



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

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JANUARY 2012

PRELIMINARY RESULTS OF A MULTISCALAR ANALYSIS OF TURQUOISE PROCUREMENT PATTERNS ACROSS THE AMERICAN SOUTHWEST

Sharon Hull

Department of Geological Sciences, University of Manitoba

7:30 P.M. Tuesday, January 17, 2011

Albuquerque Museum of Art and History

2000 Mountain Road NW

Based on characterization of turquoise provenance regions in the western United States and the analysis of a small sample set of turquoise artifacts from Ancestral Puebloan archaeological sites, it is clear that the movement of turquoise involved complex relationships between these early inhabitants. Examining these data through a multiscalar framework enhances our understanding of turquoise procurement and trade networks through time and space. For example, results of our dataset show that: 1) on a large macro-regional scale, turquoise is procured from several different provenance regions across the American West, 2) on a regional scale, turquoise procurement patterns of three major great houses show differences in their procurement strategies, and 3) at the local scale, within Chaco Canyon, differences in turquoise procurement patterns between Pueblo Bonito and small sites in Marcia's Rincon are noted. These turquoise procurement patterns support the assumption that more than one lineage group lived in Ancestral Pueblo settlements, including Chaco Canyon during its florescence.

Sharon Hull received her B.A. from the University of Colorado, Boulder with a double major in Anthropology and Geography, with honors in Anthropology. She received her M.A. in Anthropology from Eastern New Mexico University. While at ENMU she reconstructed a mammoth mandible and set up an exhibit at Blackwater Draw Museum. She has participated in a number of excavations that include the Bluff great house in southwestern Utah and the Pinnacle site in central New Mexico. She has also worked at Moon House for the Bureau of Land Management during a summer internship. During her M.A. research, working with Mostafa Fayek and F. Joan Mathien, she developed a new method to "fingerprint" turquoise sources and tested it to determine its efficacy when applied to turquoise artifacts. For her dissertation at the University of Manitoba, she continues to refine this method and has investigated the turquoise procurement and exchange patterns between small sites in Chaco Canyon and three great houses (Pueblo Bonito in Chaco Canyon, and Salmon Ruin and Aztec West in the San Juan drainage) thought to be regional centers of the Chaco World from the eighth through thirteenth centuries.

Note: Dues for 2012 are now payable. Please fill out the renewal form on page 4 and mail it with your check, or bring both to the January meeting. Note that by vote of the membership last April, dues for individual and family members were raised by \$5 in each category.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

December 13, 2011

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

The minutes of the November meeting were approved as published.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

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

ELECTION: The Nominating Committee's slate of officers for 2012, Marc Thompson, President; Gretchen Obenauf and Carol Condie, Vice Presidents; Laurie Dudasik, Secretary; Ray Shortridge, Treasurer, Helen Crotty, Director at Large, and Ann Carson, Director as Past President was elected by acclamation.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: Gretchen Obenauf announced that in the absence of Treasurer Ray Shortridge, she would collect dues. The amounts for 2012 were 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 at \$10.

SPEAKERS: Gretchen Obenauf introduced the speakers, Laurie Dudasik and Carol Condie, who provided the summaries below.

Respectfully submitted,

--- Laurie Dudasik, Secretary

Digging Fort Massachusetts by Laurie Dudasik

Fort Massachusetts was established in 1852 in Colorado's San Luis Valley to control Native American raids on local Hispanic settlements, but it was relocated six miles to the south in 1858 and renamed Fort Garland. The archaeology program of Adams State College conducted its first field school at the Fort Massachusetts site in 2011. Goals of this year's work included locating the fort's walls, determining what type of equipment the soldiers utilized, and what fort life was like for the troops stationed there. The field school was able to confirm the exact location of the fort and will continue the project in the summer of 2012.

Two Archaeological Conservancy Tours—Carol J. Condie

The 2011 weekend tour of western New York included a stop at Old Fort Niagara, on the eastern bank of the Niagara, near Youngstown. The original fort built by the French in 1678, was later replaced and expanded to its present size in 1755, when tensions between the French and the British increased. It fell to the British in 1759, but was ceded to the U.S. after the Revolutionary War and again returned after its recapture by the British in the War of 1812. We also stopped at the sites of two Seneca villages that are now Archaeological Conservancy preserves, one occupied in the 1500s, the other in the 1600s. They appeared to be merely mown meadows. Unlike most sites in the Southwest, sites like these are discovered only when the ground is disturbed by plowing or for development. The final stop was at the Ganondagon State Historic Site, 10 or 15 miles southeast of Rochester. Ganondagon was the largest Seneca village after 1670 and supposedly contained 150 long houses. An actual long house, complete with interior details and artifacts, was constructed several years ago by modern Senecas using techniques handed down from generation to generation and is now a field trip destination for local school kids and tourists. [Bonnie Bishop-Dudasik, Laurie's mother, grew up in this area and was told by Seneca friends that if a woman's mother and sisters, all of whom lived together in the long house, disapproved of a husband, they instructed their daughter and sister to divorce him. She usually complied.]

