



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLVI, NO. 1

US ISSN 0002 4953

January 2011

A STUDY OF CHACOAN COURT KIVAS

Tom Windes

7:30 P.M., Tuesday, January 18, 2011

at the Albuquerque Museum

2000 Mountain Road NW

This talk examines the variety of kivas that are found in puebloan sites but focuses on the very large kivas typically built within Chacoan greathouses and broadly known as "Chacoan-style" kivas. Despite their familiarity to archaeologists, little has been done to examine these structures in detail and their potential role within sites and the greater community. Although the greatest number of court kivas is found in Chaco Canyon, they also appear in greathouses built outside of Chaco, particularly to the south and in the northern San Juan region. In addition, especially in later times, this type of kiva continues to be used in a variety of communities down to the historic period. It behooves us to study these structures more closely to broaden our understanding of the Chacoan period and its greathouses, as well as its relationship to other sites in different settings down through the ages.

Tom Windes received his anthropology degrees from the University of North Carolina (B.A. 1965) and the University of New Mexico (M.A. 1967). He worked in the Chama River Valley and southeastern Utah before joining the Chaco Project in 1972. Ever since then he has worked on Chaco-related archaeological survey and excavation projects. The results of his work have been published in *Scientific American*, *American Antiquity*, *Kiva*, *Journal of Archaeological Science*, and other journals as well as the site reports of the Chaco Center. Tom's specialties include ceramic analyses, dating techniques (such as tree-ring and archaeomagnetic dating), a Chacoan shrine communications system, ant studies, and turquoise craft activities. He is also involved with inventorying communities around Chaco Cultural National Historical Park. Tom's interest in tree-ring dating extends to historic sites, and he has worked on dating traditional Hispanic communities in northern New Mexico.

Note: Dues for 2011 are now payable. If you have not already done so, please fill out the form printed on page 4 of this newsletter and mail it with your check, or bring both to the January meeting. Note to print subscribers: Your newsletter label may not reflect recent payment.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

December 14, 2010

People arrived at 6:30 p.m. and enjoyed a delicious potluck, with dishes provided by many of our members and guests. At 7:30 people were seated in the auditorium to for the business meeting and program.

With Ann Carson presiding, the minutes of the November meeting were approved as published.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS:

The proposed slate was elected at the meeting: President, Ann Carson; Vice-president's office shared between Gretchen Obenauf and Carol Condie; Secretary, Danyelle Dosunmu; Treasurer, Ray Shortridge, and Members at Large, Sally McLaughlin and Laurie Dudasik.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Special thanks to Arlette for all of her hard work as secretary.

Dave Brugge is ill, but improving.

Jacqueline Johnson is recovering at the home of her daughter but will probably not be able to continue as refreshments chair and newsletter mailer. She would appreciate hearing from her friends. Cards may be sent to her regular home address: 3118 Quincy NE, Albuquerque 87110.

SPEAKERS

Joan Mathien introduced the speakers, Jerry Brody, Helen Crotty, and Tom Windes, who spoke about archaeological sites they had visited during the year. The sites visited included Mayan ruins, a Viking settlement, and a cliff dwelling site.

Jerry and Jean Brody made a trip to the Uaxactun (Yucatan) Peninsula in January and visited four different Mayan sites. The first site, Chichen Itza, featured a pyramid that had carved feather serpents at the base. This site also features facades covered with carvings that showed visual punning, such as animal designs made up by human faces. The second site, Edzná, featured a Classic Period (A.D. 200 to 900) Maya pillared temple on top of steps right in the middle of the jungle. The third site, Tulum, had domiciles that had thatched roofs still present and featured false doors covered in carvings. The fourth, and final site visited, was Uxmal near Santa Elena, and featured a building Brody described as looking like a "bureaucracy building." Brody observed that from the highest point on this site, you can see a sea of green interrupted at intervals by the tops of neighboring temples. This speaks to the large population that was once present in the area. The structures have rubble walls and facades covering the rubble. Motifs resembling elephant trunks have led to speculation that the people who built these structures had come from Southeast Asia. Brody believes, however, that much more evidence would be necessary to support a theory of Southeast Asian origins.

Joan Mathien then introduced Helen Crotty.

Helen Crotty and Joan Wilkes visited the Viking settlement site at L'Anse aux Meadows at the tip of northwest Newfoundland last August. The Vikings were explorers and made many long sea voyages. They came to Newfoundland around AD 1000 and established a small settlement. About a thousand years later all that was visible of the site were low rectangular mounds, but Helge and Anne Ingstad believed they were the Viking ruins they had been searching for. They began excavation at the site in 1961 and eventually uncovered the structures and some Norse artifacts. Among the structures were three "halls" and a smithy made from turf slabs like bricks, and a small

pithouse. Artifacts recovered from the site include a boat plank, a ring pin (reflecting Irish influence), pieces of jasper from Greenland and Iceland, a soapstone spindle whorl, and nails made from bog iron.

Joan Mathien next introduced Tom Windes, our last speaker.

Tom Windes has been collecting wood samples for dendrochronology from cliff dwellings on Bureau of Land Management land in the Natural Bridges area of southeast Utah. Recently, Windes has focused in on a particular site he calls the "Ledge Runner Site" that is situated on separate parts of a cliff face. The site features ramps and stair cuts leading to very narrow ledges. On the ledges were upright slabs and masonry. One masonry wall may suggest deliberate separation of space between dwelling units. There is evidence for a kiva at the site, but all that is left are the vigas (roof support beams). There are about 100 beams that should yield tree ring dates. From the evidence Windes has found at the site, he suggests an occupation date range of A.D. 1245 to 1265 with the occupants being Ancestral Puebloan, formerly called Anasazi.

After the last presentation, everyone proceeded to the eating area and enjoyed delicious desserts.

Respectfully submitted,

---- *Danyelle Desunmu*, Secretary

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Conference on Archaeoastronomy of the American Southwest June 16 to 18 in Albuquerque.

The second biennial conference on Archaeoastronomy of the American will be held June 16-18 at the Hibben Center for Archaeology Research at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. Applications for oral presentations or posters are now being accepted by the Conference organizers. The call for papers form may be downloaded from the Conference website caasw.org. Abstracts are due by March 4, and drafts of accepted papers by May 6, 2011. Further conference information at the website or by email to the Conference Administrator at administrator@caasw.org.

Ancient Incised Petroglyphs Found in Northeastern New Mexico and Southeastern Colorado.

AAS Member Lawrence Loendorf delivered a paper at a meeting of the International Federation of Rock Art Organizations (IFRAO) in Foix, France on some ancient petroglyph sites recorded in northeastern New Mexico and southeastern Colorado by Sacred Sites Research Incorporated, a recently formed non-profit New Mexico company. In the past half-year, Sacred Sites has devoted research toward finding examples of the incised motifs that are beneath pecked petroglyphs dated to the Archaic. They found several incised grid patterns beneath Archaic-age pecked circular forms at a site about 15 kilometers east of Raton, New Mexico.

Sufficient numbers of these incised petroglyphs have been discovered to begin to classify them into categories that include multiple parallel lines, parallel double lines, intersecting lines, asterisks, cross-hatch or grid patterns, bisected ovals, point on lines, and zigzag or lightning-like patterns.

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting April 29-May 1, Las Cruces Ramada Palms on University. Rooms \$79 for one bed, \$89 for two, complimentary breakfast. More information soon.

Conference on Archaeoastronomy of the American Southwest June 16-18, Hibben Center for Archaeology Research, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM. Details at caasw.org.

Pecos Conference 2011 August 11-14 at "Mile-And-A-Half Lake" Large Group Camp-site, Kaibab National Forest, in the Arizona Strip. David Purcell is the 2011 Conference Chair.

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.

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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)



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VOLUME XLVI, NO. 2

US ISSN 0002 4953

February 2011

PALEOINDIANS AT THE WATER CANYON SITE: RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES in SOCORRO COUNTY, NM

Robert Dello-Russo, Ph.D.

^{FEB 15}
7:30 P.M., Tuesday, January 18, 2011
at the Albuquerque Museum
2000 Mountain Road NW

Archaeological testing at the Water Canyon site (LA 134764) has provided us with provocative evidence about Paleoindian lifeways in west-central New Mexico. Deposits in and around an extensive, buried wet meadow suggest that Paleoindians may have returned periodically to this focal point on the landscape. The presence of an intact Cody-Complex-age occupation, possible evidence for a Clovis component, several distinct artifact scatters, bison bones from multiple hunting events, and a wealth of paleoclimatic data point to the incredible potential for interdisciplinary research at this recently discovered site.

Robert Della-Russo holds M.A. (1990) and Ph.D. (1999) degrees in Anthropology from the University of New Mexico. He was a professional cadastral surveyor for BLM in Colorado and Montana from 1977 to 1984 and has been active in archaeology since 1985 and in the Southwest since 1987. He owned and directed a cultural resource management firm, Escondida Research Group, in New Mexico from 1993 to 2002 and is currently a co-owner of that company. He created and managed a cultural resource compliance program for the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish from 2005 to 2007. In 2007, Dr. Della-Russo joined the Museum of New Mexico as Deputy Director for Office of Archaeological Studies. His archaeological research interests include hunter-gatherer archaeology, the arrival and acceptance of early maize in New Mexico, Late Paleoindian settlement and subsistence in New Mexico, paleoclimatology, geoarchaeology, rockshelter archaeology, and lithic sourcing studies using X-ray fluorescence.

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MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

January 18, 2011

With Ann Carson presiding, the minutes of the December meeting were approved as published.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Lab: Karen Armstrong reported that the archiving crew is about a quarter to a third of the way through the Vidal Collection. They are sorting unknown sherds for type collections or for reconstruction. As of last Friday, data entry for all of the old AAS collections was completed and all materials had been re-boxed and archived. The bricks and boards from the old storage area were donated to the wolf sanctuary near Ramah.

Rock Art: Carol Chamberland reported that the Rio Puerco BLM team has started up again, and has found some images dating to Basket Maker II.

John Guth reported that the Diamond Tail Ranch team has finished fieldwork, and a report is in progress.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Libby Ratliff brought the refreshments tonight and has put out a signup list for members to volunteer to bring refreshments to the rest of the year's meetings. She reported that Jacqueline Johnson is recovering.

Carol Condie spoke about the Archaeological Conservancy, founded 25 to 30 years ago. The idea grew from vandalism at Mimbres sites. A group of concerned people had appealed to the looters to stop vandalizing the sites for the sake of cultural history, but they were not moved. The only things that the vandals respected were mining claims; so a small group banded together to file mining claims on site locations. Since then they have formed a charitable organization based on the Nature Conservancy model; the Archaeological Conservancy can move quickly to acquire sites and turn them over to the BLM or another management agency that can protect them forever.

Ann Carson is working on a field trip to the Salinas Monument, and Grtechen Obenauf is working on a field trip to El Malpais.

SPEAKER

Carol Condie introduced Tom Windes, who spoke on Chacoan Court Kivas.

Kivas in the Four Corners region are round structures, mainly subterranean, that are places of ritual and serve a variety of other functions. There is a wide range of styles and types of kivas, the best known of which are the Great Kivas, but there are many other types. Because studies on variation of kiva features or analyses of their functions have not been done, information about Court Kivas is limited.

Court Kivas exhibit many distinct features, such as low radial pilasters to hold crib roofing, sub floor ventilators, foot drums, and vaults. These kivas are big; they overlap with Great Kivas in size; their diameters range from five to nine meters, bench face to bench face. Many of these kivas from dating from before AD 1000 remain unexcavated. The type appears in courtyard areas and later appears in room blocks.

Court Kivas are a somewhat lesser form of Great Kiva. The two types are related by the presence of foot drums. The difference is that the foot drums of the Great Kivas are built above ground and those of the Court Kivas are more often below ground.

Court kivas occur throughout Chaco. They are present at Pueblo Bonito, Pueblo del Arroyo, and Kin Klesto. There is evidence of the style being adapted by outlying communities such as at Haynie Ruin, Bare Ladder Ruin, and a Basketmaker III site in Durango, all of which show evidence of cribbed roofs similar to those found on the Court Kivas of Chaco.

A new system of recording kiva features is necessary for identification of the different types that occur on a site. This would better enable archaeologists to understand the significance of the various types of kivas.

Respectfully submitted,

---- *Danyelle Desunnu*, Secretary

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Petroglyph Vandal Sentenced to \$10,000 Fine. Trenton Ganey was caught last summer soon after scratching his first name on a large panel of prehistoric petroglyphs on a rock wall along the Colorado River, a popular tourist stop downstream of Glen Canyon Dam. The panel is marked with a sign describing the petroglyphs, the culture, and asking the fishers and boaters who visit not to touch or deface it. An alert tour guide noticed the new name on the rock, and two rangers for the Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, who had just been at the site, took immediate action. The rangers believed the vandalism has been committed earlier that day, so they scoured the river and called Park Service dispatch, where someone else had left a tip. The tip led to a fishing party just pulling off the river, and when an angler in the group responded affirmatively when asked if anyone was named "Trent," the rangers knew they had their man.

Rangers cited 29-year-old Trenton Austin Ganey, of North Carolina, with damaging an archeological site, for which he faced a potential 12 1/2 years in prison and \$275,000 in fines. Ganey told a Park Service ranger stationed at Lees Ferry (the launching point for most rafting trips headed through the Grand Canyon) that he didn't see anything wrong with climbing over a rock wall and leaving his name, and that he thought it would be "cool," according to court documents. He later pleaded guilty and received a plea deal: a fine of \$10,000 and no prison time. Attorney Stephen R. Glazer later conveyed this statement from his client, with Ganey's permission. "When committing this offense, he simply did not realize that his actions would cause permanent damage or that his actions had cultural significance," Glazer wrote in an e-mail. "He had a serious lapse of judgment and did not realize the severity of his actions. After the fact, he was made aware of the historical and cultural impact of his actions. He is greatly remorseful and will do whatever is directed to rectify the situation, including paying full restitution totaling \$10,000." Costs to bring an expert out from a museum to repair the panel run almost \$9,000. Federal prosecutor Pat Schneider and Jennifer Sypher, a special law enforcement agent for the National Park Service remarked that this is one the few cases to be solved during a time that has seen Picture Canyon paint-balled and the Lava River Cave spray-painted. "It deprives people of the ability to be able to appreciate history and culture" to see this vandalism, Schneider said. [Excerpted from the *Arizona Daily Sun*.]
http://www.azdailysun.com/news/local/crime-and-courts/article_1a340f5b-95c3-5242-98c3-11ecf0d13d37.html

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING EVENTS

Free Exhibit Opening

"Chaco Uncovered: The Field Schools 1929 to the Present," Wednesday, February 9, 5 to 7 p.m., Hibben Center. Short talks by the three curators (one of whom is our own AAS member Joan Mathien) will be followed by an opening reception.

Free Public Lectures

"Ice Age Caves: Theatres of Illusion" by Barbara Olins Alpert. Saturday, February 12 at 1p.m. Hibben 105. The lecture will be followed by a tour of the Maxwell Museum Niaux Cave installation.

"How the CIA and the Pentagon Harnessed Anthropological Research During the Cold War" by Dr. David Price, XXXII JAR Lecture. Thursday, February 17, 7:30 p.m. Anthropology Lecture Hall (Room 163).

"The Legacy of McCarthyism on American Anthropology" by Dr. David Price, JAR Specialized Seminar. Friday, February 18, 12 p.m. Anthropology Lecture Hall (Room 163).

Conferences

Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting April 29 to May 1, Las Cruces Ramada Palms Hotel. Rooms \$79 for one bed, \$89 for two, complimentary breakfast. More information soon.

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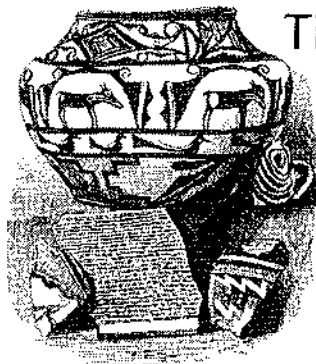
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VOLUME XLVI, NO. 3

US ISSN 0002 4953

March 2011

EARLY NAVAJO OCCUPATION IN EAST CHACO CANYON, NEW MEXICO

Peter McKenna and Tom Windes

THE ISLETA CHURCH: STRUCTURAL HISTORY AND DENDROCHRONOLOGY

Tom Windes and Peter McKenna

Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society

7:30 P.M., Tuesday, March 15, 2011

at the Albuquerque Museum

2000 Mountain Road NW

In recent decades the heartland of the Dinétah Navajo has been intensively studied. Results of new tree-ring dates provide a firm temporal footing for the identity of early Navajo occupation in the Chaco area. We examine several Gobernador Phase (A.D. 1700s) Navajo sites in Chaco Canyon and along western Chacra Mesa and believe that these, and other Chacra Mesa sites, represent some part of the greater Dinétah settlement. We discuss several of these sites, early Navajo site types, settlement pattern, and wood use in light of the new tree-ring studies.

