul.net/mog2010/Conference.

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Benefit Event: Maxwell Museum of Anthropology and Navajo weavers

Navajo Rug Auction Saturday, November 20, 1:00 p.m. preview; the auction starts at 3:30. Prairie Star Restaurant on Highway 550 at Tamaya Road, Bernalillo, New Mexico. For more information, call 505-277-1400.

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THE

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Newsletter

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November 2010

PUEBLO BONITO AND THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY: REOPENING THE MOUND TRENCHES

Wirt H. Wills, Ph.D.

***Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Tuesday, November 16, 2010 at 7:30 p.m.
at the Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW***

In the 1920s the National Geographic Society excavated extensive trenches at Pueblo Bonito revealing complex deposits and a long history of occupation. Between 2004 and 2007 the University of New Mexico reopened sections of trenches that cut through earthen mounds on the south side of Pueblo Bonito in order to examine deeply buried features, including water channels. This presentation describes that work and ongoing analyses.

Dr. Wirt H. (Chip) Wills is a Professor of Anthropology at UNM. He received his B.A. from the University of New Mexico in 1977 and his Ph.D. from the University of Michigan in 1985. His area of specialization is the US Southwest. During his career he has investigated numerous topics including the development of early agriculture in the Mogollon Highlands of New Mexico for his dissertation. His continuing interests include 1) the origins of agriculture during the Late Archaic period (ca. 4000 to 3000 B.C.), 2) the emergence of village communities during the Early Ceramic period (ca. A.D. 200 to 500), 3) the development of hierarchically complex corporate groups after A.D. 1000 in the Colorado Plateau, and 4) the formation of Hispanic irrigation communities during the eighteenth century in the northern Rio Grande Valley. His many publications cover a broad spectrum from an evaluation of the role of mobility and sedentism in the transition from hunting and gathering to food production and social organization in the Basketmaker III through Pueblo III periods. With his wife, Dr. Patricia L. Crown, he has spent the last several years conducting research in Chaco Canyon, initially re-excavating the trenches in the trash midden at Pueblo Bonito and currently examining the nearby area where Richard Wetherill had dug a well to supply his home and ranch with water in the late 1890s.

Above is a conventional biographical note gleaned from the Internet, but the following exceedingly modest note submitted by Dr. Wills better conveys his personality and the likely tenor of his talk. "Prof. Wills is a former obnoxious member of the Chaco Project whose current research is widely dismissed by anyone who has any basic experience in Chaco. He clings to his doctorate, obtained from the University of Michigan in 1985, in the belief that it will be revoked at any moment due to a consistent pattern of under achievement. He hopes to retire before he embarrasses his alma mater (UNM) any further."

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

October 19, 2010

Ann Carson, presided, introduced guests, and encouraged members to run for the Board in the upcoming AAS election in December

Libby Ratliff provided juice for the refreshments.

The minutes of the September meeting were approved as published.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gretchen Obenauf reported that the Plateau Sciences Society in Gallup has passed the care of the Vidal Site lithics to Albuquerque, quoting Sheila Brewer: "so a large group of volunteers will handle it, and a small group will breathe a sigh of relief." Karen Armstrong said that the volunteers at the Hibben Center will be repacking the Vidal collection into archival containers. She also mentioned that the bricks and boards from the old lab have been donated to the wild wolf sanctuary near Zuni.

Joan Mathien has responded to an email from Mark Swinney about a collection that will be donated to AAS and passed on to the Maxwell Museum, which will then have ownership of the materials.

SPEAKER

Mark Henderson is chair of the Old Spanish Trail Association's stewardship committee and founder of Chupadero Archeological Resources. He aims to get the trail into textbooks and entice tourists to visit it, and to teach outdoors and stewardship ethics. Millions of people go to recreational areas along the trail, such as Glen Canyon and Lake Mead, but they are unaware of the trail itself, which connected Santa Fe with the Los Angeles area.