The 10-day Chesapeake Bay Area tour in 2007 visited a number of historic sites, starting with the Shirley Plantation on the north bank of the James River between Richmond and Williamsburg. The Shirley is the oldest active plantation in Virginia and is one of the oldest family-owned businesses in the US. Construction of the residence was begun in 1638. The family still lives on the upper floors of the mansions and operates the plantation. The next stop was Jamestown, settled in 1607 by 214 "business people" on the James. Under Captain John Smith they built a fort and several other buildings and began raising tobacco, which they sold to England and, surprisingly, to the Indians. The winter of 1609 was so severe that all but 60 of the colonists died.

Next was the Rosewell Plantation, on the York River in Gloucester County, Virginia, construction of which began in 1725. The mansion, said to be the "largest and finest of American houses of the Colonial period" was three stories high, with a large wine cellar. The house burned in 1916 and is now an elegant skeleton of two massive chimneys and the remnants of high walls, some still showing patches of the original plaster.

The tour also took in Colonial Williamsburg, capital of Virginia from 1705 to 1780. The crumbling city was saved when John D. Rockefeller, Jr. was persuaded to undertake financing of the project in 1926. Only 88 buildings then survived, but excavations from 1928 to 1958 located the foundations of 300 more, which were then reconstructed. In 1958 Ivor Noel Hume, a British archeologist and an expert on 17th and 18th century wine bottles, was hired. Hume made historic archeology into a full-fledged endeavor collecting, recording, cataloging and studying all of the artifacts that were retrieved as opposed to selecting only a few outstanding pieces for exhibit and tossing the rest. He used the artifacts and their context in relation to features in the sites to gain insights into the social and economic lifeways they represented.

Finally, Mt. Vernon, which is of major importance not only as George Washington's home, but also because of the Mt. Vernon Ladies Association, which essentially invented historic preservation in the US. In 1853, when Ann Pamela Cunningham learned of the deteriorating condition of the estate, she founded the Association and began a national fundraising campaign. They raised \$200,000 from all over the country in five years and bought the mansion, outbuildings, and 200 acres from the then owner, George Washington's great-grandnephew. The mansion and outbuildings were stabilized and restored. The 1772 grist mill was reconstructed in the 1930s. Excavations later revealed the footprint of the 1798 distillery built by a reluctant George Washington at the urging of his Scots farm manager. In 1799 the distillery produced 11,000 gallons, a roaring success. Washington died the same year, and the building later fell into disrepair and burned to the ground in 1814. A replica was completed in March 2007, and the new distillery is allowed to produce and sell 5000 gallons a year.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

University of Arizona's Laboratory of Tree-Ring Research Presents Evidence for Multi-Decade Drought in the Second Century A.D. Almost nine hundred years ago, in the mid-12th century, the southwestern U.S. was in the middle of a multi-decade megadrought. It was the most recent extended period of severe drought known for this region. But it was not the first. The second century A.D. saw an extended dry period of more than 100 years characterized by a multi-decade drought lasting nearly 50 years, says a new study from scientists at the University of Arizona. U.A. geoscientists Cody Routson, Connie Woodhouse and Jonathan Overpeck conducted a study of the southern San Juan Mountains in south central Colorado. The region serves as a primary drainage site for the Rio Grande and San Juan rivers. http://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2011-11/uo-a-usf110411.php [From Archaeology Today, a service of the Center for Desert Archaeology.]

Ancient Dry Spells Offer Clues About the Future of Drought. As parts of Central America and the U.S. Southwest endure some of the worst droughts to hit those areas in decades, scientists have unearthed new evidence about ancient dry spells that suggest the future could bring even more serious water shortages. Three researchers speaking at the annual meeting of the American Geophysical Union in San Francisco on Dec. 5, 2011, presented new findings about the past and future of drought. <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2011/12/11205181917.htm>

Research on Sunset Crater Indicates that Volcanic Eruptions are not Always Catastrophic. For many, the story of Pompeii defines what happens when a volcano erupts: It destroys everything in its path and kills everyone who cannot escape. But nearly a millennium ago, a very different scenario played out just north of the modern-day city of Flagstaff in the Arizona desert. Here, the local Sinagua peoples survived the eruption of the powerful Sunset Crater volcano and adapted to a changed landscape to forge a more complex society and higher standard of living. "They were much better evolved to deal with the volcano than we are," said archaeologist Mark Elson of Desert Archaeology, a Tucson firm that helps preserve ancient sites. By studying how the Sinagua adapted, Elson thinks we could learn better ways to cope with such massive catastrophes as Hurricane Katrina and the Great Plains floods. [From Archaeology Today] http://azdailysun.com/news/science/total-destruction-not-always-the-result-when-volcanoes-erupt/article_c4aeb4ed-f7a4-5c60-99c6-9f311cdd2bb4.html php

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING CONFERENCE

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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Mark Rosenblum 866-0300

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 2012 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Name(s): _____

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Electronic Newsletter: Basic: \$25.00 _____, Student with current ID \$10 _____, Sustaining: \$35.00+ _____