Recent renovation of the St. Augustine Church on the Pueblo of Isleta has provided the opportunity for a detailed study of its structural history including fabric alterations and additions, structural wood use, and tree-ring dating. A brief outline of wood use, including new tree-ring dates, is presented. This information provides the documentary framework for understanding major alterations to the church through time and contributes to the discussion of the church's founding in 1612.

Both Peter McKenna and Tom Windes were associated with the University of New Mexico/National Park Service Chaco Project in the 1970s and 1980s, and both are long-time members of AAS. Peter is a graduate of the University of New Mexico and Eastern New Mexico University and has been working on tribal lands since 1991 for the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Tom is a graduate of the University of North Carolina and the University of New Mexico and is retired from the National Park Service. Tom has recently spoken at AAS meetings on a traditional Spanish community in northern New Mexico, a dendrochronology project in Utah, and Chacoan court kivas, reflecting some of his many archaeological interests and specialties.

Note to procrastinators: Members who have not renewed by March 31 will be dropped from the mailing lists. See the website or recent newsletters for membership form.

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February 15, 2011

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COMMITTEE REPORTS

Lab: Karen Armstrong reported that the UNM closure during the recent wintry weather had delayed the archiving work, but the crew will resume work on the Vidal collection. They are also working on a recently donated collection of Mesoamerican artifacts, and Jacqueline Johnson has been able to join them. Karen and Joan Mathien transported another donated collection to the Hibben Center. This one consists of unprovenienced artifacts, some of which might be from Tunique. These are being cleaned, and the plain sherds will be donated to Acoma Pueblo for recycling as temper. Hayward Franklin will sort the painted sherds for the Maxwell type-sherd collection; some sherds will be used for teaching purposes.

Rock Art: Milford Fletcher said that the Diamond Tail project is now completed and a report will be submitted by the end of April. One provenience near Tunique was omitted in deference to San Felipe Pueblo, which now owns that land.

Carol Chamberland of the BLM crew said that they are focusing their efforts on sites in the Socorro vicinity during the cold weather

SPEAKER

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Robert Dello-Russo, who spoke on Paleoindians at the Water Canyon Site.

Paleoindian refers to sites dating from about 10,500 to 7,500 BC. Such sites are relatively rare in New Mexico; of some 170,000 sites recorded in the Archaeological Records Management Section, only 2,000 (0.7%) are Paleoindian.

The Water Canyon Site is deeply buried, which allows for good preservation. It was discovered in 1999 on land managed by the Energetic Materials Research and Testing Center (EMRTC), associated with New Mexico Tech. The site lies in an area of some 9000 acres managed by EMRTC, which conducts explosives testing in the area, and is therefore very well protected, as permits are required to go on the land.

In 2008, Dello-Russo's group took samples for Carbon 14 dating. Four cores yielded dates of 7,000 to 11,000 radiocarbon years (about 13,000 calendar years). The team exposed a piece of bison bone before leaving the site in 2008. It was excavated the following year when work resumed, and it was identified as the ankle bone of a bison. Gary Morgan of the Natural History Museum suggested it was *Bison antiquus occidentalis*, a "transition species" along the phylogeny of Bison, although some believe this species didn't actually exist. The team also discovered a bison rib bone in a wet meadow deposit about 2 meters down located next to an active channel in the arroyo. In the fall of 2009, they found a bison distal femur in the same Wet Meadow deposit, this time about 1 meter down. It had an impact fracture from a projectile point. Because the epiphysis was still intact, they were able to place it at about 5 years old. They also found obsidian artifacts from the Mule Creek Quarry, about 200 kilometers away.

In the spring of 2010, a bison vertebrae was found in the wet meadow deposit along with 15 to 20 fragments of charcoal identified as oak, ponderosa, piñon, and juniper. Oak and ponderosa are not native to that area. A large rhyolite biface fragment with evidence of overshot flaking was found nearby.

The living surface based on artifacts found at Water Canyon includes flakes with a Scottsbluff (or Belen) base, a Late Paleoindian mid-section, and a Clovis point found in 2009, suggesting multiple occupations.

The Black Canyon rhyolite quarry contains lots of surface artifacts that have been studied with X-ray fluorescence (XRF). A Jimmy Allen point found in Valles Caldera is a good match to the Black Canyon rhyolite quarry, indicating travel from the Jemez to Socorro areas.

The wet meadow deposit with marshy plants was similar to the "Black Mat" in Murray Spring with algal material. At first they were reluctant to call this a Black Mat deposit. They used a Giddings Rig to remove cores, which allowed mapping of the extent of the wet meadow deposit. The Giddings Rig works by removing cores for radiocarbon sampling stratigraphically. They also created a topographic map with a total station and

mapped the position of artifacts in the soil. Seismic testing indicated how high or low the water table was in the area over time. This provides evidence of the changing climate of the Magdalena Mountains, which affected the water table by run-off, drainage, etc. Thermoluminescence dating is also being employed.

There was lots of diversity of plants, animals, and humans in the area. The team collected fossil snail shells and frog bones typical of flood plains and wet meadow deposits

Their research from 2008 to 2011 suggests a Late Pleistocene through the Early Holocene transition, with changes in climate, evolution of land forms, reorganization and redistribution of plant communities, indications of the range of bison species in prehistoric Southwest, and periodic use by Paleoindians.

They now have 18 radiocarbon dates for the Water Canyon site, with 30 more coming this year. So far, the samples from the site yielded dates from 5600 +/-50 to 11,030 +/- 60. The 7,000 years in the wet meadow deposit occurs over the transition period and provides a proxy date archive.

The current vegetation—juniper, savanna grasses, and cholla cactus—is consistent with an annual rainfall of 8 inches. Pollen samples revealed sagebrush steppe, wet meadow, and a maple-birch forest. Analogies of the birch and maple—which doesn't exist there now—are bog birch in the Jemez Mountains at 8,630 feet that needs 28 inches annual rainfall. Rocky Mountain maple grows at 8,000 feet today in the Magdalena Mountains.

The site has lots of fresh water and a quarry nearby, evidence that it would have been an ideal location for multiple Paleo occupations and a good magnet for hunter/gatherer people.

At 3.7 m below the surface, they found more bone that may have been in a separate wet meadow deposit. Is there a deeper black mat? A Clovis-aged bone bed? All of this will be the focus of future excavations

Pollen samples collected in the spring of 2010 suggest a Cheno-Am zone, with birch, cherry, and marsh elder. Spores from algae were found at 3.7 meters below the current land surface.

Respectfully submitted,

----- Laurie Dudasik Acting Secretary

ASNM ANNUAL MEETING APRIL 29 TO MAY 1 IN LAS CRUCES

The Doña Ana Archaeological Society will host the 2011 Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico in La Cruces April 29 to May 1. The host facility is the Ramada Palms Hotel, 201 East University, Las Cruces. A special room rate for the meeting is \$79.00 plus taxes for a room with one bed and \$89.00 for a room with two beds, provided the Archaeological Society of New Mexico is mentioned when making reservations by April 14 at (575) 526-4411. A full weekend of activities is planned, including the Friday evening reception and registration 5 to 8 p.m. at the hotel, registration and paper presentations and posters all day Saturday, the Awards banquet preceded by a social hour Saturday evening, and the Bandelier Lecture by Christine S. Van Pool of the University of Missouri at 8 p.m. Dr. Van Pool's subject is "The Casas Grandes Symbolic System and Recent Research at the 76 Draw Site near Deming, New Mexico." Tentative plans for the Sunday field trips include a rock art site normally closed to the public, a walking tour of historic districts, and visits to local museums. More information will be posted to the ASNM website www.newmexico-archaeology.org as it becomes available. A registration form is enclosed or posted at the ASNM website, www.newmexico-archaeology.org.

MAXWELL MUSEUM ASSOCIATION'S ANTIQUARIAN BOOK FAIR APRIL 1 AND 2

The Antiquarian Book Fair will be held Friday, April 1, 5 to 9 p.m. and Saturday, April 2, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the University of New Mexico's Continuing Education Conference Center at 1634 University Boulevard, just north of Indian School Road. Admission for both days will be \$6.00 or Saturday only for \$2.00. Free parking will be available both days. Thirty-three dealers of used, out-of-print, and rare materials will participate from across the Western states. They will offer books, maps, photos, prints, and other printed collectibles in diverse subjects. Library surplus will also be on sale. All proceeds will benefit the archives and library of the University of New Mexico's Maxwell Museum of Anthropology. For additional information or an admission discount coupon, call Alan Shallete at (505) 291-9653 in Albuquerque or send an email to AlShal@aol.com. Additional details are at www.unm.edu/~alshal/aabf.html.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Child's burial in Alaska highlights Paleolithic settlement of America. Discovery of the burial site of a cremated child in Alaska offers a unique look at one of the peoples who first populated the Americas. The child, which was between two and four years old when it died, lived in central Alaska about 11,500 years ago. At that time the land bridge between Russia and Alaska—the route that humans took to colonize the Americas—was either still open or had only recently been flooded. Called the Beringia Land Bridge, it was the crossroads between the Old and the New Worlds. "The site is truly spectacular in all senses of the word," said discoverer Ben Potter, of the University of Alaska, Fairbanks, in a release. "The cremation is quite significant, but the context of the find is important too."

The team of archeologists who investigated the site say the young child, whose sex could not be determined, died during the summer months. Why it died isn't clear from the bones. People, including women and other children, were living in a seasonal summer home. There they foraged for salmon and other fish, ptarmigan and other birds, ground squirrels and other small mammals. When the child died, it was placed in what was probably the hearth of the house, covered with wood that included poplar branches and cremated. Almost immediately afterwards the pit was filled in and the house was abandoned.

The house is one of only a very few discovered from the first 2,000 years of North America's human occupation. All the rest are either in the lower 48 states or in Siberia. The only other known burial site from this time period is at Ushki Lake in Siberia. The find appears to answer a long-standing question about whether the people who lived in central Alaska during the late Pleistocene and early Holocene were part of one large cultural group or several different groups. Because the tools and remains found at Upper Sun River are similar to others in the region, the find supports the single culture theory. [By Elizabeth Weise, USA TODAY; the paper is published in the journal Science. <http://news.sciencemag.org/sciencenow/2011/02/child-burial-provides-rare-glimp.html>]

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting April 29-May, 1, Las Cruces, Ramada Palms Hotel. Details at www.newmexico-archaeology.org.

Conference on Archaeoastronomy of the American Southwest June 16-18, Hibben Center for Archaeology Research, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM. Details at caasw.org.

Pecos Conference 2011 August 11-14 at "Mile-And-A-Half Lake" Large Group Camp-site, Kaibab National Forest, in the Arizona Strip. See http://www.swanet.org/2011_pecos_conference.

Plains Anthropological Conference October 26-29, Tucson, Marriott University Hotel. More information at www.u.arizona.edu/~mzedeno/plains/ or contact María Nieves Zedeño (University of Arizona) at mzedeno@email.arizona.edu

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.

2011 Officers, Directors, and Committee Chairs

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Vice Presidents:
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Pottery Southwest:

Editor: Patricia Lee
Local contact: Arlette Miller 897-3169

Field Trips:

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

Webmaster: Mark Rosenblum 866-0300

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO 2011 ANNUAL MEETING

April 29 – May 1, 2011, Las Cruces, NM

Hosted by the Doña Ana Archaeological Society

1) Choose registration type, number of attendees:

Type	Cost per Person	x	No. of people	=	Total
Student (with current ID)	\$ 15.00	x		=	
Early Registration (by April 20)	\$ 30.00	x		=	
Late Registration (after April 20)	\$ 45.00	x		=	
Saturday BBQ Buffet and Bandelier Lecture	\$ 35.00	x		=	
Bandelier Lecture Only	\$ 15.00	x		=	
Total				=	\$

2) Enter registration information and dinner choices:

	Person 1	Person 2
Name:		
ASNMAffiliate or Other Affiliation		
Mailing Address:		
Regular or Vegetarian Dinner?		
Telephone:		
Email Address:		

3) Mail completed form and check to:

Doña Ana Archaeological Society (DAAS)
P.O. Box 15132
Las Cruces, NM 88004

4) Please make lodging reservations directly with:

Ramada Palms Hotel,
201 East University,
Las Cruces, NM 88005
(575) 526-4411

\$79.00, single bed plus tax,
\$89.00 two beds plus tax
By April 16
Breakfast included



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLVI, NO. 4

US ISSN 0002 4953

April 2011

BIRD OF DOOM: AN ANCIENT AMERICAN CHIMERA

Marc Thompson

Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society

7:30 p.m., Tuesday, April 19, 2011

Albuquerque Museum of Art and History

2000 Mountain Road NW

Images of an avian figure combining physical elements of various aquatic birds are documented from the Late Classic Maya culture of Mesoamerica. Similar icons are also apparent among the Hohokam, Mimbres, and Pueblo IV cultures of the Southwest. These images suggest common and cognate themes of graphic and metaphoric duality in ideologically similar, but ethnically distinct, cultures. This cosmosphere also included the concept of a watery Underworld, fish representing souls of the dead, and twin culture heroes in narrative motifs. Reflections of this shared ideology are evident in Mesoamerican and prehistoric Southwestern media from A.D. 600 to 1400.

Marc Thompson was born in Okmulgee, Oklahoma and was raised in Rochester, Minnesota. He holds a B.A. in anthropology from the University of Colorado, Boulder, an M.A. in anthropology from the Universidad de las Americas in Cholula, Puebla, Mexico, and 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 Classic Mimbres Black-on-white bowls and comparable icons in other Precolumbian media. Dr. Thompson has directed field projects in the western states, Mexico, Belize, and Canada and has written and/or edited numerous contract reports, conference volumes, papers, articles, and book chapters. He has taught at universities in Mexico, Canada and the U.S. and has led numerous university and Smithsonian Odyssey tours to Mexico, Central America, the U.S. Southwest, and Canada. He recently retired as director of the El Paso Museum of Archaeology, and adjunct professor of anthropology, at the University of Texas at El Paso. At present he is a research affiliate with the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology and teaches continuing education courses at the University of New Mexico.

Deadlines Are Near for the Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting in Las Cruces April 29 to May 1. Deadline for Ramada Palms de Las Cruces hotel reservations at reduced rate is before April 14, deadline for early registration (\$30) is April 20 (after that \$45), and deadline for registering for the Sunday May 1 field trip to Pat Garrett Ranch on White Sands Missile Range is April 20 (due to military security check requirements). More on pages 3-5

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

March 15, 2011

With Ann Carson presiding, the minutes of the February meeting were approved as published.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Lab: Karen Armstrong reported that the group is making progress on the Vidal site project and they are awaiting a visit from archivists from the Lab of Anthropology regarding the desired boxing.

Rock Art: Milford Fletcher reported he is completing data entry for the project his group had finished. The BLM group continues in the field.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Ann Carson announced she had arranged a field trip to the mission grounds at Quarai on May 7 to be led by landscape architect Baker Morrow. A signup sheet was passed. Ann reminded members of the Antiquarian Book Sale benefiting the library and archives UNM's Maxwell Museum April 1 and also of the April 29-May 1 ASNM Annual meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

---- *Danyelle Dasumia*, Secretary

SPEAKERS:

Carol Condie introduced Tom Windes and Peter McKenna who spoke about the results of newly derived tree-ring dates from two recent studies. [Because of the significance of the new information being presented, the following reports were supplied by the authors—ed.]

Peter J. McKenna: Early Navajo Occupations in the Chaco Area

In their combined study of Chaco National Historic Park, McKenna and Windes have identified evidence of early Navajo occupation. In Chaco an estimated 40-50 sites have evidence of early Navajo settlement that have not been fully studied. These sites occur along the 22 miles of Chacra Mesa to the western end of Chaco Canyon.