The trail is something of a fiction in more than one way. Antonio Armijo left from Abiquiu in 1829, but instead of completing the journey in Los Angeles, he wound up in San Bernardino. Legally, the trail was considered an immigration and commercial trail, as opposed to the Camino Real, which was an administrative trail.

It is also an archeological fiction in that there are no obvious physical traces that can be tied to this period. Documentation is also sparse, but Armijo's journal says he led 60 men from Abiquiu to California in search of a new route for trade. They took hundreds of mules, each laden with 300 pounds of weavings, which were traded for mules and wild horses. These animals were brought back to New Mexico for use on the ranches and farms.

Documents on trade are scarce from those times; it seems that the traders were not averse to avoiding taxes. And the vagueness of the accounts of the trail makes it difficult to trace it in order to accurately map it or interpret it. There are clues, however, such as logical sites for camps and for where mules can travel, as well as a recently discovered inscription on a rock at the Crossing of the Fathers that is dated 1776.

Respectfully submitted,

----- Arlette Miller, Secretary

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

AAS member David M. Brugge's *Navajos in the Catholic Church Records of New Mexico 1694-1875* is now out in a third edition published in a print-on-demand basis. It is available for \$20 from the publisher, the School for Advanced Research in Santa. It may be ordered by phone at 888-390-6070 or at www.sarpress.sarweb.org.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Free Public Lectures

JAR Distinguished Lecture "Pathways to Animal Domestication" by **Melinda A. Zeder** of the National Museum of Natural History/Smithsonian Institution on Thursday, November 11, 7:30 p.m., Anthropology Room 163, UNM.

Melinda A. Zeder "Current Thoughts on the Lead-up to Plant and Animal Domestication in the Eastern Fertile Crescent" Friday, November 12, 12:00 noon in the Anthropology Office, Room 248, UNM.

Stephen Lekson "Chimney Rock & Chaco, Pinnacle Ruin & Mesa Verde, Black Mountain & Paquime: The Rhythm of Regional Interaction in the American Southwest" Friday Nov 19, 1 to 2 p.m., Hibben 105, UNM. The Anthropology Brownbag Series.

Conference

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Navajo Rug Auction Saturday, November 20, 1:00 p.m. preview; the auction starts at 3:30. Prairie Star Restaurant on Highway 550 at Tamaya Road, Bernalillo, New Mexico. For more information, call 505-277-1400.

Workshop

Holiday Gourd Ornament Workshop Saturday, December 4, 10-12 or 1-3 in the Coronado State Monument Video Room. Cost: \$10 per person or \$10 per family. Two buffalo gourds are issued to each participant to make one to ornament to trim the Monument's Christmas tree on the portal and one to keep. Provided materials are prepared buffalo gourds, decorations, paints, feathers, and more. Reservations required, call Pat Harris at 822-8571.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

P.O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196 or

Website: www.abqarchaeology.org

Annual Dues: Emailed Newsletter: Student with current ID, \$10, Basic \$20, Sustaining \$30+. Print Newsletter by first class mail: Basic \$25, Sustaining \$35+. Institutions/Libraries \$10 for print Newsletter by first class mail, emailed at no charge.

2010 Officers, Directors, and Committee Chairs

Officers

President: Ann Carson 242-1143
Vice President: Joan Mathien 275-1144
Secretary: Arlette Miller 897-3169
Treasurer: Gretchen Obenauf 821-9412

Directors at Large:

Helen Crotty 281-2136
Sally McLaughlin 898-9083
Jery Williams 266-7134

Standing Committee Chairs

Newsletter: Helen Crotty 281-2136
Mailer: Lou Schuyler 856-7090
Rock Art Recording:
Maynard Merk 771-0815
Carol Chamberland 341-1027
Membership:
Pottery Southwest:
Editor Patricia Lee
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Field Trips:

Planning: Jery Williams 266-7134
Reservations: Lou Schuyler 856-7090
Refreshments: Libby Ratliff 994-1423

Webmaster: Mark Rosenblum 866-0300



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLV, NO. 11

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December 2010

ANNUAL HOLIDAY MEETING AND POTLUCK

Tuesday, December 14, 2010

6:30 P.M.

at the Albuquerque Museum

2000 Mountain Road NW

Please bring your favorite appetizers or dessert; setup starts at 6:00 p.m. Beverages, utensils and plates are provided. After appetizers, we will move into the auditorium for the business meeting and program. Desserts will follow the meeting. The main item of business is the election of officers. The holiday program traditionally features talks by members about archaeological sites they visited in the past year.

Jean and Jerry Brody—Mayan Ruins of the Yucatan Peninsula

The Brodys spent last January traveling in the Yucatan visiting Mayan sites while escaping the cold winter at their East Mountain home. They visited both well-known and lesser-known sites and, of course, photographed them. Their presentation will be illustrated with slides of sites they visited.

Helen Crotty—L'Anse aux Meadows Viking Settlement Site in Newfoundland

Helen traveled with Joan Wilkes on an Elderhostel (now named Road Scholar) tour of Newfoundland, coast to coast. One highlight of the trip—and a main reason for signing up—was a visit to the ruins and nearby reconstructed buildings of the Viking settlement at L'Anse aux Meadows believed to date around A.D. 1000. The site was first excavated in 1961, and its Norse affiliation was confirmed with the discovery of a spindle whorl in 1964 during continued excavation. Slides will illustrate the talk.

Note: Dues for 2011 are now payable. Please fill out the form printed on page 4 of this newsletter and mail it with your check, or bring both to the December meeting.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

November 16, 2010

With Ann Carson presiding, guests were introduced and the minutes of the October meeting were approved as published.

Refreshments were provided by Libby Ratliff and Bill Winegar.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

The December meeting will be on 14th at 6:30 p.m. It is a potluck, with members snacking until 7:30, followed by the program, with dessert to follow. Let Joan Mathien know if you want to speak about an archaeological site visited in the past year.

Officers will be elected at the December meeting. The proposed slate is for President, Ann Carson; Vice-president's office shared between Gretchen Obenauf and Carol Condie; Secretary, Danyelle Dosunmu; Treasurer, Ray Shorridge, and member at large Sally McLaughlin. There were no additional nominations from the floor.

An audit committee is needed, so please volunteer.

Upcoming events include a holiday gourd ornament workshop at Coronado State Monument on Dec. 4.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Rock art: Carol Chamberland's crew has finished field work at the ridge and now will do the data entry. Milford Fletcher says work has wrapped up at the Diamond Tail sites except for the paperwork and analysis. John Guth is now managing the project.

Treasurer: Gretchen Obenauf reminds guests and interested parties that membership dues are being accepted for 2011.

SPEAKER

Joan Mathien introduced the speaker, Dr. Wirt (Chip) Wills, anthropology professor at UNM, who engaged in a project to reopen the National Geographic Society's trenches at Pueblo Bonito which were dug in the 1920s. He wanted to explore two problems: why anyone would choose to live in the Chaco area when the farming system was not diversified and the location was so inhospitable, and what was the nature of the society there.

Wills and his wife, archaeologist and UNM Professor Patty Crown, decided to re-evaluate their prior knowledge and data on the subject, and to obtain it nondestructively. Thus the decision to reopen previously excavated areas. After all, the excavators of the 1890s and 1920s had no radiocarbon dating methods, only stratigraphy. So applying modern technology to the material in the trenches was expected to result in updated information.

Chip reopened two large earth mounds, east and west, that the National Geographic crews had trenched on the south side of Pueblo Bonito. They had identified "channels," and Chip wanted to determine if there had been a lake there, as had once been proposed.