Newsletter by first class mail: Basic \$30.00 _____, Sustaining: \$40.00+ _____

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

Institutions/Libraries: \$10.00 _____ (Newsletter sent by first class mail)

Free _____ (electronic Newsletter only)

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

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

☐ Greeters (name tags & guest signup at meetings) ; ☐ Membership (keep track of membership lists and send renewal notices and/or ☐ 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 archival work); ☐ Rock Art Recording; ☐ Other (describe on back)

Return to Treasurer, Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Post Office Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87194



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLVII, NO. 2

US ISSN 0002 4953

FEBRUARY 2012

EAT – PRAY – PETRA: PROTECTING A WORLD HERITAGE SITE'S PAST

Phil Young

**7:30 P.M. Tuesday, February 21, 2012
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW**

As a contractor for the U.S. Department of Interior's International Technical Assistance Program, Phil Young spent a total of three months in 2011 working at Petra Archaeological Park in southern Jordan helping to develop the Park's Cultural Resources Management, Park Ranger, Tourism Police, and Visitor Services programs. Visitation to Petra, already a World Heritage Site, tripled in the three years following its selection as one of the Seven Ancient Wonders of the World. The increased visitation added pressures to the already challenging task faced by the Park's managers. Young's experience as a Regional Special Agent with the National Park Service conducting criminal heritage resource investigations, was especially pertinent in view of the international artifact trafficking nexus and present conditions in the Middle East. The talk will highlight some of the past criminal heritage resource investigations conducted by Young in the United States—such as East-West Trading Co., Richard N. Corrow, Rodney Tidwell, and Joshua Baer—that resulted in landmark Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act convictions.

Young will also talk about the many travelers who have experienced Petra, from the time when it was known as "Raqmu" in Nabataean/Hellenistic times to the present. In addition to the short history of the area, Young will discuss current research, UNESCO involvement, working (and non-working) relationships with local and tribal leaders, plus recent developments since the "Arab Spring."

Phil Young, who was raised in southern California, is a Navy veteran who majored in history and anthropology in college. His career with the National Park Service stretched from Louisiana to Alaska and points in between. He retired as a Regional Special Agent (a.k.a. "The Pot Nazi") to take a job as an archaeologist with the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Division, where he worked with Planning and Compliance and with SiteWatch. Since his retirement from HPD, he has remained active with New Mexico SiteWatch and wildland-fire incident management duties.

Note: Dues for 2012 are now payable. If you haven't already done so, please fill out the renewal form on page 6 and mail it with your check, or bring both to the February meeting. Note that by vote of the membership last April, dues for individual and family members were raised by \$5 in each category.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

January 17, 2012

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:30 p.m.

The minutes of the December meeting were approved as published.

Carol Condie and Gretchen Obenauf were introduced as Vice Presidents.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that the crew is now working on Gallinas Springs Pueblo. They have about 800 accessions and are about a third of the way through. If members are interested in assisting, the group meets Wednesday mornings at the Hibben Center at UNM. Arrangements for temporary parking permits are available.

Rock Art: Teams in the past have been organized by John Guth and Carol Chamberland. Carol reported that remaining snow drifts have prevented recording work in January. The Wednesday rock art team has not been able to find anything to record within a workable range, and they will not be working this year. Carol's Tuesday team is working on BLM lands. This team is full and is unable to accept new members at this time.

TREASURY REPORT:

Marc mentioned the possibility of cleaning out of equipment still stored in the old lab in the garage on Walter Street in an effort to cut expenses. He also encouraged the society to come up with ideas to increase membership.

OTHER REPORTS AND RECOGNITIONS:

Mark thanked Ann Carson for her hard work as President in 2011.

He also recognized the following people: Laurie Dudasik as Secretary, Ray Shortridge as Treasurer, Helen Crotty for her work on the newsletter, Tom Obenauf for setting up presentation equipment and hardware, Donna Rospopo for handling the lights, and Mark Rosenblum for work on our website.

Libby Ratliff brought refreshments for the evening.

Joan Mathien announced that following the death last year of AAS member and former president Dudley W. King, at age 100, his wife Marie (Mari) has moved to California to live with one of their daughters. Mari would like to hear from old friends in Albuquerque (Marie King, 714 Ramona Avenue, Albany, CA 94706). The family has offered to donate the relevant portion of the Kings' library to AAS. Joan has contacted Nancy Woodworth at the Tijeras Interpretive Center about whether there would be space for some of the books.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Membership and Publicity: Gretchen noted that the society currently needs someone who is willing to dedicate time to membership and publicity

Field Trips: Ideas are welcome. Marc and Gretchen are currently working on possible events.

Literature Announcements: AAS member, Robert Julyan, has recently published a humorous novel, *Sweeney*, about a fictional small town in the high plains of Eastern New Mexico. For a full summary of the book, please see the UNM Press website: <http://unmpress.com>.

Pottery Southwest: Patricia Lee is looking for someone to serve as temporary editor.