Evidence for Navajo presence in the Chaco area spans hundreds of years. North of the San Juan River, there are small Dineta-phase hogans that, from dendrochronology, date to around 1450-1500. Evidence indicates Navajos have occupied Chaco starting from the 1700s.

So far, 13 Navajo sites along Chacra Mesa have produced tree-ring dates. These sites range in time from the 1730s to the late 1790s, as based on 273 tree-ring dates. The wood-use pattern at early Navajo sites indicates a mixed gathering-harvesting strategy which reflects timber-stand profiles close to the site area and which requires extensive sampling to capture actual construction dates because of the heavy use of deadwood and undatable single-seed juniper in Navajo construction.

There is a temporal pattern to the early Navajo settlement of Chaco, with earlier sites occurring to the east and later sites to the west, down canyon from the Pueblo Pintado area. The character of settlement also changes from east to west with more defensive sites occurring to the east and more accessible sites to the west, particularly toward the west end of Chacra Mesa. Defensive or "fortress" sites (n=8) emphasize use of steep pinnacles spaced at intervals between settlements of pueblitos and smaller hogans. The more eastern of these fortress sites and pueblitos are placed deeper into side-canyons along Chaco Canyon which accentuates their defensive character, particularly when compared with the western Chacra settlements which are located at the mesa-tip cliff edges or at the base of the mesa tips at the top of talus slopes. Interconnected, double-room pueblitos (n=15) tend to act as 'anchor' structures to extensive settlement clusters of simpler stone and forked stick hogans; small stone and forked stick hogans, likely a more temporary house form, associated with the fortress sites. It was suggested this shifting pattern of site accessibility through time was the result of several factors (epidemics, resource exhaustion, Spanish pressures, etc.) the two most important being a decline in the perceived threat of Ute raiding and environmental factors that balanced increased population with mixed horticulturally-based subsistence practices.

Tom Windes: Structural Wood Analysis during the 2010 Restoration of the Isleta Pueblo Church

The Isleta Pueblo Church, San Agustín, is one of several Rio Grande mission churches still being used. According to historical accounts, first built in the early 1600s, destroyed during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 and later rebuilt, it underwent numerous renovations over the past two centuries, including a Neo-Gothic look in the 1920s with bell spires and a pitched roof. The church is built of adobe blocks and suffers from moisture deterioration, necessitating the latest renovations, which include trenching around the interior and exterior walls, removal of the bell towers and the concrete pads underneath, removal of the wall plaster and roof parapets, and rebuilding rotted walls and stabilizing many of the wood roofing elements.

This work provided the unusual opportunity to examine the structural wood elements of the church and its attached rooms for dendrochronology (tree-ring dating) and structural wood analyses. Thus far, 339 structural wood elements have been recorded, all of either ponderosa pine hauled from the nearby Manzano Mts., or *Populus* sp., most likely cottonwood, procured locally along the Rio Grande. *Populus* sp. does not date and we avoided sampling these elements. Most of the elements were the 78 roofing vigas, the 110 corbels that support them, the 35 horizontal intramural beams placed in the walls to help disperse the weight of the roof, the 44 door and window lintels, and the 32 floor joists. We took 115 samples from the 208 pine elements, with 68 of them dating. These help provide glimpses into the construction history of the church and its attached sacristy.

The corbels provided the most interesting sample, comprising both pine and cottonwood species, as well as adze-shaped and saw-cut examples. A cluster analysis of these provided a number of subgroups which are clustered by species and dates, some of which may have come from the Pre-Revolt church. No dates, however, were obtained from the 17th century church, so we are uncertain if the present church was built on its earlier remains. We obtained a number of dates from the 1717-1718 period, which marks the reconstruction or construction of the present church. Bishop Lamy, who arrived in New Mexico in 1851 and refurbished many churches, was responsible for the reroofing of the present church in 1857, as many of the vigas so dated. Other dates reveal replacement of corbels and other elements in the 1800s but no dates were obtained from the renovations in the 20th century.

The floor yielded huge joists that dated in the 1750s. These appear to have been former vigas that may have come from the Sandia Pueblo church after it was rebuilt in the 1750s but fell down and was abandoned 20 years later. This project has provided our best in-depth look at the structural material and renovations of an early mission church in New Mexico and a test of historical accounts and correlations with sociological events that make New Mexico history so fascinating.

FIELD TRIP TO QUARAI AND MOUNTAINAIR ON MAY 7

Baker Morrow, FASLA, who teaches Landscape Architecture at the UNM School of Architecture, will guide us through the grounds of the Salinas National Monument mission of Quarai. Mr. Morrow is fascinated by the landscape changes that have taken place at the Salinas Monument mission churches through time. He has discovered areas where the Native Americans nurtured and harvested native plants. Through Spanish documents and astute observation he ascertained the location of Spanish cultivation and is able to point out the plots where the crops were planted. See the recent article on the subject in *American Archaeology* magazine, the publication of The Archaeological Conservancy. This is an extraordinary opportunity to learn about these agricultural practices.

Join us at 8:30 a.m. at the Tijeras Ranger Station, where we will car pool to the site. Bring water, a hat, and a sack lunch to be eaten at the picturesque Monument picnic site. The tour will continue to Mountainair where Mr. Morrow will discuss the grounds of Pop Shaffer's unique Hotel. Call Ann Carson 242-1143 for reservations if you did not sign up at the March meeting.

ASNM ANNUAL MEETING IN LAS CRUCES APRIL 29 TO MAY 1

The Doña Ana Archaeological Society's host facility for the 2011 ASNM Annual Meeting April 29 - May 1 is the Ramada Palms Hotel, 201 East University, Las Cruces. A special room rate for the meeting is \$79.00 plus taxes for a room with one bed and \$89.00 for a room with two beds, provided the Archaeological Society New Mexico is mentioned when making reservations **before April 14** at (575) 526-4411. A registration form is on page 6 and posted on the ASNM website, www.newmexico-archaeology.org.

In Memoriam

Dudley W. King January 15, 1911 – March 30, 2011

The death of Dudley King was a deep personal loss to those of us who were his friends and associates in the Albuquerque Archaeological Society and the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. Until recent years Dudley and Marie (Mari), his wife of 70 years, were very active members of both organizations. Dudley was a past president and Board member of AAS and ASNM, and he and Mari participated in some of the AAS digs as well as the ASNM Rock Art Field School. The Kings were honored at the 2010 ASNM Annual Meeting with a special Lifetime Achievement Award for their many services to the two organization. Dudley was an excellent photographer who could somehow produce superb photos using very slow film and no tripod. He documented a number of events for AAS, particularly the relocation of the AAS lab in the Old Airport Building. In 1996 Dudley's rock art photographs of Rio Grande petroglyphs were exhibited at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology of the University of New Mexico and later traveled to Las Cruces and Silver City. The family requests that anyone wishing to make a memorial donation in Dudley's name send it to the Albuquerque Archaeological Society, P.O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196.

ASNM ANNUAL MEETING EVENTS

The Meeting opens with a Friday evening reception with registration available 5 to 8 p.m. at the hotel. Registration available again Saturday, and paper presentations and posters during the day. The Awards Banquet will be preceded by a social hour Saturday evening, and followed at 8 p.m. by the Bandelier Lecture "The Casas Grandes Symbolic System and Recent Research at the 76 Draw Site near Deming, New Mexico" by Christine S. Van Pool of the University of Missouri. More program details to be posted on the ASNM website as available.

A visit to the historic **Pat Garrett Ranch Headquarters Site** on the White Sands Missile Range is one of the planned Sunday field trips. Easy walking about a quarter mile. **Note that the signup deadline for the White Sands trip is by April 20, required for military security clearance check. US citizenship is required and participants will need a driver's license or passport identification.** To register, contact Dave Kirkpatrick, 575-524-9456 (day), 575-526-5152 (eve) or email dkirkpatrick49@comcast.net with the names and driver's license numbers of everyone in your party. The tour size is limited to 20, with access by graded dirt road, high clearance vehicles not required. Car-pooling is encouraged. The tour leaves the hotel around 8:30 and should be back between noon and 1 p.m.

Other field trips do not require early registration; sign-up sheets will be at the registration desk. For additional information about the field trips, email Michael Hughes at damhughes@msn.com.

New Mexico Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum: David Green, Director of Education, will lead specially arranged 10 a.m. tour of the prehistoric gallery which includes an excellent timeline mural of New Mexico's prehistory and history and a full-size replica of a Mogollon pit house. You will also be toured around the other exhibits, which include antique equipment, replication of a store, and a farm/ranch kitchen. The outside exhibits include an orchard and garden, dairy and sheep barns, livestock pens, and antique equipment park. Admission is free with ASNM registration, and you can visit the museum and current exhibits at your leisure. *The Dust Bowl: Dark Times in New Mexico, Greeting to You: Historic Postcards* (an extensive exhibit that features more than 500 postcards that date back as early as the 1880s.) and *Generations* (an odyssey through 150 generations over 3,000 years of agriculture in New Mexico).

Mesilla Plaza Walking Tour: Precillana Sandoval will lead *La Morena Walking* tour, a leisurely stroll around Mesilla's plaza. Mesilla, founded in 1850, has a long history in Mesilla Valley, which includes the Gadsden Purchase in 1854 and the seat of the Confederate Capital of New Mexico and Arizona Territories during the Civil War. If open, you will go inside San Albino Basilica which was recently raised to Basilica status by the Vatican. You will see the site of Mesilla's bloodiest battle (a political confrontation), as well as hear romantic ghost stories and even end with a sure surprise scare. A donation of \$5.00 (normally \$10) is requested for Ms Sandoval for leading this special tour, which lasts about 45 minutes to one hour.

ASN ANNUAL MEETING EVENTS (continued)

Mattocks Ruins Tour, sponsored by the Grant County Archaeological Society. Marilyn Markel will lead the tour of this nationally recognized Pit House-Pueblo site. The group will meet in the Mimbres Valley around 11:00 a.m. for an hour's tour on the new interpretive trail with a brief talks on the history of the homestead, the Territorial houses, and the Beloit College excavations in 1929-30. Food is available nearby or participants can bring a lunch to eat on the porch of the Gooch House (Mattocks House). If there is enough interest, a visit to the nearby Harris site is a possibility. More information will be available at the Annual Meeting. Driving time from Las Cruces via Deming about two hours, 10 minutes; back to Caballo on I-25 over scenic Emory Pass on Highway 150 about the same, then another three hours to Albuquerque.

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING LECTURES AND CONFERENCES

Free Public Lectures

"Early Cities and Comparative History" by Norman Yoffee, Thursday, April 14, 4:00 p.m., Hibben 105, UNM Anthropology Colloquia Series.

"Chocolate Consumption, Exchange, and Ritual in the American Southwest" by Patricia L. Crown, Friday April 29, 7:00 p.m., Anthropology Lecture Hall 163, UNM.

"Good to the Last Drop: A Tale of Three Beverages" by Lisa Huckell, Saturday, April 30, 2 p.m., Anthropology Lecture Hall 163, UNM.

Conferences

Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting April 29-May, 1, Las Cruces, Ramada Palms Hotel. Details at www.newmexico-archaeology.org.

Conference on Archaeoastronomy of the American Southwest June 16-18, Hibben Center for Archaeology Research, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM. Details at caasw.org.

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ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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

Website: www.abqarchaeology.org

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2011 Officers, Directors, and Committee Chairs

Officers

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Vice Presidents:
Gretchen Obenauf 821-9412
Carol Condie 265-4529
Secretary: Danyelle Dosunmu 504-6462
Treasurer: Ray Shortridge 604-3908
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Refreshments: Libby Ratliff 994-1423

Webmaster: Mark Rosenblum 866-0300

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO

2011 ANNUAL MEETING

April 29 – May 1, 2011, Las Cruces, NM

Hosted by the Doña Ana Archaeological Society

1) Choose registration type, number of attendees.:

Type	Cost per Person	x	No. of people	=	Total
Student (with current ID)	\$ 15.00	x		=	
Early Registration (by April 20)	\$ 30.00	x		=	
Late Registration (after April 20)	\$ 45.00	x		=	
Saturday Banquet and Bandelier Lecture	\$ 35.00	x		=	
Bandelier Lecture Only	\$ 15.00	x		=	
Total					\$

2) Enter registration information and dinner choices: regular dinner is BBQ Buffet, vegetarian choice is Pasta Primavera.

	Person 1	Person 2
Name:		
ASNM Affiliate or Other Affiliation ?		
Mailing Address:		
Regular or Vegetarian Dinner?		
Telephone:		
Email Address:		

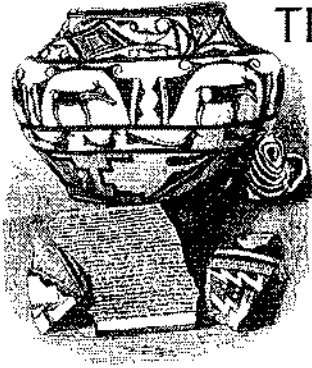
3) Mail completed form and check to:

Doña Ana Archaeological Society (DAAS)
P.O. Box 15132
La Cruces, NM 88004

4) Please make lodging reservations directly with:

Ramada Palms Hotel,
201 East University,
Las Cruces , NM 88005
(575) 526-4411

\$79.00, single bed plus tax,
\$89.00 two beds plus tax
By April 14
Breakfast included



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLVI, NO. 5

US ISSN 0002 4953

MAY 2011

ANCIENT ASTRONOMY OF CENTRAL ARIZONA

Ken Zoll

Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society

7:30 p.m., Tuesday, May 17, 2011

Albuquerque Museum of Art and History

2000 Mountain Road NW

Archaeoastronomy is the study of ancient civilizations' use of the sky for purposes of calendar, agriculture, ritual and ceremony, mythology and celestial event prediction. Working under the authority of a personal volunteer agreement with the U.S. Forest Service, Ken Zoll has been studying the prehistoric Sinagua sites in the Verde Valley. This has led to the discovery of several astronomical observation sites created between AD 1000 and 1450. These discoveries range from sunwatcher stations to elaborate shadow and rock art interactions. His talk will be on his forthcoming book entitled *Ancient Astronomy of Central Arizona*. Several of these discoveries can be seen on his website: www.sinaguasunwatchers.com

Ken Zoll is a researcher in ancient astronomy for the Coconino National Forest. Ken has authored two books, *Sinagua Sunwatchers: An Archaeoastronomy Survey of the Sacred Mountain Basin* and *Understanding the Rock Art of Sedona*. All proceeds from the sale of his books go to the Sedona Friends of the Forest and the Arizona Archaeological Society for cultural resource preservation projects. He is the President of the Verde Valley Chapter of the Arizona Archaeological Society in Sedona, Arizona, the treasurer of the Verde Valley Archaeology Center in Camp Verde, Arizona, and a volunteer docent at the cultural heritage sites of the Coconino National Forest.

Mr. Zoll's talk is a preview of the conference "Astronomy and Ceremony in the Prehistoric Southwest Revisited" to be held at the Hibben Center June 16 to 18. See more about the conference on page 4. Volunteers are needed to help with registration and other logistical chores. AAS members are invited to sign up for shifts in return for a reduction in the \$75 registration fee. More details at the May meeting.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

April 19, 2011

With Ann Carson presiding, the Minutes of the March meeting were approved as published.

TREASURER'S REPORT:

Ray Shortridge presented the proposed budget for 2011 (see page 6 attached). With rising costs for our organizational overhead and very little interest now being realized on our CDs, Ray anticipates a deficit of about \$413 this year. It was noted that our annual gift of \$500 to the scholarship fund used to come from interest on the CDs, which now earn only about \$15 a month. Total expenses divided by the number of members shows each member's share is \$23.43 for those receiving the electronic newsletter and currently paying dues of \$20 and about \$10 more for the print newsletter for people currently paying dues of \$25. After some discussion a motion that the annual dues be raised to \$25 for members receiving the electronic newsletter and to \$30 for print newsletters was approved unanimously. It had been previously pointed out that a \$10 raise in dues might prove a financial hardship for some of the people receiving the print newsletter but that others on the mailing list might choose to pay the actual \$10 per year extra cost voluntarily.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Lab: Karen Armstrong reported that the archiving group is continuing work on Vidal site artifacts.