The east trench, once the site of the Chaco campground, was very deep and wide with complex stratigraphy. It extended from Pueblo Bonito's south wall to the wash and contained what might have been a water channel.

The west trench was examined for geological, geomagnetic, pollen, and macrobotanical remains. Specialists were hired to sample that area, which also contained evidence of repeated flooding. Radiocarbon dating of corn determined an occupation of 992-1043 AD in the channel and midden faces. The channel eats away at the midden in places, so they were contemporaneous. At one point a shearing flood leveled the area, which was then covered by more cultural material, demonstrating that the flood plain was high enough to top over the channel.

The east area also revealed evidence of repeated flooding when an area of masonry walls and slumped adobe (mud) was examined.

The channels were probably natural but had been modified, possibly for agricultural and flood control purposes.

A question remains whether the mounds were architecture or dumps. Ground penetrating radar has detected very large objects deep down.

Respectfully submitted,

----- *Arlotte Miller*, Secretary

NOMINEE FOR DIRECTOR AT LARGE

The Nominating Committee announces that Laurie Dudasik, a new member, has agreed to run for the position on the Board as Director at Large formerly held by Jerry Williams. Laurie's name will be added to the slate to be voted at the December meeting.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

American Express Donates Ten Million Dollars to Support National Trust's Partners in Preservation Program. American Express, in partnership with the National Trust for Historic Preservation, will announce an additional \$10 million in funding for the Partners in Preservation program. Launched in 2006, the program focuses on raising public awareness for preserving our nation's cultural and historic sites by awarding preservation grants in cities across the country based on a competitive voting process involving members of the community.

<http://www.pnnonline.org/10-million-commitment-will-continue-partners-in-preservation-program>
[From Southwestern Archaeology in the News - A Service of the Center for Desert Archaeology]

Archivist Discovers Photograph of Navajo War Chief Manuelito. An archivist for the Palace of the Governors photo archives was going through a collection of old photographs in the museum last summer when he recognized a face. "I said, 'My God, that looks like Manuelito,' " said Daniel Kosharek. "I thought, 'Well, that's weird. I've never seen this before.' " Kosharek checked the files and, sure enough, the image was not there. www.santafenewmexican.com/Local%20News/palace-of-the-governors-War-chief-photo-a-rare-find. [From Southwestern Archaeology in the News.]

Chaco Digital Initiative Updated to Become the Chaco Digital Archive. Dr. Steve Plog writes - After many years of work, the Chaco Digital Initiative has created a completely redesigned website and has now officially transformed into the Chaco Research Archive. This new research portal offers users access to much more information, as well as the ability to download database searches and access over 1,500 digitized archival documents. The URL remains the same as before - www.chacoarchive.org. [From Southwestern Archaeology in the News.]

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Please fill out the form below and bring it to the meeting with your check or mail both to: Treasurer, Albuquerque Archaeological Society, PO Box 4029, Albuquerque NM 87196.



ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 2011 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

Phone No.: _____ Email address: _____

Confirm email address: _____

Electronic newsletter: Basic: \$20.00 ____ Student with current ID: \$10 ____ Sustaining: \$30.00+ ____

Newsletter by first class mail: Basic \$25.00 ____ Sustaining: \$35.00+ ____

Membership category: Individual ____ Family ____ (no difference in dues)

Institutions/Libraries: \$10.00 ____ (newsletter sent by first class mail)

No charge ____ (electronic newsletter)

☐ Please check this box if you do **not** wish your information to be printed in our annual directory. (Federal law prohibits disclosing members' contact information to anyone outside of the organization.)

I/We would be interested in working with the following committees:

- ☐ Greeters (name tags & guest signup at meetings) ; ☐ Membership (assist chair with display and signups at archaeological events); ☐ Field Trips (arrange for trip or assist chair with signups and follow up) ; ☐ Laboratory (assist with Hibben Center work); ☐ Rock Art Recording; ☐ Other (describe below)