Minutes of January 17, 2012 (Continued)

Events: Nancy Woodworth announced that the Archaeological Society of New Mexico's Annual Meeting will be April 20- 22 at the Moriarty Civic Center. This year's theme is the Estancia Basin and the Salinas Province. The conference will offer research on the area from multiple disciplines. The Friday evening welcoming reception will be followed at 6:00 p.m. with a dinner buffet and a short program including a brief overview of the Estancia Basin and a preview of the field trips. On Saturday there will be a mini-symposium on the geology, paleontology, biology and early climates of the Estancia Basin and the peopling of the Salinas Province from early man through the historic period. General session papers will follow. Field Trips to Salinas Basin Lakes, the Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, and the Tijeras Pueblo Interpretive Center will be featured on Sunday. This year's Honoree is current AAS Vice President Carol Condie, and the annual volume of collected papers will be published in her honor. Call for papers and registration form are attached.

SPEAKER:

Gretchen introduced Sharon Hull of the Department of Geological Sciences, University of Manitoba, who provided the following summary of her talk.

Respectfully submitted,

--- Laurie Dudasik, Secretary

Preliminary Results of A Multiscalar Analysis of Turquoise Procurement Patterns Across the American Southwest—by Sharon Hull

Pre-Colombian turquoise mining and long-distance exchange has been an enduring topic among American Southwestern and Mesoamerican archaeologists for over a century. Although over a million turquoise artifacts have been recovered from archaeological sites throughout the southwestern United States and the Valley of Mexico (Harbottle and Weigand 1992), the spatial and temporal patterns of turquoise exchange networks and the provenance regions of the turquoise are poorly understood. The ability to link archaeologically recovered turquoise to specific provenance regions will significantly improve our understanding of pre-contact trade systems and procurement strategies, and offer important insight into cultural intensification of social systems in the American Southwest and along the northern frontier of Mesoamerica.

In northwestern New Mexico, Chaco Canyon is one of the most significant Ancestral Puebloan regional centers. The amount of turquoise recovered throughout Chaco Canyon, over 200,000 pieces (Harbottle and Weigand 1992; Mathien 1981; Pepper 1920), is extraordinary when compared with other archaeological sites located in the American Southwest, suggesting that turquoise was a highly prized mineral and considered an exotic commodity in the economic and religious structures of the inhabitants of this ancient culture. Although turquoise was recovered in many sites throughout the canyon, thousands of turquoise beads and many of the most elaborate turquoise artifacts were recovered from Pueblo Bonito (Judd 1954, 1964; Pepper 1920). Turquoise artifacts were also recovered from small community sites in the Canyon. At one site in particular, the Spadefoot Toad site located in Marcia's Rincon, turquoise debris was recovered, suggesting the manufacture of turquoise ornaments (Mathien 1993; Windes 1993). The amount of turquoise artifacts recovered in Chaco Canyon is remarkable because the nearest known source of turquoise is over 200 kilometers distant in the Cerrillos Hills Mining District, near present-day Santa Fe, New Mexico. Ever since Pepper (1920) first reported on the thousands of turquoise artifacts recovered from Pueblo Bonito, and Blake (1858) recorded evidence of pre-Columbian mining and the enormous excavated pit at Mt. Chalchihuitl in the Cerrillos Hills, archaeologists have suggested this resource area as the nearest and

January Speaker's Summary (Continued)

most probable source of turquoise for Chaco Canyon. Turquoise deposits are also located in other parts of New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, Nevada, southeastern California, and northern Mexico; and some researchers (e.g., Harbottle and Weigand 1992; Hull et al. 2008; Weigand and Harbottle 1993) propose that turquoise was acquired not only from Cerrillos Hills, but from several locations. The source of the turquoise recovered from archaeological sites, the role of Chacoans in turquoise procurement and exchange networks, and which group(s) had control over the turquoise mines and trade continue to be enduring themes in Southwestern archaeology.

For decades archaeologists sought to develop a technique that could identify the provenance regions of turquoise artifacts using trace and rare earth element concentration patterns. However, these studies met with limited success due to the intrinsic limitations of trace element or chemical analysis of complex minerals such as turquoise, which can range in color and thus vary chemically within a single sample or mine. Turquoise ($\text{CuAl}_6(\text{PO}_4)_4(\text{OH})_8 \cdot 4(\text{H}_2\text{O})$), is a secondary mineral that forms in the fractures of copper porphyry from meteoric waters. To overcome these limitations, we developed a method that utilizes hydrogen ($^2\text{H}/^1\text{H}$) and copper ($^{65}\text{Cu}/^{63}\text{Cu}$) stable isotopes (Hull et al. 2008). This method is successful because the geography and geology of turquoise deposits dictate the isotopic signature of turquoise. The hydrogen and copper isotope ratios are measured by a Secondary Ion Mass Spectrometer (SIMS). The SIMS is capable of in situ (solid sample) microanalytical analyses that are relatively non-destructive when compared to other techniques (e.g., powdering). Once the analyses are complete they are returned to their original collections.