Rock Art: Milford Fletcher reported that his group has finished the project and written the final report, and reproduced the images (all 1700 of them). The report will be handed to the landowners next week. Once they have approved it, it will be submitted to the Archaeological Records Management System (ARMS). The report was formatted in such a way as to allow for sensitive information to be removed so that the report can be accessed by the public. It will be available for general circulation soon.

The BLM group continues to work in the field at BLM sites in the Socorro area and elsewhere.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Ann Carson reminded everyone of the field trip to Quarai in the Salinas Monument on May 6.

An archaeoastronomy conference will be held at the Hibben Center June 16 to 18 [see story on page 4 --Ed]. A free public lecture on Southwest archaeoastronomy by Dr. E. C. Krupp, Director of the Griffith Observatory is scheduled for 7:30 Thursday evening June 16 in Anthropology Lecture Hall 163 on the UNM campus. John B. Carlson, Director of the Center for Archaeoastronomy, College Park, MD, will speak on Mesoamerican astronomy at a dinner to be held at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center at 6:00 p.m. Friday June 17. Tickets are \$35 and may be purchased with or without the conference registration.

SPEAKER

Gretchen Obenauf introduced the speaker, Marc Thompson, Ph.D, a Research Affiliate at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, who has sent a summary of his talk to the newsletter.

Respectfully submitted,

---- *Danyelle Desunnu*, Secretary

THE BIRD OF DOOM: AN ANCIENT AMERICAN CHIMERA—MARC THOMPSON

The term *chimera* is used as a concept, rather than a paradigm, to help understand what others have described as composite or hybrid beings depicted in Precolumbian iconographies of Mesoamerica and the Southwest. The term chimera comes to us from Greek mythology referred to a fire-breathing she-monster depicted as a heterogeneous being comprised of elements representing a lion, a goat, and a serpent. The term may be applied to other imaginary or monstrous Old World icons such as sphinxes, gryphons, and dragons. New World examples might include feathered serpents of Mesoamerica, horned serpents of the Southwest, and Knife-wing icons of both Mesoamerica and the Southwest. The concept of chimeras is used broadly as they exist in both the mythic realm and the biological world. Organisms consisting of two or more tissues of different genetic composition exemplify the latter. These are produced as a result of mutation, grafting, or mixture of cell populations from different zygotes. Examples include mules, "geep" (the offspring of a goat and a sheep), "ligers" (a cross between a lion and a tiger), and humans with a double chromosome complement. A human chimeric has two or more genetically distinct cell types. Although rare, these chimeras exist in human populations, but standard DNA tests indicate that their natural born children are not their biological progeny.

An avian figure apparently common to Mesoamerica and the Southwest, specifically Classic Maya, Hohokam, Mimbres, and Pueblo IV iconographies, is depicted on ethnically distinct ceramics, kiva murals and rock art. These birds seem to be associated with the watery Underworld and twin cultural heroes in various contexts and discrete cultures. The bird has been recognized in Classic Maya imagery and described as the "water bird" by Linda Schele, the "chthonic bird" by Michael Coe, and a "heron/cormorant" by David Kelley. Barbara Moulard has described similar birds as either cranes or herons in both Mimbres and Hohokam iconography. The cormorant is a particularly apt model for a mythical water bird associated with the watery Underworld, as it is a liminal waterfowl that inhabits all three of the basic levels of the world. The cormorant can walk on the surface of the earth, fly in the upper world, and dive as much as 80 feet below the surface of the watery Underworld, where it feeds on fish, especially catfish, which appear to be graphic metaphors for souls of the dead in Maya and Mimbres iconography.

Icons from the four cultures were illustrated and discussed. These can be summarized as water birds typified by: (1) long beaks; (2) long necks; (3) long legs; and (4) lateralized posture. Some had features of both herons and cormorants, including a distensible pouch (not found on herons or cranes); others appeared to resemble cranes in broad outlines. Also apparent, especially in Maya and Mimbres examples, were associations with the Hero Twins of the *Popol Vuh* and the War Twins of Pueblo mythology, respectively, as well as death imagery including human skulls or decapitated heads. In both Maya and Hohokam ceramic examples the bird received iconic status as either a single, static figure or as a repeated motif. In other examples, the bird appeared in narrative scenes interacting with other mythic figures.

In summary, it appears that similarities in context, execution, narrative sequence, and parallel, metaphoric symbolism indicate the Bird of Doom was a reflection of deep structure and shared ideology depicted in Mesoamerica and the Southwest. Icons such as the rabbit in the moon also exemplify this ancient and common cosmology, and cultural concepts such as duality are found in both areas. Cognate, but ethnically distinct, elements, icons, and motifs are evidence of widespread and widely ancient beliefs illustrated in neighboring cultures from as early as AD 300 to as late as 1600.

ARCHAEOASTRONOMY CONFERENCE AT HIBBEN CENTER JUNE 16-18

The Conference on Archaeoastronomy in the Southwest will hold its 2011 meeting at the Hibben Center on the UNM Albuquerque campus Thursday, June 16 to Saturday, June 18. *Astronomy and Ceremony in the Prehistoric Southwest Revisited* is both a retrospective (referencing the seminal 1983 Maxwell Museum conference) and a contemporary look at recent work in Cultural Astronomy. The conference is open to all interested in how the sky affected indigenous peoples. Scholars in anthropology, archaeology, history and archaeoastronomy will discuss cultural astronomy from the viewpoints of their fields. Papers and participation from those not typically engaged in archaeoastronomy are welcome. Deadline for submission of abstracts has been extended to May 14.

The presentations will feature a panel discussion between anthropologists, archaeologists, historians, and archivists, as well as archaeoastronomers, on the subject of obstacles to communication and ways of collaboration for future research in cultural astronomy.

Two lectures are available to the public at large whether or not registered for the conference. On Thursday night, June 16, Dr. Edwin C. Krupp Director of Griffith Observatory, Los Angeles will present *Under Southwest Skies: Astronomy and Culture in the American Southwest* at 7:30 p.m. in Anthropology Room 163 on the UNM campus. This presentation is free and open to all. The second lecture, *The 2012 Phenomenon – What the Ancient Maya Calendar-keepers Might Have Anticipated: An Astronomer-Mesoamericanist's Perspective* by John B. Carlson, Ph.D., Director of the Center for Archaeoastronomy, College Park, MD, will be presented following a dinner at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center. Cost for both dinner and lecture is \$35. For more information and a registration form for the conference and/or the dinner, go to CAASW.org.

MAY IS NEW MEXICO HERITAGE PRESERVATION MONTH

Each year communities throughout New Mexico hold Heritage Preservation Month events that range from architectural tours, hikes to archaeological sites – some of them usually off limits to the public, lectures and demonstrations at state parks and monuments, festivals, workshops and community celebrations. They are all published in the Historic Preservation Division's *Calendar of Events*. For detailed information, see HPD's website www.nmhistoricpreservation.org/documents/2011_HPM_events.pdf

This year, HPD is partnering with CARTA, the Camino Real de Tierra Adentro Trail Association; the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, State Parks and many individuals, organizations, museums and parks to provide more than 70 events, with over 30 of them directly related to honoring and preserving the legacy of the El Camino Real, 299 miles of which traverse what now is New Mexico. Most of these events are open to the public free of charge. You can check out the listings on the website for events near your home and others that might take you on a memorable road trip to a part of the state you have yet to visit.

In Memoriam

Mary Stephenson Utsinger, October 9, 1923 - February 26, 2011

Mary was a long-time member of AAS and ASNM. She held a Masters Degree in Early Childhood Education and had worked for a few years after 1968 at Southwest Cooperative Educational Laboratories with the State Department of Education, travelling with a colleague to South Dakota, Wyoming, Colorado, Alaska, and New Mexico to help develop instructional programs for various Indian reservations with emphasis on helping children with learning disabilities.

Mary met Keith Utsinger at UNM in a photography class. Later they were married in 1948 in Paris, where Keith was stationed. After living in Europe for two plus years, they returned to Albuquerque to reside and start a photography business. Deeply interested in the art and culture of New Mexico, she also enjoyed nature and animals and was still fly-fishing in the Jemez at age 86. She was a participant in the ASNM Rock Art Field School in the Gila Forest in 1981 and 1985. Her children ask that donations in her memory be made to the Albuquerque Museum or to any of the many animal rescue groups in New Mexico.

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING LECTURES AND CONFERENCES

Free Public Lectures

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Dinner Lecture

"The 2012 Phenomenon – What the Ancient Maya Calendar-keepers might have Anticipated: An Astronomer-Mesoamericanist's Perspective" by John B. Carlson, Ph.D. Friday, June 17, 6 p.m. Indian Pueblo Cultural Center \$35. Registration

Conferences

Conference on Archaeoastronomy of the American Southwest June 16-18, Hibben Center for Archaeology Research, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM. Details at caasw.org.

Pecos Conference 2011 August 11-14 at "Mile-And-A-Half Lake" Large Group Camp-site, Kaibab National Forest, on the Arizona Strip. See http://www.swanet.org/2011_pecos_conference.

Jornada Mogollon Archaeology Conference October 7- 8, El Paso, El Paso Museum of Archaeology and El Paso Archaeological Society. Info at cdarc.org/~sat/jornada_mogollon_conference_2011.doc.

Plains Anthropological Conference October 26-29, Tucson, Marriott University Hotel. More information at www.u.arizona.edu/~mzedeno/plains/ or contact María Nieves Zedeño (University of Arizona) at mzedeno@email.arizona.edu.

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.

2011 Officers, Directors, and Committee Chairs

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Vice Presidents:	
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Carol Condie	265-4529
Secretary: Danyelle Dosunmu	504-6462
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Contact: Arlette Millier	897-3169

Field Trips:

Reservations: Lou Schuyler	856-7090
Refreshments: Libby Ratliff	994-1423
Webmaster: Mark Rosenblum	866-0300

Albuquerque Archaeological Society Proposed Budget for 2011				
Category	Item	Subtotals	Totals	Cost/Member
Income				
Dues	\$2,240			
Pottery Southwest	\$100			
Book Sales	\$100			
Interest (CDs)	\$168			
Total			\$2,608	
Expenses				
Hardcopy Newsletter: \$.90/copy*30 copies*11 issues (includes: paper, printing, collating, & postage)		\$297		
Note: Hardcopy costs about \$10 mailed to members for which they pay \$5.				
Meetings:				
Security and annual fee	\$1,250			
Equipment Purchase	\$0			
Refreshments (11 x \$8)	\$88			
Speaker expense (\$10 per dinner & hotel)	\$150			
Subtotal		\$1,488		\$13.29
Website:				
Hosting fee (12 x \$12.50)	\$150			
Annual domain name registration	\$17			
Subtotal		\$167		\$1.49
Other:				
P.O. Box rental	\$94			
N.M. Public Regulation Commission fee	\$10			
ASNM dues	\$25			
TACA rental fee	\$240			
Total		\$369		\$3.29
Donations:				
ASNM scholarship	\$500			\$4.46
Albuquerque museum	\$100			\$0.89
		\$600		
<i>Total member society services</i>			\$2,921	\$23.43
Pottery Southwest: CD production & mailing		\$100		
<i>Total budgeted expenses</i>			\$3,021	
<i>Deficit</i>			(\$413)	



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLVI, NO. 6

US ISSN 0002 4953

JUNE 2011

CENTRAL RIO GRANDE AND RIO PUERCO SPEAR AND ATLATL TECHNOLOGIES

Ron C. D. Fields

Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society

7:30 p.m., Tuesday, June 21, 2011

Albuquerque Museum of Art and History

2000 Mountain Road NW

AAS member Ron Fields has been examining over 500 dart mainshafts and 500 dart foreshafts from the collections at the University of New Mexico. A site excavated in 1949 is providing a wealth of information such as the variability of dart types used, different manufacturing techniques, different decorations employed and preferential use of paleoethnobotanical material. Over a dozen dart projectile points are still in their original shafts. Although his analysis is strictly archaeological, Fields has also taken a spin into history. He has interviewed three of the excavators (including our own Dave Brugge) and is piecing together what it was like to be "on the crew" back in 1949 when many of the artifacts were recovered.

Ron is an archaeological field technician at Petroglyph National Monument, and worked previously at SunWatch Indian Village/Archaeological Park in Ohio and Mesa Verde National Park in Colorado. He has performed contract archaeology for TRC Mariah Associates and was an Environmental Scientist for the Public Service Company of New Mexico for 11 years. Ron has been replicating this technology and is writing a book on his 15 years of research regarding atlatl technology in the American Southwest. Ron has recently been accepted into the Ph.D. program at UNM.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

May 17, 2011

With Ann Carson presiding, the minutes of the April meeting were approved as published.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Rock Art: Carol Chamberland of the BLM rock art crew reported on recent problems the group has experienced. Investigation of a helicopter crash in the area in which they were working has forced a change of venue for the present. BLM sites south of Albuquerque contain a number of panels to be recorded that are in relatively inaccessible areas, and the team has located additional panels, some Hispanic and some Piro-like, with life-size mountain lion and deer tracks. Carol recently participated in the recording of a site on a private ranch in southern New Mexico where a D-Stretch program was used to capture very faint painted images. Carol also reported that two laptops and a backup hard drive had been stolen from her home, and that her crew has offered to help with reentering the data. Members of the Rock Art Council meeting at the ASNM Annual Meeting in Las Cruces approved some terminology to cover images not currently listed on the Design Element Inventory.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Dolores Sundt announced that new members of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico will receive the current volume of collected papers *Words and Sherds* honoring David Kirkpatrick and the late Meli Duran as well as a bonus volume from a previous year. The Annual Volume is a benefit of ASNM membership, a bargain at \$25 annual dues for individuals or families receiving the electronic newsletter. The current annual volumes retail at \$29.95 plus shipping costs.

Gretchen Obenauf announced that Allen Dart, Director of Arizona's Old Pueblo Archaeology Center will give a talk "Archaeology and You: Preserving the Past for the Future" at the Petroglyph National Monument Visitor Center on the afternoon of May 29. An announcement with the exact time will be emailed to AAS members.

Carol Condie announced that back issues of *American Archaeology*, the publication of the Archaeological Conservancy are available to AAS members tonight in the refreshment room.

Ann Carson reminded members of the Archaeoastronomy Conference to be held June 16-19 at the Hibben Center on the UNM campus and two associated lectures open to the public. More details are listed in the Calendar Check Events section below.

She also noted a traveling exhibit on Tiffany Glass at the Albuquerque Museum.

SPEAKER:

Gretchen Obenauf introduced our speaker, Kenneth Zoll of the Verde Valley Archaeology Center in Camp Verde, Arizona, who prepared the summary of his talk below.

Respectfully submitted,

---- *Danyelle Desunmu*, Secretary

Prehistoric Astronomy of Central Arizona by Kenneth J. Zoll

The perennial waterways of the Verde River and its tributaries provide an oasis that has long attracted people to central Arizona. About A.D. 600, evidence begins to emerge of an agrarian lifestyle. Archaeologists named these prehistoric farming people the Southern Sinagua, a branch of the Sinagua who are believed to have migrated from the present Flagstaff area. Detailed evaluation of data provided by archaeology, ethnology, oral history, physical anthropology, and architecture has resulted in a formal determination that the Hopi are the most closely affiliated modern group to the culture and lifeways of the prehistoric people of Central Arizona. Since astronomical associations have been documented at Hopi as indicators for the scheduling of their plantings and ceremonies, similar associations were likely present in prehistoric Central Arizona society. With a personal volunteer agreement with the Coconino National Forest, I have spent the last five years studying and documenting archaeoastronomy locations at, or near, Sinagua dwelling sites. Some of the sites discussed during my presentation on May 17, 2011, are described here.

The Honanki Heritage Site is a Sinagua dwelling at the base of a large butte with more than 75 rooms dating from about A.D. 1100 to 1300. The area has large adjacent farming fields. The dwellings face southwest; so they do not provide for sunrise observation. However, following the base of the butte to the east is an outcropped ridge of sandstone under a natural overhang. Near the center of the outcropping is a rounded section that protrudes from the ridge. On top of this protrusion is an area that has been smoothed to produce an elliptical bowl in a southeastern direction. At the top of the bowl is a half-sun petroglyph. This protrusion with a sun-like glyph offers the first eastern horizon view from the Honanki dwelling area. The smoothed top would have provided a comfortable observation point for the village Sunwatcher.

The Palatki Heritage Site is a complex of cliff dwellings and several rock art areas. The main rock art area is referred to as the "Grotto" because of its unique protective overhang and water pool. At the back of the Grotto is a pictograph composed of a jagged white line. Two portions of the line are filled in white. Under the far right notch in the line is a black triangle. Two more black triangles are present near the middle of the line. Above the line at the far left is a large white ball-like image. This pictograph closely resembles a mirror-image of the opposite (eastern) horizon. The eastern horizon is composed of red sandstone features, except for two white limestone features that correspond to the flattened and pointed portions of the pictograph that are filled-in white. Observing the sunrises over the span of one year revealed that the winter solstice sunrise corresponds to the last horizon feature in the pictograph with the single black triangle. The equinox sunrise corresponds to the portion of the pictograph with the two black triangles (vernal and autumnal), while the white ball-like feature corresponds to the summer solstice sunrise that appears to the left of the white rectangular limestone feature on the horizon. The similarity of the pictograph to the opposite eastern horizon suggests the pictograph was made as a guide to the Sunwatcher and succeeding Sunwatchers of the sunrise observations.

A remote site in a boxed canyon west of Sedona presented a unique combination of a pictograph and structure that suggested astronomical intent. While remote, the site contains many Sinagua, Yavapai and Apache rock art images. There are numerous serpents and other possible spiritual images. Behind a large boulder is a pictograph of a round image with a single horn, round eyes, rectangular mouth and multiple short lines on the top half of the image. This image is similar in appearance to *Pa'lulukona*, the horned water serpent of the Hopi.

Attention was drawn to the image because of the elaborate manipulation of the slab above the large boulder in front of the pictograph, which is raised at both ends by rocks. Of particular significance is the inner rock that is rectangular in shape, covered in desert varnish and notched to firmly hold it in place. This raised slab produces a sun wedge that first touches the image on February 13. Alexander Stephen, in his *Hopi Journal*, records observing that before the Horned Water Serpent Dance there was a planting of corn in the kiva on February 12. The similarity of the image, the timing of events and the numerous serpent images in close association with this location are suggestive that this may have been a predecessor site for a similar ceremony.

The V Bar V Heritage site contains 1,032 petroglyph images on several panels. Only one panel, referred to as the *Solar Panel*, contains seven concentric circle petroglyphs with central dots that are generally ascribed as having astronomical meaning to some Pueblo groups. The light and shadow effect on the Solar Panel is created by a trilogy of boulders wedged in a crevice in the rock face that separates the Solar Panel from the petroglyph panels to the south. Two boulders protrude from the cliff face while a third acts as a wedge to hold them in place. When the sun crests the bluff at mid-day, the sunlight strikes the protruding boulders resulting in a shaft of sunlight between two lines of shadow. A special permit was granted by the U.S. Forest Service to erect 30-foot scaffolding in front of the panel to allow more close examination of these features. This was accomplished in mid-February 2011. The results of this examination will be presented at the 2011 Conference on Archaeoastronomy of the American Southwest.

Over the course of two years, monthly observations were made that detail how the sun-shaft and shadow lines from the boulders highlight the concentric circle images in unique alignments on a monthly basis from December through June. The sun shaft and shadows act like a pendulum going down the cliff face from winter to summer, and returning up the cliff face from summer to winter. The result is to mark the equinox, solstices and corn planting times with precise geometric alignments involving two or three concentric circles.

These and other findings are presented on my website, www.sinaguasunwatchers.com.

VIDAL GREAT KIVA SITE ARCHIVING PROJECT COMPLETED

I am delighted to report that the Vidal Site archiving project is completed. Fifteen years worth artifacts collected during ASNM Archaeological Field School sessions from 1979 to 1993 at the Vidal Great Kiva excavations in Heaton Canyon just north of Gallup have been packaged in archival condition and are now stored in the basement of the Hibben Building of the Maxwell Museum.

While the artifacts were meticulously prepared in the field, with every sherd individually numbered and labeled, the materials were previously packaged in non-archival containers such as produce bags from the supermarket. Everything is now in 4-mil plastic ziptop bags, each labeled and containing an archival paper label as well, organized by the nature of the contents and computer listed.

Reports on the Vidal artifacts are being developed; the ultimate repository for the collection is not yet decided, but the collection is now accessible for study. The collection is in cardboard boxes in the basement of the Hibben Building, where Tijeras and Pottery Mound collections are also stored.

The Archiving Crew of volunteers who have devoted many hours to this project now have the summer off; a new major project is being discussed, to begin in the fall. Crew members have included: Bob Ayre, Sheila Brewer*, Tim Brown, Waynette Burnett, Kym Campbell, Ann Carson, Danyelle Dosunmu, Laurie Dudasik, Craig and Gina Fredrickson, John and Janet Geohegan, Lionel and Sandy Hutkoff, Roger Houghton, Andre Huffmire, Jeanice Jansen, Jacqueline Johnson, Richard and Tessa Krause, Kathryn Linn, Lee Mann, Joanne Magalis, Rita Nagle, Mel Nowaczyk, Ann Pineda, Libby Ratliff, Lawrence Sanchez, Lee Shepperson, Marc Thompson, Nelson Welch, Ann White, Connie Wuelde, and Diann Zentner.

*Sheila Brewer, in particular, has devoted many hours to Vidal from the very beginning; her expertise in the project has been extremely valuable in the archiving project, and we appreciate her making the long trip from Gallup to help out.

---Karen Armstrong

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Political Squabbles in New Mexico Demonstrate the Power of Oil and Mining Companies to Derail Cultural Protection for Traditional Lands. Two people appointed by Governor Susana Martinez to the state's Cultural Properties Review Committee in late February survived only one meeting, casualties of the ongoing dispute over the status of Mount Taylor as a protected site. Ed Boles left the committee, and Richard Luarkie was removed by Martinez. The departures followed a March 17 meeting at which the committee voted to join the appeal of a court ruling overturning Mount Taylor's designation as a traditional cultural property. <http://www.abqjournal.com/news/state/11232081197newsstate05-11-11.htm>

"Save America's Treasures" to Close at the End of This Month. For the past twelve years, Save America's Treasures has been one of the country's most important and effective historic preservation efforts, bringing hundreds of millions of dollars for restoration to nationally significant historic sites and special collections in all parts of the U.S. In the current difficult fiscal environment we face as a country, the federal SAT program was not included in the Administration's Fiscal Year 2011 budget request. Despite strong and consistent support from preservationists, local government officials, historic site administrators, and many others, Congress is not reinstating any programs that the Administration did not include in its 2011 budget. See <http://www.utahheritagefoundation.com/news/uhf-blog/announcement-regarding-save-americas-treasures.html>

A History of Public Lands Management in Southern Utah Reveals Troubling Disregard of Legal Procedures. The first step was for each BLM state office to make an inventory of all roadless areas with wilderness characteristics. Then each state office was directed to study each area, hold public hearings, and recommend which areas should be declared wilderness. All the state inventories proceeded according to law—except in Utah. BLM officials in Utah simply balked. Instead, the Utah BLM created a truncated and illegal inventory. In 1980, after just one year of study, the BLM eliminated nearly 20 million acres from wilderness consideration. Remaining were just 2.6 million acres (later increased to 3.2 million after appeals by Utah conservationists). <http://www.hcn.org/hcn/issues/38/1145>

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING LECTURES AND CONFERENCES

Free Public Lecture

"Under Southwest Skies: Astronomy and Culture in the American Southwest" by Edwin C. Krupp, Thursday June 16, at 7:30 p.m. in Anthropology Lecture Hall 163, UNM campus.

Dinner Lecture

"The 2012 Phenomenon – What the Ancient Maya Calendar-keepers might have Anticipated: An Astronomer-Mesoamericanist's Perspective" by John B. Carlson, Ph.D. Friday, June 17, 6 p.m. Indian Pueblo Cultural Center \$35. Registration

Free Solstice Event at Salmon Pueblo, near Farmington

Summer Solstice Tuesday, June 21, 2011. Meet with Executive Director Larry Baker and Brooks Marshall to witness the solstice event at the Salmon Ruins Observatory, which is located in an interior room. Share in this unique phenomenon and an informative discussion of the research that revealed this solar and lunar observation feature as it was discovered in 2008. Participants should meet at the Salmon Ruins Museum parking lot at 7 a.m. The program conclusion is scheduled for 8 a.m.

Conferences

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2011 Officers, Directors, and Committee Chairs

Officers

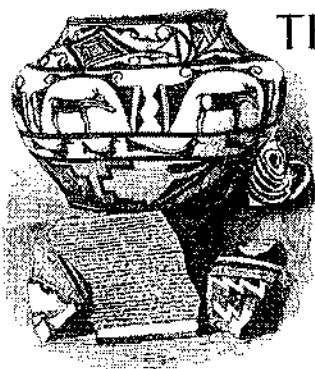
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Treasurer: Ray Shortridge	604-3908
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THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLVI, NO. 7

US ISSN 0002 4953

JULY 2011

THE CORONADO EXPEDITION: DISCOVERIES SINCE 1992

Richard Flint and Shirley Cushing Flint

Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society

7:30 p.m., Tuesday, July 19, 2011

Albuquerque Museum of Art and History

2000 Mountain Road NW

The related concepts of critical mass, the hundredth monkey, and the tipping point have become staples of modern thought. They all involve the idea of a slow, incremental process crossing a quantum threshold to sudden, prodigious advance. A similar phenomenon has occurred in the last decades in the archaeological study of the Coronado expedition.

In March 1992 the National Park Service published a National Trail Study and Environmental Assessment focused on the feasibility of establishing a Coronado Expedition National Historic Trail. After more than three years of study, NPS concluded that "The Coronado expedition route does not meet [the] criterion [that] a trail must be sufficiently known to permit evaluation of public recreation and historical interest potential]...the overall route [followed by the Coronado expedition] is not sufficiently known at this time."

Ironically, a little more than a year later, a major campsite of the Coronado expedition was located in the South Plains of Texas. That discovery, when combined with earlier archaeological work near Bernalillo, New Mexico, triggered a cascade of Coronado expedition site locations over the last twenty years.

Richard Flint and Shirley Cushing Flint are both graduates of St. John's College in Santa Fe, and both earned masters degrees at New Mexico Highlands University in Las Vegas. Richard further holds a Ph.D. in Latin American and Western U.S. history from the University of New Mexico. They have been engaged in research on the Coronado expedition for the last 31 years. Their ground-breaking documentary research leads the field of current Coronado expedition research.

The Flints have conducted extensive research in archives in Mexico, Spain, and the United States and have participated in archaeological investigations in New Mexico, Texas, and Arizona related to the Coronado entrada. They have directed two major conferences on the Coronado expedition, one in 1992 and the most recent in 2000. Those conferences have directly resulted in location and identification of the Jimmy Owens Site near Lubbock, Texas, a 1541 campsite of the Coronado expedition.

Both separately and in collaboration, the Flints have published many articles and chapters on the Coronado entrada and five recent books. Their latest book on the subject, due out from UNM Press in October 2011, is an edited, multi-authored volume titled *The Latest Word from 1540: People, Places, and Portrayals of the Coronado Expedition*.

Reminder: There will be no meeting and therefore no newsletter in August.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

June 21, 2011

With Ann Carson presiding, the minutes of the May meeting were approved as published.

Guests were introduced and invited to share refreshments (provided by Debbie Norman) after the meeting.

Treasurer's Report: Ray Shortridge reported that receipts and expenditures are on track with the 2011 budget.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Rock Art: Carol Chamberland of the BLM rock art crew reported they are still recovering from the theft of her computers and backup drive. They have stopped gathering data in order to concentrate on recovering data. They have scouted some sites and found a strange historic pictograph that they are researching. They have been able to return to the helicopter crash site and have located some rock art there.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Ann Carson noted the upcoming Pecos and Jornada Mogollon Conferences listed in the Newsletter.

SPEAKER:

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Ronald Fields, who spoke on "**Central Rio Grande and Rio Puerco Spear and Atlatl Technologies: A Historic Expedition into LA 46316.**" Ron demonstrated spear throwing and brought several replicas he had made to pass around the audience. The following summary of his talk was provided by Fields.

Respectfully submitted,

---- *Danyelle Osunnu*, Secretary

An atlatl consists of a throwing stick and a dart or spear. The throwing stick is grooved to accept the dart, contains a nub into which the nock of the dart inserts, and is often made with sinew loops for the thrower's fingers. The dart consists of a main-shaft and a fore-shaft (in the Southwest, often made of dicots, such as willow, or monocots, such as yucca). A projectile point is attached to the fore-shaft. The atlatl (a Nahuatl word from the Valley of Mexico) predates the bow and arrow and was used nearly worldwide.

Spear throwing technology is difficult to understand archaeologically because the stone point is often all that remains of spears or darts. However, large numbers of fore-shafts, main-shafts and throwing sticks were recovered from LA 46316. The cone, or pit, is formed of travertine that built up over the millennia and is 29 feet deep—and possibly still deeper beneath the excavated levels. The site was identified in 1917 when Elsie Clews Parsons visited the pit to examine prayer sticks. Native Americans saw the pit as a place of pilgrimage and a shrine. They placed, or tossed, offerings into the pit, which is apparently the reason the site contains so many different types of dart shafts. The pit is also the home to numerous snakes.

Use of the cone probably began in the Late Archaic (1800 B.C.-A.D. 200) and may have been visited continuously since then. University of New Mexico excavations recovered a large variety of projectile points that are diagnostic of a sequence of temporal and cultural periods.

UNM operated a field school at the site in 1949. The field crew included Sigfred Sandberg, Ethel Nurge, David Brugge, Anne Willis, Ruthie Schmidt, Doris Gruber, Fred Sanderson, James Alexander, and Jim Bonham. Fields has taken a leap into history by interviewing some of crew, and his talk was illustrated in part by sketches by Anne Willis of the participants at the site that Anne provided to him after the interview. In addition to the numerous artifacts recovered, including a complete spear with its main-shaft and fore-shaft intact, they also found the remains of a mastodon and a wealth of other paleo-ethnobotanical material.

Dart main-shafts can be placed in four types: the socketed main-shaft and fore-shaft, the direct point attachment main-shaft, the spliced main-shaft and fore-shaft, and lastly the simple sharpened-wood pointed main-shaft. On average, dart shafts had feathers that were seven inches in length and many shafts were decorated with crests of

black and/or red paint. Over four hundred dart fore-shafts were recovered. Nineteen fore-shafts still have their stone points in their original hafts. Four different types of fore-shafts were found—a simple dart, a composite dart with spliced non-detachable fore-shaft, a simple dart with projectile point, and a composite dart with a socketed notch. Some of the shafts were decorated with grooves and paint. The feathers were affixed to the shafts by different techniques, such as wrapping with sinew, loops for the feathers, and direct fletching of flattened quills.

LA 46316 may hold the key to understanding 1) how early bow and arrow technology appeared in the Southwest; 2) how late atlatl technology persisted in the Southwest; and 3) at what point in time the bow and arrow replaced the spear and atlatl in the Southwest. Ron's analysis so far has only scratched the surface.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

National Trust for Historic Preservation Names the Chacoan Landscape One of 11 Most Endangered Places. Hundreds of sites in northwest New Mexico that make up the Greater Chaco Landscape are in danger, a national nonprofit agency announced June 15. The National Trust for Historic Preservation named the area—a swatch of indigenous cultural sites including Aztec Ruins National Monument, Salmon Ruins and Chaco Culture National Historical Park—one of America's 11 most endangered historic places in 2011. A story in the *Farmington Daily Times* reports the announcement came during a news conference at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center in Albuquerque.

"To some extent, Aztec Ruins is endangered by energy development, even though we're a small site," said Tracy Bodnar, chief ranger at Aztec Ruins National Monument. "The architecture also can be damaged when big trucks go by, with the vibrating effects." Three active gas wells exist within the boundaries of Aztec Ruins, Bodnar said. Gas companies have cooperated well so far with the national monument to prevent damage to the structures. A disaster like an oil or gas leak, however, would cause irreparable damage, Bodnar said. [adapted from www.daily-times.com/farmington-news/ci_18284604?source=rss]

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING LECTURES AND CONFERENCES

Conferences

Pecos Conference 2011 August 11-14 at "Mile-And-A-Half Lake" Large Group Camp-site, Kaibab National Forest, on the Arizona Strip. See http://www.swanet.org/2011_pecos_conference.