Employing the technique that measures hydrogen ($^2\text{H}/^1\text{H}$) and copper ($^{65}\text{Cu}/^{63}\text{Cu}$) stable isotope ratios of turquoise samples (Hull et al. 2008), we developed a comparative turquoise provenance regional database to compare the geochemical signatures of turquoise artifacts to the turquoise resource areas and identify the origin of the turquoise artifacts. Preliminary results (Hull et al. 2008) show that turquoise was obtained from several different turquoise resource areas, some hundreds of kilometers from the archaeological sites. We are just beginning to reconstruct ancient turquoise trade structures and unravel many of the complex economic and social relationships between the communities that so desired this blue-green mineral. This interdisciplinary research is significant to archaeology because it provides archaeologists with a reliable and reproducible technique for identifying the provenance regions for turquoise artifacts. The development of the turquoise provenance and artifact database establishes the groundwork for the reconstruction of turquoise exchange networks and examining turquoise procurement strategies in the western United States and eventually in Mesoamerica. The reference database will be continually updated as more samples from turquoise deposits and artifacts are analyzed.

REFERENCES CITED

- William P. Blake
1858 The Chalchihuitl of the Ancient Mexicans: Its Locality and Association, and its Identity with Turquoise. *American Journal of Science* 25:227-232.
- Harbottle, Garman, and Phil C. Weigand
1992 Turquoise in Pre-Columbian America. *Scientific American* 266:78-85.
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2008 A New Approach to Determining the Geological Provenance of Turquoise Artifacts Using Hydrogen and Copper Stable Isotopes. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 35:1355-1369.
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January Speaker' Summary (Continued)

Mathien, Frances Joan

- 1981 *Economic Exchange Systems in the San Juan Basin*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.
- 1993 *Ornaments and Minerals from 29SJ629*. In *Investigations at 29SJ629, Chaco Canyon, New Mexico: Artifactual and Biological Analyses*. Volume II, edited by Thomas C. Windes, pp. 269-316. Reports of the Chaco Center No. 12. National Park Service, Branch of Cultural Research, Santa Fe.

Pepper, George H.

- 1920 *Pueblo Bonito*. Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History 27. New York.

Weigand, Phil C., and Garman Harbottle

- 1993 *The Role of Turquoises in the Ancient Mesoamerican Trade Structure*. In *The American Southwest and Mesoamerica: Systems of Prehistoric Exchange*, edited by Jonathan E. Ericson, Timothy G. Baugh, pp. 159-177. Plenum Press, New York.

Windes, Thomas C.

- 1993 *The Spadefoot Toad Site: Investigations at 29SJ-629 in Marcia's Rincon and the Fajada Gap Pueblo II Community, Chaco Canyon, New Mexico*. Reports of the Chaco Center No. 13. National Park Service, Branch of Cultural Research, Santa Fe.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Chaco Archives Now Available Online. In partnership with the Chaco Culture National Historical Park and the Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities, the Chaco Research Archive now provides open access to the data collected by the Chaco Project Survey as well as some Additional Lands Survey data. Sensitive site location descriptions have been redacted. Links to the various data sets are available at www.chacoarchive.org. Please note that it may take a few moments for your results to load.

You can now search site survey form data and ceramic data, and view the original site forms. Field survey forms from the Additional Lands Survey are also available, and a similar query interface for these data will be made available by summer 2012. If you encounter any issues or have any feedback or comments, please contact us. [From Carrie C. Heitman, PhD, Co-Director for the Chaco Research Archive, Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia. www.chacoarchive.org.]

SiteWatch Annual Meeting Sunday February 19th. It will be held in the Stewart Udall Center in Santa Fe, which is on Museum Hill next to the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture. The speaker's slate consists of Robert Dello-Russo discussing his recent work at a Paleo-Indian site near Socorro, Charles Haecker with slides and a discussion about Apache sites near Escondido, Peter Lipscomb with a presentation about Archaeoastronomy, and Dedie Snow with a talk about the history of early NM archaeology. Lunch will be provided to members for free once again by the Site Stewards Foundation. There will be a silent auction in support of the foundation as well. There is still plenty of room for those interested in attending! Contact Norm Nelson at 476-0255 or at normanb.nelson@state.nm.us for more details on the meeting and about training programs to be held throughout the state. [From Norm Nelson, NM Historic Preservation Division SiteWatch Coordinator.]

National Park Service Collections Now Online. This searchable online database provides access to thousands of images and records from the National Park Service (NPS) museum collections. NPS museum collections include diverse disciplines and have unique associations with park cultural and natural resources, eminent figures, and park histories. Online visitors can perform simple or advanced searches by keyword, park name, object name, people, places, and date. Visitors can also browse or search collection highlights and park summaries. <http://npscollections.blogspot.com/2011/12/were-live.html>. [From Southwestern Archaeology Today, a Service of Archaeology Southwest.]

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING CONFERENCE

SiteWatch Annual Meeting Sunday, February 19, Stewart Udall Center, Museum Hill, Santa Fe. Contact Norm Nelson at 476-0255 or at normanb.nelson@state.nm.us for more details.

ASNM 2012 Annual Meeting April 20-22, Moriarty, New Mexico. Call for Papers and Registration forms on ASNM website

Mogollon Conference October 4-6, 2012, Western New Mexico University, Silver City. Questions to Cynthia Bettison (bettisonc@wnmu.edu). Websites are currently being developed.

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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Vice Presidents:
Gretchen Obenauf 821-9412
Carol Condie 265-4529
Secretary: Laurie Dudasik 710-6826
Treasurer: Ray Shortridge 604-3908

Directors:

Helen Crotty 281-2136
Ann Carson 242-1143

Standing Committee Chairs

Membership: (open)
Newsletter: Helen Crotty 281-2136
Mailer: Lou Schuyler 856-7090
Rock Art Recording:
John Guth 821-4704
Carol Chamberland 341-1027
Greeter: Sally McLaughlin 898-9083
Field Trips:
Planning: (various)
Reservations: Lou Schuyler

Committee Chairs (continued)

Refreshments: Libby Ratliff 994-1423

Pottery Southwest

Editor:
Contact: Arlette Miller 897-3169

Webmaster

Mark Rosenblum 866-0300

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 2012 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

Phone No.: _____ Email address: _____

Confirm email address: _____

Electronic Newsletter: Basic: \$25.00 _____, Student with current ID \$10.00 _____, Sustaining: \$35.00+ _____

Newsletter by first class mail: Basic \$30.00 _____, Sustaining: \$40.00+ _____

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

Institutions/Libraries: \$10.00 _____ (Newsletter sent by first class mail)

Free _____ (electronic Newsletter only)

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

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

☐ Greeters (name tags & guest signup at meetings) ☐ Membership (keep track of membership lists and send renewal notices and/or ☐ 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 archival work); ☐ Rock Art Recording; ☐ Other (describe on back)

Return to Treasurer, Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Post Office Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87194

CALL FOR PAPERS and POSTERS

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO ANNUAL MEETING

April 20-22, 2012 in Moriarty, New Mexico

Theme: The Estancia Basin/Salinas Province—A long view of people and salt in the land between mountains and plains.

Along with highlighting the importance and use of salt through time, we seek to broaden our understanding of, and appreciation for, the unique cultural and natural resources of our area. We will interweave perspectives from other scientific disciplines such as geology and paleontology to enhance archaeological and historical aspects of the Basin. Papers and posters pertaining to some aspect of the Salinas Province/Estancia Basin are especially encouraged, but those on other subjects are not excluded. Papers and posters dealing with archaeological or anthropological research in progress or recently completed are welcome. Also encouraged are posters from related areas of study, such as Geology, Biology, Paleontology, History and Biography.

Posters:

Poster proposals, including a brief abstract, are due no later than **March 15, 2012**.

Papers:

Abstracts for individual papers are due by **March 15, 2012** and should be limited to 100 words. Papers relating to the theme will be given preference. *Note: Presentation of all general session papers will be limited to 15 minutes in length.*

E-mail poster proposals and/or paper abstracts to: Program Co-Chair Bill Simms <rwsimms@att.net> or John Hayden <johnhayden@q.com>. Submissions should include name, address, telephone number, email address, affiliation, type of presentation (paper or poster), title, and any co-authors.

Details:

Abstracts and poster proposals will be reviewed and accepted by the Program Committee. The program committee, on or before April 1, 2012, will contact those applicants whose paper and/or poster are selected.

Papers: Authors of selected papers will be asked to submit their digital media (in whatever form i.e., e-mail, flash drives, thumb drives, or memory cards/sticks) to the program chair on or before Wednesday, April 18—sooner if possible. Microsoft PowerPoint is the preferred program format.

Posters: Poster display areas will be available Friday afternoon, April 20 through Saturday April 21. Times/schedule for poster session(s) are to be announced. For display space details and questions contact: Poster Chairperson Judy Vredenburg <judyvr@aol.com>.

Note: We may have an opportunity to produce a publication based on this year's meeting. We may seek participation from authors of specific papers. More details to follow.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO 2012 ANNUAL MEETING

April 20-22, Moriarty Civic Center, 202 Broadway, Moriarty, New Mexico

HOSTED BY TORRANCE COUNTY ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY and FRIENDS OF TIJERAS PUEBLO

Enter name(s) of registrant(s) with local Affiliate Society or other affiliation (for name badge).

Person 1: _____ Affiliation _____

Person 2: _____ Affiliation _____

Mailing address: _____

Email address: _____ Phone: () _____

Type	Cost per Person	X	No. of People	=	Total
Student (with current registration)	\$10.00	x		=	
Early Registration (if received by April 5)	\$40.00	x		=	
Late Registration (if received after April 5)	\$55.00	x		=	
Bandelier Lecture Only	\$10.00	x		=	
Friday Night Buffet Supper (Optional)	\$16.00	x		=	
Saturday Awards Banquet and Bandelier Lecture	\$30.00	x		=	
Total due with registration					\$

Check Meal Selections Below	Person 1	Person 2	Guest 1	Guest 2	Guest 3
Friday Supper green chile chicken					
Friday Supper red chile cheese enchiladas					
Enter number of Friday night suppers x \$16 each and total cost above					
Saturday Banquet beef brisket					
Saturday Banquet chicken breast					
Saturday Banquet vegetarian linguini					
Enter number of Saturday night Banquet dinners x \$30 each and total cost above					

Please check table below to indicate possible interest in attending one of the field trips offered on Sunday. Actual sign-up at the Annual Meeting. A signed liability waiver may be required.