Jornada Mogollon Archaeology Conference October 7- 8, El Paso, El Paso Museum of Archaeology and El Paso Archaeological Society. Info at cdarc.org/-sat/jornada_mogollon_conference_2011.doc.

Plains Anthropological Conference October 26-29, Tucson, Marriott University Hotel. More information at www.u.arizona.edu/~mzedeno/plains/ or contact María Nieves Zedeño (University of Arizona) at mzedeno@email.arizona.edu.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

P. O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

www.abqarchaeology.org

Annual Dues: For 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.

2011 Officers, Directors and Committee Chairs

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President: Ann Carson	242-1143	Membership: (open)		Refreshments: Libby Ratliff	994-1423
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Laurie Dudasik	710-6826	Planning:(various)		Mark Rosenblum	866-0300
Sally McLaughlin	898-9083	Reservations: Lou Schuyler	856-7090		



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLVI, NO. 8

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SEPTEMBER 2011

JARAL PUEBLO, A CLASSIC PERIOD SETTLEMENT IN THE SANDIA FOOTHILLS

Hayward H. Franklin

Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society

7:30 p.m., Tuesday, September 20, 2011

Albuquerque Museum of Art and History

2000 Mountain Road NW

Jaral Pueblo is a small pueblo, or "pueblito," nestled in Jaral Canyon, in the eastern foothills of the Sandia Mountains, one of several (6-8) small settlements along the foothills. Built initially around AD 1300, it was occupied seasonally or intermittently by Pueblo residents of larger towns along the Rio Grande, about 10 miles away. Used probably for hunting game in the mountains, and for limited agriculture, Jaral canyon provided resources for the local population.

After a possible period of abandonment, Jaral was reoccupied in the period of AD 1600-1700. At this time, the motivation may have been fear of the Spanish occupation in the Rio Grande Valley. Glaze E and F pottery attest to an occupation during the early Colonial period, during which time many Pueblo residents fled their Valley homes and took up residence with other pueblos, or in remote mountain retreats. In sum, Jaral provides a glimpse of "rural" Puebloan adaptation, seasonal usage, and refugee shelter during the Classic Period.

Dr. Franklin received his Ph.D. in Archaeology from the University of Arizona. He worked as a Park Ranger at Mesa Verde for several summers. He then directed the ceramics lab at Salmon Ruins while teaching archaeology as Assistant Professor at Eastern New Mexico University in Portales. In a separate but parallel life, he taught computer programming at Central New Mexico Community College in Albuquerque for 22 years. Since retiring from teaching, he has returned to ceramic studies and is currently a Research Associate at the Maxwell Museum of the University of New Mexico. He has recently completed ceramic work and finished reports for major projects at Montañito Bridge and Pottery Mound Pueblos. The latter research is published in the Maxwell Museum Technical Series, available at the website of the Maxwell Museum.

Franklin's major archaeology/ceramic activities include projects and publications for Arizona State Museum, Salmon Ruins (San Juan Archaeology Project), Bissa'ani (Chaco outlier) Archaeological Project, Cuchillo Negro, Valencia Pueblo, Sapawe Ruin (excavation), and Forest Service (field survey and mapping projects). He is active in the Albuquerque and New Mexico Archaeological societies.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

July 21, 2011

With Ann Carson presiding, the minutes of the June meeting were approved as published.

Several guests were invited to share refreshments (provided by Lou Schuyler) after the meeting.

Treasurer's Report: Ray Shortridge reported invoices paid and expenditures on track with the 2011 budget.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archives: Karen Armstrong reported the work will resume at the Hibben Center on Wednesdays after the semester begins August 25. All are welcome to join the crew.

Rock Art: Carol Chamberland reported that the work of the BLM rock art crew was slowed by the wildfires and that they will take an August recess. She thanked the crewmembers Sondra Diepen, Barron Haley, Dick Harris, Pat Harris, John Karon, Manuel Lopez, Dottie Noe, John Richardson, and Dick Yeck, who bring a wide variety of training and experience to the job. Gretchen Obenauf also thanked the crew on behalf of the BLM.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Barron (Bear) Haley, who is a member of both AAS and Friends of Coronado State Monument, announced that at the request of David Phillips of the Hibben Center, he and FCSM members Carolyn Gilmore, Deborah Ellis, and Dennis Herrick are currently archiving artifacts from Kuaua and Puaray ("Santiago or Gaufoor")

Ann Carson reminded members that there will be no meeting in August.

SPEAKER:

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Richard and Shirley Flint, authors of the presentation **The Coronado Expedition: Discoveries Since 1992**, and announced that Richard would be the speaker. The following summary was provided by the Flints.

In March 1992 the National Park Service published its conclusions after a two-year study of the possibility of establishing a Coronado Expedition National Historic Trail. The report, titled "National Trail Study and Environmental Assessment: Coronado Expedition, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas," concluded that "the overall route [followed by the Coronado expedition] is not sufficiently known at this time." That finding was summarized by a map showing the route of the expedition as it was then known, featuring huge "zones of uncertainty" up to hundreds of miles wide, for which there was significant scholarly disagreement.

Nineteen years later, things have changed remarkably. Those zones of uncertainty have collapsed in many areas to narrow corridors only a couple of miles wide. That turn of events has come about because of a series of archaeological discoveries that have confirmed the presence of the Coronado expedition at eight sites across the Southwest where that presence was not known in 1992.

That series of discoveries actually began before publication of the 1992 study report, with the accidental exposure of a sixteenth-century campsite, LA 54147, adjacent to State Highway 528, at the northeastern edge of Rio Rancho. Investigations led by Brad Vierra revealed 15 shallow, trash-filled depressions. Although the artifact assemblage pointed to association with the Coronado expedition, some scholars were very skeptical.

Unbeknownst to Vierra at the time, that assemblage included objects that would later prove to be diagnostic of the Coronado expedition and would help identify many other expedition-related sites. We refer especially to an unusual type of nail, known as the caret-head or bi-faceted nail because of its characteristic head morphology. The caret-head nail was eventually added to the small suite of objects known to be uniquely linked with the Coronado expedition when they are found in the Southwest.

Another of those diagnostic objects had been positively identified in the 1950s by Bruce Ellis: the copper crossbow bolthead (or dart tip). Just over a year after issuance of the NPS study report, the finding of a crossbow bolthead about 35 miles northeast of Lubbock, Texas led to over a decade of archaeological research there by Donald Blakeslee, assisted by many students and volunteers. We ourselves were instrumental in making the first identification there and consulted with Blakeslee throughout his investigations. Today, the Jimmy Owens Site—as it is now known—is a recognized Texas historical landmark, a 1541 campsite of the Coronado expedition. Among

the multitude of sixteenth-century objects recovered from the Jimmy Owens sites were a couple of hundred caret-head nails.

The same nails were key to archaeological surveys conducted in 2002 and 2003 by the Zuni Cultural Resource Enterprise in conjunction with the Park Service's National Battlefield Protection Program (represented by Charlie Haecker, with volunteer assistance from Chris Adams). The patterning of nails and other artifacts in the floodplain adjacent to the ancestral Zuni pueblo of Hawikku, permitted Haecker and company to conclude that the area had been the site of a 1540 battle between the Zunis and members of the Coronado expedition.

Then in 2004, geologist Nugent Brasher began investigations in southeastern Arizona and southwestern New Mexico that have demonstrated the presence of the expedition at several sites in that region, especially at Kuykendall Ruin, Cozzens Spring, and Little Dry Creek. In this case, caret-head nails have not yet been found, but Brasher developed a new technique of analysis of lead isotopes that has permitted the identification of Spanish lead at all of those sites, as well as at Hawikku, the Jimmy Owens Site, and Piedras Marcadas Pueblo. That lead almost certainly came into the Southwest with the Coronado expedition. Thus, Brasher has added a whole class of objects to those typical of Coronado expedition sites.

Within the city limits of Albuquerque, remote-sensing operations at Piedras Marcadas Pueblo in 2007 disclosed, first, a single caret-head nail. Thereafter, collaborative investigation by Matt Schmader, Haecker, Adams, and Clay Mathers has disclosed hundreds of sixteenth-century objects at that site. The material recovered is patterned so as to suggest that its deposition resulted from a battle fought at the pueblo involving members of the Coronado expedition.

Most recently, Haecker, Adams, and Mathers have recovered and identified caret-head nails at El Morro, confirming the presence of the expedition at that long-suspected location. Plans for much more thorough investigations at El Morro are now making their way through the NPS approval process, while Haecker, Adams, and Mathers move on to Pecos Pueblo.

The net result of these and other significant finds of the last twenty years have very significantly narrowed the known route of the Coronado expedition. We hope that in the relatively near future the Park Service will be asked to reopen consideration of establishment of a National Historic Trail. Much more in-depth information about all of the discoveries talked about here will be found in a multi-authored volume we put together and edited and that is due out from UNM Press in October. The book is called *The Latest Word from 1540: People, Places, and Portrayals of the Coronado Expedition*.

----*Richard and Shirley Flint*

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA PROGRAM HONORS MESA PRIETA VOLUNTEER PETROGLYPH DOCUMENTATION PROJECT

The Mesa Prieta Petroglyph Project and the Taos office of the Bureau of Land Management were awarded the Take Pride in America Award of 2011 for the Outstanding Public-Private Partnership category by the U.S. Department of the Interior. Twelve members of the project traveled to Washington, D.C., in July to accept the Award, which was presented to them in the Eisenhower Executive Office Building next to the White House.

The Mesa Prieta Petroglyph Project is chaired by its founder, ASNM member Katherine Wells, with the assistance of ASNM member and 2009 Annual Volume Honoree Paul Williams, archaeologist with the Taos BLM Office. The Project takes up to 15 students ages 13 to 18 from the Ohkay Owingeh and Kewa Pueblo areas on a two-week journey into the past every summer.

In its 10-year existence, the petroglyph project, partially funded by Vecinos del Rio, has discovered about 20,000 petroglyphs on the 12-mile-long Mesa Prieta—or Black Mesa—35 miles north of Santa Fe. There are an estimated 40,000 petroglyphs on the entire mesa. Made by the ancestors of today's Ohkay Owingeh and Kewa pueblos, some of petroglyphs date back 5,000 years to the archaic period. There are also petroglyphs from the Pueblo and historic periods. The students, after a day of training, record the petroglyphs with digital cameras and GPS locators. During the two weeks in June that the students hunt these historical artifacts, they record an average of 50 petroglyphs each.

Kelsey Medina, 20, a member of the Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo and currently an adult mentor for the program has been discovering and recording petroglyphs of her ancestors for six years now. "We're learning about our ancestors," she said. "We're walking in their shoes almost as if we are seeing what they saw." [Adapted from the *Santa Fe New Mexican*]

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY LIBRARY 2011 BOOK SALE CANCELED

Allison Colborne, Laboratory of Anthropology Librarian, announces that for a variety of reasons, there will be no book sale this year. Donations of books—all kinds of books other than cheap softcover fiction and textbooks (unless they are about archaeology)—are gratefully received all year long. People can also support the LOA Library by purchasing online at www.abebooks.com/bookseller/MIACLAB, where over 800 of the better books are currently listed. Queries welcome.

Please contact Allison Colborne for information about donations of "adopted" current journals and periodicals by phone at 505-476-1264 or email allison.colborne@state.nm.us. She is also looking for donations of theses and especially dissertations dealing with New Mexico archaeology or anthropology.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Pecos Conference Anniversary. Andrew Hemmings, an archaeologist at the University of Texas, writes: "I think I am the first to note in print that both events happened on the same day. August 29, 2001 is the 80th anniversary of the beginning of the first Pecos conference at A. V. Kidders camp AND it is the 80th anniversary of Carl Schwachheim finding the first in-situ Folsom point with the bison at Folsom, New Mexico. Numerous authors have noted that A. V. Kidder and Frank H. H. Roberts had to wait for the Pecos Conference to end before heading to Folsom to verify the finds. August 29, 1927 is a very big day to remember in the history of American, nay, World, archaeology!"

2011 Pecos Conference Attendance Down, Interaction Up. Perhaps because of the remote location, fewer people than usual attended this year's Pecos Conference in the Arizona Strip. Those who managed the long drive, however, were rewarded with cool weather (no serious rain), tall trees, great food and music, and more opportunities than usual to catch up with friends and colleagues—even a chance for some to drive off to the North Rim of the Grand Canyon to enjoy the wildflowers and the herd of beefalo seen along the way as well as the awesome view at the end. David Purcell, Conference Chair, reports that his initial count of 350 registrants was too high, and that the actual number was 312. With fewer attendees, presentation time for papers was extended, and a question-and-answer period was possible at the end of each session. Camping facilities, though primitive, were adequate, and the excellent Burnett Family Bluegrass Band played non-stop toe-tapping music that had most of the audience dancing until they closed down at 9:30. No complaints from campers about music keeping them awake!

The 2010 Pecos Conference will be in Pecos, New Mexico.

Joan Mathien to be speaker at New Mexico History Museum September 24. AAS and ASNM member Joan Mathien will present "The Role of Gems and Minerals in the Pueblo Worlds," at 2 p.m. on Saturday, September 24 in the History Museum Auditorium. Tickets cost \$5 through the Lensic, www.ticketssantafe.org. A retired National Park Service archaeologist, Mathien worked on the Chaco Project analyzing ornaments and minerals and was editor for many of the project's publications. Currently she is researching the Chaco field schools held from 1929-1942 and again in 1947. She will talk about how Native Americans in the Southwest used gems and minerals for beads, pendants and mosaics pieces; known sources for some of the minerals; methods used to "fingerprint" minerals such as turquoise; possible trade relationships that moved goods between different cultural groups; and the continuity of the gems' use into the present.

Remains of a Fort Ancient Culture Serpent Mound Believed Found near Mariemont, Ohio. Archaeologist Ken Tankersley discovered the serpent shape in 2007 and has since used satellite imagery and tracking and GIS to firm up his findings. Tankersley published his findings in *The North American Archaeologist*, in 2008, but excavations since then by Harvard archaeologists failed to see the shape. The mound, constructed sometime after A.D. 1400, is extraordinarily large. At about 7 feet high and 2,952 feet long, it is twice the length of the Great Serpent Mound, and Tankersley says it is better preserved. He believes it was built by women as a symbolic

landmark and to channel water down to their village below, which is the Madisonville site or earthwork. The mound is aligned with the setting sun, with the serpent's head facing west, where the sun disappears. This seems to be related to the Great Horned Serpent myth about the serpent eating the sun. The Great Serpent Mound also faces west.

Mariemont officials didn't become aware of the serpent mound until Tankersley gave a presentation earlier this year at a Mariemont Civic Association meeting. The city is now taking steps to clear the site and protect it.

[From Mike Ruggeri, see <http://news.cincinnati.com/article/20110731/NEWS01/110801008/Mariemont-serpent-mound-discovered?odyssey=tab%7Ctopnews%7Ctext%7CFRONTPAGE>]

Calendar Check: Upcoming lectures and Conferences

Lecture

"The Role of Gems and Minerals in the Pueblo Worlds," by Joan Mathien, 2 p.m., Saturday, September 24 in the History Museum Auditorium, Santa Fe. Tickets \$5 through the Lensic, www.ticketssantafe.org.

Conferences

Jornada Mogollon Archaeology Conference October 7-8, El Paso, El Paso Museum of Archaeology and El Paso Archaeological Society. Info at cdarc.org/-sat/jornada_mogollon_conference_2011.doc.

Plains Anthropological Conference October 26-29, Tucson, Marriott University Hotel. More information at www.u.arizona.edu/~mzedeno/plains/ or contact María Nieves Zedeño (University of Arizona) at mzedeno@email.arizona.edu.

New Mexico Archaeological Council Fall Conference "Pre-Ceramic Hunters, Foragers, and Early Farmers in New Mexico" November 12. UNM Hibben Center. Info from Dave Phillips at dap@unm.edu.

Southwest Symposium "Causation and Explanation: Demography, Movement, Historical Ecology" January 14-15, 2012, UNM Student Union Ballrooms A and B. Information at www.unm.edu/~swsympos/index.html.