Check Sunday Field Trip Preferences	Person 1	Person 2
Salinas Basin Lakes		
Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument		
Tijeras Pueblo: Interpretive Tour and Interpretive Center		

Send completed form with check payable to Torrance County Archaeological Society to Billye Head, TCAS Treasurer, PO Box 386, Estancia NM 87016. Contact <registertcasnm@gmail.com> with any questions.

Lodging reservations must be made directly with one of the motel/hotels in Moriarty. More information about costs and locations will be posted on the following websites when available: <www.tcasnm.org>, <www.friendsoftijeraspueblo.org>, or <www.newmexico-archaeology.org>.



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLVII, NO. 3

US ISSN 0002 4953

March 2012

BASKETMAKER PAINTINGS IN CANYON DE CHELLY, ARIZONA

Lawrence Loendorf

7:30 P.M. Tuesday, March 20, 2012

Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

The presentation is based on four field seasons of research sponsored by the National Park Service and involving volunteer crews who recorded rock art sites in Canyon del Muerto. Basketmaker rock paintings are some of the most impressive in the region. Some examples in Canyon de Chelly are in excellent condition with red, yellow, white, green and blue colors that form vivid reminders of an ancient lifeway. A significant number of these colorful paintings are associated with storage structures. These include six- to eight-foot tall human figures that are painted in three and four colors. These figures are often surrounded by hundreds of multi-colored human handprints. Loendorf has been able to radiocarbon date these paintings to more than 1600 years ago. The most fascinating of the paintings appear to be guarding granaries where corn and beans were stored by the Basketmaker peoples. The handprints associated with these storage features are an important component of the painted walls. Human handprints were apparently placed on the walls for a wide number of reasons that include marking property as well as offering an invocation to the spiritual realm for assistance and protection.

Lawrence Loendorf is an anthropologist and archaeologist with B.A. and M.A. degrees from the University of Montana and a Ph.D. from the University of Missouri, Columbia. His research focuses on the ethnography, traditional cultural properties, and rock art of the North American Intermountain West. He taught and completed research at the University of North Dakota for 20 years and at New Mexico State University for 10 years. His most recent book is *Thunder and Herds: Rock Art of the High Plains*, published by Left Coast Press. He has also published extensively on the Indians of Yellowstone National Park. His latest effort, with Nancy Medaris Stone, is a children's book titled *Two Hawk Dreams* about a Sheep Eater Indian boy in Yellowstone Park. It is to be published by the University of Nebraska Press.

Note: All AAS members must renew annually. If you haven't already done so, please fill out the attached renewal form for 2012 and mail it with your check, or bring both to the March meeting. By vote of the membership last April, dues for individual and family members were raised by \$5 in each category. Members who have not renewed by the end of March will be dropped from the electronic and postal mailing lists as well as the forthcoming Membership Directory.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

February 21, 2012

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:30 p.m.

The minutes of the January meeting were approved as published.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that the crew is about a third of the way through the Gallinas Springs collections. Also, David Phillips of the Maxwell Museum has brought in a collection of framed arrow points that the crew will be looking over.

Rock Art: Carol Chamberland's Tuesday team continues work on BLM lands near Albuquerque and Socorro. They are in their fourth year of recording. Carol announced a transition of leadership—Pat and Dick Harris will be taking over in her place.

John Guth reported that he had recently researched records of El Cerro de Los Lunas rock art at ARMS in Santa Fe with an eye to the possibility of a project for the Wednesday morning recording group. A recent field trip to the site revealed that many of the petroglyphs have been damaged by apparent rifle target practice. Various private web sites contain photos that seem to indicate a number of petroglyph locations within the 1444 acres of the El Cerro de Los Lunas Open Space. The area features about 800 feet of elevation change, with lava flows, cliffs, and sand dunes. John will contact Park Ranger Pat Jaramillo to learn if the Park has any documentation or preservation plans and to determine if they would be interested in help from AAS.

TREASURER'S REPORT: Ray Shortridge, announced that the Society is fiscally on solid ground. He mentioned that a large item of expenditure is the cost of guards for opening the Museum for evening meetings. He proposed that the group consider switching the meeting time to Sunday afternoons.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Membership and Publicity: Marc reported that AAS is still looking for a member to work on the Board as membership and publicity coordinator.

Events: The American Rock Art Research Association will be hosting the 2013 International Rock Art Congress at the Marriot Pyramid in Albuquerque from May 16 through May 31, 2013. The conference is currently looking for volunteer assistance.

The Anthropology Graduate Student Union at UNM is hosting its first annual Conference in Anthropology on March 29-31. AAS has made a donation to the conference and will have an information booth there on Saturday March 31.