ASNM 2012 Annual Meeting April 20-22, Moriarty, New Mexico. Details in the next *La Jornada*.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

P. O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

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President: Ann Carson	242-1143	Membership: (open)		Refreshments: Libby Ratliff	994-1423
Vice Presidents:		Newsletter: Helen Crotty	281-2136	Pottery Southwest	
Gretchen Obenauf	821-9412	Mailer: Lou Schuyler	856-7090	Editor:	
Carol Condie	265-4529	Rock Art Recording:		Contact: Arlette Miller	897-3169
Secretary: Danyelle Dosunmu	899-4264	John Guth	821-4704		
Treasurer: Ray Shortridge	604-3908	Carol Chamberland	341-1027		
Directors:		Greeter: Sally McLaughlin	898-9083		
Helen Crotty	281-2136	Field Trips:		Webmaster	
Laurie Dudasik	710-6826	Planning: (various)		Mark Rosenblum	866-0300
Sally McLaughlin	898-9083	Reservations: Lou Schuyler	856-7090		



THE
Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Newsletter

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OCTOBER 2011

**TREE-RINGS, DOCUMENTS, AND ORAL HISTORIES IN
CEBOLLA CREEK, NEW MEXICO**

Ronald H. Towner

Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society

7:30 p.m., Tuesday, October 18, 2011

Albuquerque Museum of Art and History

2000 Mountain Road NW

The Cebolla Creek area of west-central New Mexico is an isolated area of lava flows, piñon-juniper forests, and flat valley bottoms that is part of the El Malpais National Conservation Area. Completely depopulated today, in the early twentieth century the area was home to Navajo, Hispanic, and Anglo populations who hunted, gathered, and farmed the canyon's resources. Research over the past five years has illuminated aspects of interaction and land-use by these groups during a critical time in New Mexico's history.

In particular, this presentation discusses heretofore unknown early twentieth century Navajo sites and the Sue Savage Homestead (LA 74544), a complex of more than 25 structures and features occupied by a widow and her children during the Great Depression. This presentation uses tree-ring data, historical documents, and oral histories to illuminate the hardscrabble life of the area's occupants and place the occupations in their proper environmental and social contexts. This research has lessons for archaeologists estimating length of occupations and for comparing different data types.

Dr. Towner is an expert in dendroarchaeology and Early Navajo archaeology. He has more than 30 years experience in archaeology of the western United States in contract, academic, and volunteer settings, including most of the past 25 years in the Southwest and Dinétah areas. He was recently named to the Agnese and Emil Haury Endowed Chair in Archaeological Dendrochronology at the Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research and School of Anthropology at the University of Arizona. He received his B.A. (History) from Lewis & Clark College, M.A. (Anthropology) from Washington State University, and his Ph.D. (Anthropology) from the University of Arizona. He has authored more than 30 peer-reviewed articles, books, book chapters, and monographs as well as 100+ technical reports. Towner has long been active in public archaeology and is past president and vice-president of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, past Board Member of Old Pueblo Archaeology, and past *Kiva* editor.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

September 20, 2011

Ann Carson convened the meeting at 7:30 p.m. A number of guests introduced themselves and were invited to join in the refreshments after the meeting.

The minutes of the July meeting were approved as published.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archives: Karen Armstrong reported that the group is now working on a collection from Gallinas Springs. The artifacts are from a 500-room pueblo along Gallinas Creek. They will be starting with a collection from 1977. The work on Vidal has been "put to bed." Questions of who owns the Vidal artifacts are still being discussed.

A field trip to Gallinas Spring is planned in October for the archiving crew.

Rock Art: Carol Chamberland reported that the BLM crew is now working at a northern site, with both Navajo and historic petroglyphs. They recently took a field trip to Mesa Prieta, a 1,000-foot-high escarpment located north of Espanola with substantial amounts of petroglyphs and other archaeological material. The crew was granted a private tour of the area.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

A possible field trip planned for mid- to late October to see Jaral Pueblo. More information on this will be in the next newsletter as well as a separate email message. It should be a fairly easy walk.

Members were reminded of the Plains Archaeological Conference October 26-29 in Tucson.

SPEAKER:

Carol Condie introduced AAS member Hayward Franklin, who provided the following summary of his talk.

Respectfully submitted,

----*Laurie Dudasik*, Secretary

Jaral Pueblo, a Classic Period Settlement in the Sandia Foothills by Hayward Franklin

A small village or "pueblito" is nestled in Jaral Canyon, in the eastern foothills of the Sandia Mountains. It is one of several (6-8) small settlements along the foothills. In geographic scope, they extend from Tijeras Canyon to Placitas. Most are poorly known, having only minimum recording, and only one, Bear Canyon, has been formally excavated. These small villages were initiated in the Pueblo P III period, between AD 1200 and 1300. Their occupation extended into Glaze A times (A.D. 1300-1450). In some cases, such as Jaral, occupation appears to have persisted into subsequent P IV times after 1450.

Built initially around AD 1300, Jaral was occupied seasonally or intermittently by Pueblo residents of larger towns along the Rio Grande, about 10 miles away. Used probably for hunting game in the mountains and for limited agriculture, Jaral Canyon provided resources for the local population. Agricultural terraces, field areas, and bedrock grinding surfaces attest to the practice of small-scale farming. There is a permanent spring nearby. Deer frequent the area today, and were probably hunted game animals in the foothills and canyons of the Sandia range. As such these hamlets provided a "home away from home" during the summer growing season or for fall hunting.

Based on limited chronological evidence, mainly from pottery, these localities were not used after about AD 1450. The reason for this is not known, although it coincides with a downturn in the Pueblo

population throughout the Middle Rio Grande Valley. Dendrochronological data show a decline in rainfall during the late 15th century.

After a possible period of abandonment, the Jaral locality was reoccupied in the period of AD 1550 to 1700. Glaze E and F pottery attest to an occupation during the early Historic period, during which time many Pueblo residents fled their Valley homes due to European incursion and colonization. Many refugees took up residence with other pueblos or in remote mountain retreats. Therefore, Jaral provides a glimpse of "rural" Puebloan adaptation, seasonal usage, as well as a refugee shelter.

Jaral canyon was surveyed archaeologically in 1978 and 1979 by the USDA Forest Service directed by John Hayden and assisted by volunteers from the Albuquerque Archaeological Society. As it is close to a modern residential area, the lower part of the canyon has been impacted by modern construction. Nevertheless, the survey succeeded in recording a historic homestead dating to the early 1900s, the main Jaral pueblo, and many smaller outlying features. The data from this survey have never been published.

More recently, the Jaral locality was revisited and additional data recorded by John Hayden, Erin Hudson of the Forest Service, and myself. The site was mapped for the first time, existing artifacts were identified on site, and Museum of New Mexico forms filled out. A report updating the site and its eroded condition was filed with the Forest Service. A small collection of ceramics left from the 1970s survey was then analyzed by me, and reported in an article in *Pottery Southwest* (Volume 29, No. 3 of November 2010, available on line). Although the site and its artifacts have now received some renewed attention, the complete story of Jaral Pueblo remains to be published. As a suggestion, this might be a worthwhile project for the Albuquerque Archaeological Society, especially considering the participation of AAS members such as Phyllis Davis, Joan Wilkes, and others in the original 1978 recording surveys. Additional analyses and summaries of all known work in the vicinity would be integrated into a comprehensive volume on the history and prehistory of the Jaral Canyon.

FIELD TRIP TO JARAL PUEBLO SITE PLANNED FOR OCTOBER 23

Hayward Franklin will lead a field trip to the Jaral Pueblo in the Sandia Mountain foothills on Sunday afternoon, October 23, from 1 to about 4 p.m. It is an easy walk, about one mile round trip, but wear hiking boots and bring water—and a snack to share with the tour guide. Hayward will be at the October 18 meeting with a sign-up sheet, or interested members can contact him by phone at 505-270-1070 or by email at hfranklin12@comcast.net. Hayward will give directions on where to meet when he knows the approximate number of participants and vehicles.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Appointments to New Mexico Museum Board of Regents and Cultural Properties Review Committee announced on Gov. Martinez's official web site:

Bruce Larsen of Santa Fe was appointed to the New Mexico Museum Board of Regents. Larsen has years of experience with non-profit organizations and has previously served as the treasurer for the Museum of New Mexico Foundation and as Chair of Saint Catherine's Indian School in Santa Fe, and is a 2011 recipient of the Governor's Awards for Excellence in the Arts. Larsen received his B.A. in Chemical Engineering and his M.A. in Management Engineering from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.

Matthew S. Bandy of Albuquerque was appointed to the Cultural Properties Review Committee. Bandy has several years of professional experience in archaeology, anthropology and cultural resources. Bandy has also previously served as an associate adjunct professor in Anthropology at the University of Colorado at Boulder. Bandy received his B.A. in Anthropology from Stanford University and his M.A. and Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of California at Berkeley. [from NMAC-List]

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING LECTURES AND CONFERENCES

Free Public Lectures

"Large-Scale Canal Irrigation and Socio-Political Complexity: The Hohokam Anomaly Resolved," Robert C. Hunt, Monday, October 10th, 4:00pm, Hibben 105, UNM Anthropology Colloquium Series.

"In Defense of Shamanistic Rock Art," Polly Schaafsma, Wednesday, October 12, 6 p.m., at the Albuquerque Museum. Archaeological Conservancy Lecture Series.

"History on the Rocks: The Wells Petroglyph Preserve," Katherine Wells, Wednesday, October 19, 6 p.m., at the Albuquerque Museum. Archaeological Conservancy Lecture Series.

"Debunking the Human Revolution: The Last Ten Years," Sally McBrearty, 7:30 p.m., Thursday, October 20, in UNM Anthropology Lecture Hall (Rm.163). XXXIII *Journal of Anthropological Research* Distinguished Lecture.

"Archaeological & Palaeontological Succession of the Middle Pleistocene Kapthurin Formation, Kenya," Sally McBrearty, Friday, October 21, 12 noon, UNM Anthropology Rm. 248. JAR Specialized Seminar.

"Rock Art and the Origins of Religion and Art," David Whitley, Wednesday, October 26, at the Albuquerque Museum. Archaeological Conservancy Lecture Series.

Conferences

Plains Anthropological Conference October 26-29, Tucson, Marriott University Hotel. More information at www.u.arizona.edu/~mzedeno/plains/ or contact María Nieves Zedeño (University of Arizona) at mzedeno@email.arizona.edu.

New Mexico Archeological Council Fall Conference "Pre-Ceramic Hunters, Foragers, and Early Farmers in New Mexico" Saturday, November 12. UNM Hibben Center. Info from Dave Phillips at dap@unm.edu.

Southwest Symposium "Causation and Explanation: Demography, Movement, Historical Ecology" January 14-15, 2012, UNM Student Union Ballrooms A and B. See unm.edu/~swsympos/index.html.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

P. O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196
www.abqarchaeology.org

Annual Dues: For 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.

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John Guth	821-4704
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Greeter: Sally McLaughlin	898-9083
Field Trips:	
Planning: (various)	
Reservations: Lou Schuyler	

Committee Chairs (continued)	
Refreshments: Libby Ratliff	994-1423
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THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLVI, NO. 10

US ISSN 0002 4953

NOVEMBER 2011

LOOKING FOR THE YELLOW BRICK ROAD

OR

THE YELLOW SLIP OF TUNQUE

(to the tune of "The Yellow Rose of Texas")

David H. Snow

Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society

7:30 p.m., Tuesday, November 15, 2011

Albuquerque Museum of Art and History

2000 Mountain Road NW

The goal of the project was to determine whether locally collected clay samples and bricks from the former Tonque Brickworks at LA 240 (Tunque Pueblo) might have been the source of "yellow" slipped prehistoric glaze wares produced by regional potters during the early-to-mid sequence of this Rio Grande ceramic tradition. Samples of Cieneguilla and Largo Glaze-on-yellow and Espinosa Glaze Polychrome from Tunque and San Marcos pueblos were submitted, along with the clay and brick samples, for micro-probe analyses to determine the composition of each sample and compare all of the samples. No match was found between the clay or bricks and the yellow surfaces of the Tunque and San Marcos sherds. As a result, we have yet to identify the source(s) of the yellow-firing clays used prehistorically by potters at those two pueblos.

Having grown up in both Albuquerque and Santa Fe, Snow's early interest in archaeology and colonial history was fostered and encouraged by the late Dr. Winifred Buskirk, E Boyd, and Drs. John Goggin and Walter Taylor. After a fun-filled, disastrous year at UNM in 1957-58, he was encouraged to "see the world" from the perspective of the U.S. Army in Germany. Upon return from service, he received his B.A. in anthropology from UNM in 1964, serving as teaching assistant under Florence Ellis during the 1963 and 1964 summer field seasons at Sapawe. He received his M.A. from Brandeis University in 1969 and returned to New Mexico, joining the staff at the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe. There, he supervised the Lab's Research Section, beginning in 1976, until he left in 1983. Forming his own cultural resources management company (Cross-Cultural Research Systems), he continued his appointment (in 1982) as Consulting Archaeologist to Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory until 1987. Following this, he served as Field Supervisory Archaeologist for The Colorado College summer sessions at LA 20,000 near Santa Fe, until 1995, and taught two courses at the College. Weary of continuous fieldwork, in 1996 he accepted a half-time position with the Museum of New Mexico's History Division, as Assistant Curator of Collections. He retired from state employment in 2002 and returned to Albuquerque where he engages in armchair archaeology and continues to dabble in historic and ethnohistoric research.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

October 18, 2011

Vice President Gretchen Obenauf convened the meeting at 7:30 p.m. New members and guests were asked to introduce themselves and give a brief background. A number of students from an anthropology class at CNM were present along with their instructor. Gretchen invited anyone interested in joining AAS to fill out the application forms available in the lobby and all guests to join in refreshments at the end of the presentation. Refreshment were provided this month by Helen Crotty and served by Libby Ratliff and Pat Maben.

The minutes of the September meeting were approved as published.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Rock Art: Carol Chamberland reported that the rock art group had just completed work in a cave shelter. On October 18, they were recording on a mountain, which provided a good workout.

John Guth announced that the "Wednesday group" hasn't been working this year. Their last report was turned in in May, 2011.

NOMINATIONS:

Vice President Carol Condie, Chair of the Nominating Committee, announced the slate of officers for 2012: Marc Thompson, President; Gretchen Obenauf and Carol Condie, Vice Presidents; Laurie Dudasik, Secretary; Ray Shortridge, Treasurer. For Directors: Helen Crotty, Director at Large, and Ann Carson Past President.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Gretchen thanked Helen Crotty and Lou Schuyler for their work compiling and mailing the Newsletter.

Gretchen also thanked Tom Obenouf and Donna Rospopo for their handling of audio-visual and lighting equipment for our meetings.

Thanks also to Mark Rosenblum, our webmaster. Members should notify him of new email addresses or changes to information provided on the website.

Carol Condie provided information about the Archaeological Conservancy, which started in southwestern New Mexico, where Mimbres sites were being looted. The founders decided to buy sites in hopes that more respect would be given to private land than to public. They have since purchased some 400 archaeological sites across the United States; some were sold to land-managing agencies, and others are held and managed by the Conservancy in perpetuity. Carol brought copies of *American Archaeology*, the Archaeological Conservancy magazine, for members and guests to take. The Conservancy also hosts many field trips throughout the year in North and Central America.

Upcoming archaeological events were announced. No events other than those in the October Newsletter "Calendar Check" or on the AAS website were mentioned.

SPEAKER:

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Dr. Ronald H. Towner, Professor of Dendrochronology and Anthropology and Agnese and Emil Haury Endowed Chair of Archaeological Dendrochronology, Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research and School of Anthropology at the University of Arizona [who provided the summary of his talk on page 3].

Respectfully submitted,

---Laurie Dudasik, Secretary

Tree-Rings, Documents, and Oral History in the Cebolla Creek Area, New Mexico

By Ronald H. Towner

This research is the result, like so much research, of serendipity and opportunity. At a conference several years ago, I was talking with the incomparable John Roney—now retired Bureau of Land Management Rio Puerco Field Office Archaeologist—and he asked if I wanted to take my Dendroarchaeology Field Camp students to examine some Navajo sites in the Cebolla Creek area in the El Malpais National Conservation Area. I was a little reticent because, although my specialty is Navajo archaeology, most sites contain only a few pieces of wood and I wanted greater sampling opportunities for my students. John said, “Well, there are some historic cabins in the area, would you be interested in them as well?” I said “maybe, send me more information.” A few weeks later a 3-ring binder containing site forms for 30+ homesteads arrived and we were off and running.

This work has been conducted primarily by students in my classes—an opportunity not to be missed. Our goals have been to examine the land-use patterns of the site occupations and elucidate aspects of human environment interaction using tree-ring, documentary, and oral history data. We also want to compare the data sets to identify the strengths and weaknesses of each.

We have examined several Navajo sites—a large forked-pole hogan, a semi-standing cribbed-log hogan, a classic Navajo sweatlodge, some collapsed cribbed-log hogans, brush structures, and some 20+ culturally modified trees in the area (ax-cut stumps or limbs). Most of these sites had been recorded by previous archaeological survey projects. We generated 28 tree-ring dates for these structures and features and have deduced the following. All of these Navajo sites date to the mid- to late-1920s—a hitherto unknown Navajo use of the area. The sites contain few, if any artifacts, and are most indicative of a subtle land-use pattern of temporary, perhaps seasonal, habitations most probably associated with herding activities. It is unknown if the Navajos were herding their own sheep or were in the employ of larger operations that used Navajos and Basques as herders.

The most well-documented and investigated homestead we have yet examined is the Sue E. Savage homestead—a complex of 27 features that covers approximately 30 acres. Present at the site are 20 wooden structures of various types (log cabins, outhouses, a dugout), landscape features (constructed fields and a half-mile-long road), and thousands of artifacts (nails, glass, car parts, etc.). The site was recorded and mapped by John Roney in 1989, and using more modern technology, like GPS units, we could not improve on his mapping. We did, however, separate the site into three loci.

We intensively sampled all the wooden structures and generated 159 tree-ring dates. The cutting (or tree death) dates cover a very short period of time: 1928-1940. When we place the dates in their archaeological contexts—by feature and architectural element (horizontal wall log, doorjamb, etc.) we came up with the following site chronology. Locus 1, a two-room cabin and wooden fence, was constructed in 1934 and remodeled in 1936; its function was changed from a cabin to a chicken coop. Locus 2, a hundred meters to the north, saw construction of a single-room cabin in 1935, a two-room cabin in 1935-1936, two corrals sometime after 1934, and a dugout in 1938. Construction in Locus 3, another 75 meters to the north, occurred exclusively in the fall of 1939 and/or spring of 1940. Based on the tree-ring evidence alone, the site appears to have been abandoned in the 1940s.

Historical documents provide abundant data concerning the site occupants and occupation. Sue Savage was a widow with six children when she filed a Homestead Application in 1934. After winding her way through the paperwork maze—yes bureaucracy existed even then!—she was given title to the land in 1941. Interesting aspects of the historical documents include Mrs. Savage having to prove (twice) that she was over 21 years and the head of a household and the almost word-for-word testimony of the Claimant (Mrs. Savage) and two witnesses (neighbors) concerning the improvements to the land, types

and quantities of crops grown, and cost of the improvements. All of the testimony was given to a Notary Public in Grants, and clearly all parties knew the importance of consistency in their descriptions.

Finally, through more serendipitous circumstances, I had the privilege of meeting Mr. John Savage at the homestead in the summer of 2009. I spent a very enjoyable three hours talking to him, his children, and grandchildren. He lived at the homestead only for 2+ years (1935-1938), but it still held a special place in his life. One of his best stories: Sue Savage was a schoolteacher; one year she taught at the Armillo school about a mile away, but the next year she taught at the Tank school 20 miles distant. While at the Tank school, she would ride her horse over on Sunday evening and return on Friday evening. Occasionally, snowstorms would prevent her from returning, and John and his younger brother Jim had four rules: get yourself fed, get your chores done, get yourself to school, and don't beat up your brother!" His mother was truly a remarkable woman; after she left the homestead in 1940, she immediately went to work in the shipyard in San Diego as one of the original Rosie-the-Riveters. John told several stories of the rigors of life in the late 1930s, but also confirmed much of the tree-ring and documentary data concerning the homestead. I was shocked when I asked him to go look at the structures in Locus 3. "Those aren't ours," he said, "those were built by damn squatters after we left!" Indeed, that helped explain why some of the structures in Locus 1 appeared to be missing timbers and some in Locus 3 appeared to have been built using reused timbers.

The archaeological lessons we can take from this project include: (1) there was a hitherto unknown early 1920s Navajo use of the Cebolla Creek area; (2) site size and numbers of artifacts—in this case 20 wooden structures and thousands of artifacts—don't necessarily indicate a long-term occupation, as the Savage Homestead was occupied for less than seven years; and (3) we must look very carefully to identify "multi-component sites." Here it is the slight differences between Locus 2 and Locus 3 that were separated in time by only one year, and the salvaging of timbers by the "squatters" blurred even that disjunction.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Bone Spear Point may Indicate Pre-Clovis Era Mastodon Hunters in the Pacific Northwest. A team of researchers, led by a Texas A&M archaeologist, has used a bone point fragment from an ancient mastodon rib to confirm that hunters roamed North America at least 800 years earlier than previously thought, the university said in a Thursday press release. By studying the tip of that fragment, which was found in a mastodon rib from a Washington-based archeological dig, Michael Waters, Director of the Center for the Study of the First Americans in the Department of Anthropology at Texas A&M, and his colleagues believe that it proves that humans were present there about 13,800 years ago, some 800 years before the Clovis people.

According to the university, an adult male mastodon was excavated from a pond at a site near Manis, Washington, back in the late 1970s. Broken bones on the creature suggested that it had been killed or butchered by human hunters, Waters said in the media release, but they were unable to recover any stone tools or weapons at the location. "Waters contacted team member and original excavator, Carl Gustafson, about performing new tests on the rib with the bone point," the Texas A&M press release said. "New radiocarbon dates confirmed that the site was 13,800 years old. High resolution CT scanning and three-dimensional modeling confirmed that the embedded bone was a spear point, and DNA and bone protein analysis showed that the bone point was made of mastodon bone." Sindya N. Bhanoo of the *New York Times* adds that the CT scanning confirmed that the bone point, embedded within the rib, was a hunting tool that was over 10 inches long and sharpened.

Gustafson, an archeologist from Washington State University, reportedly was convinced that humans had hunted and killed the animal, at least partially for food, Eric Berger of the *Houston Chronicle* reported on Thursday. Few people in his profession believed that humans could have been present in North America

Waters and his associates published their findings in the journal *Science*, and now, with the publication of Water's work, Gustafson's theory has been proven. "Clearly these people were hunting mastodons, and probably harvesting their bones to make tools," Waters told the *Houston Chronicle*. "It adds one more piece to the puzzle of trying to understand the first Americans. It's filling out our picture." See <http://www.redorbit.com/news/science/1112406010/hunters-arrived-in-north-america-earlier-than-previously-thought/index.html>. [Adapted from RedOrbit story excerpted by Southwest Archaeology Today, a service of the Center for Desert Archaeology]

Free Public Lectures

Free Admission Event

Conferences

Southwest Symposium “Causation and Explanation: Demography, Movement, Historical Ecology” January 14-15, 2012, UNM Student Union Ballrooms A and B. See unm.edu/~swsympos/index.html.

www.abqarchaeology.org

2011 Officers, Directors and Committee Chairs

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Membership: (open)
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 John Guth 821-4704
 Carol Chamberland 341-1027
 Greeter: Sally McLaughlin 898-9083
 Field Trips:
 Planning: (various)
 Reservations: Lou Schuyler

Refreshments: Libby Ratliff 994-1423

Editor:
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Mark Rosenblum . 866-0300



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLVI, NO. 11

US ISSN 0002 4953

DECEMBER 2011

ANNUAL HOLIDAY MEETING AND POTLUCK

6:30 P.M. Tuesday, December 13, 2011

**Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW**

Please bring your favorite appetizers or dessert; doors open and 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.

LAURIE DUDASIK--DIGGING FORT MASSACHUSETTS, COLORADO

In 1852 the United States Government established its first fort in what would eventually become the state of Colorado in order to control Native American raids on local Hispanic settlements. Fort Massachusetts was situated on Ute Creek, astride one of the primary roads into the San Luis Valley. However, the location proved to be inadequate, and in 1858 the facility was relocated 6 miles to the south and renamed Fort Garland. In 2010, the archaeology program of Adams State College began excavations on the site, and in 2011 conducted its first field school there. Results of the first season indicate that most of the site is intact and promises to provide much needed data about a period of significant change in the U.S. Army.

Laurie Dudasik is a senior at UNM seeking a degree in Anthropology. Her concentration is Archaeology, and her current research for the Undergraduate Anthropology Honors Program looks at the impact of natural watersheds on settlements in Chaco Canyon. She is currently the Secretary of AAS and serves as a Co-President of UNM's Undergraduate Anthropology Society. The Adams State Field School at Fort Massachusetts was her first fieldwork, and she is looking forward to sharing the experience.

CAROL CONDIE--TRAVELS WITH THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY

Carol will discuss two trips sponsored by The Archaeological Conservancy. The first will be a 2011 trip to the Buffalo and Rochester areas (one of the Conservancy's Anasazi Circle weekend trips) and the other will be a 2007 trip in the Chesapeake Bay area. The 2007 trip included part of a day at Jamestown. The Queen of England also visited Jamestown that year, but since she had failed to coordinate with us, she missed us altogether and did not reach Jamestown until July 4.

Carol Condie holds a B.A. in anthropology from the University of Utah, an M.Ed. from Cornell University, and a Ph.D. in anthropology from UNM. She was a member of the Glen Canyon Archeological Project at the University

(continued on next page)

Note: Dues for 2012 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. Note that by vote of the membership in April, dues for individual and family members were raised by \$5 in each category.

of Utah from 1960 to 1965; Education Coordinator (1973) and Director of the Division of Interpretation (1974-1977) at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, UNM; and Assistant Professor of Anthropology, UNM, from 1975 to 1977. She was president of Quivira Research Center, a non-profit corporation devoted to consulting in archaeology, historic architecture, and history, from 1978 to 2003, when she killed it off. She has been the owner of Quivira Research Associates, a sole proprietorship also engaged in archeological consulting, since 1983. She is a member of the Board of Directors of The Archaeological Conservancy and is also on the Board of Trustees of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. [Ed. note: Carol is the honoree for the 2012 ASNM volume of collected papers.]

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

November 15, 2011

President Ann Carson convened the meeting at 7:30 p.m.

The minutes of the October meeting were approved as published.

Joan Mathien brought the refreshments.

COMMITTEE REPORTS :

Rock Art: No report.

Archiving: Karen Armstrong announced that the sessions will resume in January after a holiday hiatus.

NOMINATIONS:

Vice President Carol Condie, Chair of the Nominating Committee, announced the slate of officers for 2012: Marc Thompson, President; Gretchen Obenauf and Carol Condie, Vice Presidents; Laurie Dudasik, Secretary; Ray Shortridge, Treasurer. For Directors: Helen Crotty, Director at Large, and Ann Carson Past President.

The Nominating Committee is still searching for a nominee for a Member at Large. This position would help with publicity and membership. There were no additional nominations from the floor.

Election of officers will take place during December's meeting.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Next year's dues are payable at December's meeting. The amounts for 2012 will be raised to \$25 for electronic newsletters and \$30 for printed newsletters or \$35 and \$30 for sustaining memberships. Student and Institutional membership dues remain the same.

December's meeting will be on the 2nd Tuesday of the month at 6:30 p.m. It will be a potluck-style gathering with finger foods--appetizers before the meeting and desserts following the talks.

Helen Crotty announced *Walking Earth*, an archaeological mystery novel set on Cedar Mesa, Utah, has recently been published by ASNM Trustee and Scholarship Chair Greg Sagemiller. The heroes are SiteWatch volunteers, and the villains are looters. The book is available on Amazon and will soon be available at other selected booksellers.

Joan Mathien announced that she had brought copies of the Casamero report, a special publication of ASNM, for sale. The report includes a survey of the land that was set aside to protect the whole community of Casamero. The price of the volume is \$25 at the meeting. Otherwise it can be purchased at the ASNM website with added shipping and handling costs.

SPEAKER:

Gretchen Obenauf introduced David Snow, who spoke on the testing of clay and brick samples from the Tunque site. The summary below was provided by the speaker.

Respectfully submitted,

---- Laurie Dudasik, Secretary

CLAY SOURCES OF TUNQUE POTTERY AND BRICKS

By David Snow

The "Yellow Slip of Tunque" project was a collaborative effort to determine whether raw clays and fired brick samples from LA 240 (Tunque Pueblo and the Tonque Brick Works) reflected a chemical match with prehistoric early- to mid- glazewares produced there by prehistoric potters. Laser Ablation Inductively Coupled Mass Spectrometry was conducted by Dr. Suzanne L. Eckert (Texas A&M University) to characterize the chemical composition of the various samples. In addition to 30 Tunque glazeware sherds, a similar sample from San Marcos Pueblo was submitted for comparative analysis. The results failed to reveal the expected match between clays, bricks, and Tunque sherds; nor do the "yellow" slips on the San Marcos samples reflect Tunque clays as a source for slips used there.

Tunque glazeware "yellow" clays are surprising high in lead, unlike the local bricks and collected clays, and unlike the San Marcos slip clays. Tunque glazeware samples also differ from San Marcos slips on the basis of high thorium and low nickel content, just the reverse of the San Marcos slip clays. Interestingly, the raw clays and brick samples are much higher in nickel than are the prehistoric Tunque sherd samples. It is clear, as a result, that we have as yet not isolated the appropriate raw clay source(s) utilized by glazeware potters at Tunque, nor, for that matter, those used by San Marcos glazeware potters.

Possible reasons for our failure to chemically match various samples include the documented fact that clay deposits might vary chemically throughout their distribution and the possibility that clays from different local sources were mixed both by potters and brick-makers at the site. Whether San Marcos slip clays were procured locally or imported from as yet unidentified sources also remains to be determined by future studies.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Fort Sill Apache Tribe Wins Right to Establish Reservation in New Mexico. More than 125 years after the surrender of renowned Apache leader Geronimo scattered tribal members across the Southwest, the Fort Sill Apache have won the right to establish a reservation on homelands in southern New Mexico. "This is what I see as the start of a long journey home," said Jeff Houser, chairman of the tribe whose headquarters are currently based in southwest Oklahoma. <http://tinyurl.com/7jgg3mt> - Washington Post

Houser said the U.S. Interior Department earlier this month approved a proclamation that awards the Fort Sill Apache 30 acres to establish a reservation near Deming. It comes four years after the federal government put the land on the Akela Flats in trust to settle a dispute between the tribe and the Comanche Nation in Oklahoma over the Fort Sill Apache's plans to expand their casino in Lawton, Oklahoma. The Fort Sill Apache have a 10-acre headquarters in Oklahoma and 120 acres of farmland, Houser said, but no reservation.

In a telephone interview November 23, Houser said the goal is to return the tribe to its ancestral homelands in New Mexico. And ultimately, he said the tribe will likely reopen efforts to build a casino on the site. "Given that the ultimate goal would be to return, that really requires a lot of resources," he said. "We could probably house all the tribal members that want to move there, but that would increase the unemployment rates in the county. If we build a casino, that could provide jobs." The tribe's efforts to establish gaming on the land in the past were blocked. The Indian Gaming Regulatory Act prohibits gaming on most tribal trust land acquired after 1988, but contains an exemption for tribes who are being granted a reservation for the first time. The tribe, Houser said, has 685 members, about a quarter of whom live near tribal headquarters, a quarter of whom live elsewhere and about half of whom live outside Oklahoma. Houser said that while the proclamation gives the tribe just 30 acres, "Hopefully we can expand our presence."

Members of the Fort Sill Apache Tribe are descended from the Chiricahua and Warm Springs Apaches, who lived in parts of New Mexico, Arizona and northern Mexico. They were removed from the area in the 1880s and sent first to Florida, then Oklahoma. Houser said his ancestors would be proud of the tribe's efforts to return to New Mexico. His grandfather, he said, was born on the Ojo Caliente Reservation near Truth or Consequences in the 1800s. "Our many years of patience, persistence and dedication to returning to our homeland are evident in receipt of this Reservation Proclamation," Houser said in a statement. "This further confirms our status as an official Tribe in the state of New Mexico. We look forward to the day when our tribal sovereignty here is also fully recognized and we are equal to our fellow New Mexico sovereign tribes and pueblos." [From Southwest Archaeology Today]

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See unm.edu/~swsympos/index.html.

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