SPEAKER:

Carol Condie introduced Phil Young, who participated last year in the U.S. Department of the Interior's International Technical Assistance Program's Ranger Mentoring Program at Petra Archaeological Park in Jordan. Young provided the following summary of his talk.

Respectfully submitted,

--- Laurie Dudasik, Secretary

Eat – Pray – Petra: Protecting a World Heritage Site's Past—by Phil Young

The title borrows from the recent best-seller and film and refers to advice received about what foods to bring with us to Jordan and to our being awakened around 4 in the mornings by amplified and dueling calls to prayer by at least a couple of the half dozen mosques in the area. They seemed to be right outside our windows.

For three months last year—March through early May and again in October—I was part of a three-person park ranger mentoring team from the U.S. working with the park rangers at Petra Archaeological Park (PAP), a World Heritage Site in the Kingdom of Jordan. Jordan is about the size of the state of Indiana; it borders Egypt, Iraq, Israel (labeled as Palestine on most of their maps), Saudi Arabia, and Syria. My colleagues included Bill

Wade and Bruce McKeeman. Among the three of us we had over a century of National Park experience: all of us had worked at both cultural and natural resource areas including some large locations.

Our pre-trip objectives and tasks were to work in the field with the rangers and their supervisors, to expose them to the way U.S. rangers tackle the issues in our parks, to exchange experiences, and to assist them in improving their performance in such areas as animal health and treatment, child labor, unauthorized vending, cooperation with the tourist police, and awareness of the protection of park resources.

PAP headquarters is in Wadi Mousa (Moses), Jordan. With an exploding construction program the population is now about 20,000 and about 30,000 in the general area. When Moses came through the area with the Israelites, tapped his staff on a rock and behold "there was water" (creating the still-flowing Moses Spring), they were but part of a long continuum of travelers in the area. During the Neolithic period (8,000 to 7,000 BCE) hunter/gatherers had made the transition to village life at nearby Baida. They were followed by the Edomites, a Semitic tribe "ruled" by King David at one point. Being semi-nomadic, they ranged primarily southeast of Dead Sea, utilizing the many caves found there. Trade routes along which frankincense, myrrh, gold, and spices were transported were developed from Africa, India, and Yemen. In the sixth century BCE, the Nabataeans, a Semitic group from the Arabian Peninsula, populated the area. Alexander the Great, in the fourth century BCE, tried to conquer Petra, but it remained independent. Nabataeans consolidated power around 300 to 200 BCE. Many tombs with facades were started, as Petra (then known as Raqmu: Aramaic for "colorful") became for Nabataeans "the 'in place' to be buried." By the first century BCE, the population of the area was about what is today, around 30,000. In 106 CE, it finally succumbed economically to rule by Rome, and in 131 CE was renamed by the Emperor Hadrian, during his visit there, as "Petra Hadriana." Petra survived devastating fourth century CE earthquakes, and was never quite the same in its importance thereafter. Later Byzantine (324-625 CE), Umayyad (661 to the end of the Ottoman Empire in 1917), it was re-discovered by Europe in the early nineteenth century by a Swiss traveler who had converted to Islam.

In the early 1980s Petra received minimal visitation: 8 to 24 people in a day most times. Following its listing by UNESCO as a World Heritage Site, the count went up to 800 per day by 2005. Then PAP was listed as one of the "new" Ancient Wonders of the World, and in three years visitation quadrupled, with the associated impacts that brought us there. Our primary ranger skills and professionalization focus was to be emergency medical services, search and rescue (SAR), and visitor services; but we found ourselves thoroughly involved with program assessments that included analysis papers regarding a variety of PAP concerns.

On short notice, we were asked to plan and conduct a one-day national seminar on "The Best Practices in Management of Protected Areas." Even though the seminar was hurriedly slapped together, it was considered very successful with over 100 in attendance from various environmental departments and organizations. A follow-up is being planned—Inshallah (God willing). We learned a great deal from our sojourns there in 2011, and hope to be of assistance again in 2012—this next time with more in-depth SAR and GIS expertise. This too, of course, is subject to the Inshallah factor.

A few words cannot convey the visual power and majesty of Petra. There are over 3,000 sites/features (they call them monuments) within the 101 square miles of PAP. My best advice is to visit for three days (or more). If you've been before, you should return; if you haven't been, you should go. If you can't, pictures and an expanded version of this summary are posted on my website <www.travelRANGER87508.blogspot.com>.

SITEWATCH PROGRAM NEWS FROM NORMAN NELSON, SITEWATCH COORDINATOR, HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

The Annual SiteWatch Meeting was held Sunday February 19th in the Stewart Udall Center in Santa Fe. Speakers included Robert Dello-Russo discussing his recent work at a Paleo-Indian site near Socorro, Charles Haecker with slides and a discussion about Apache sites near Escondido, Peter Lipscomb with a presentation about Archaeoastronomy, and Dedie Snow with a talk about the history of early New Mexico archaeology. Lunch was again provided free to members once again by the Site Stewards Foundation. A silent auction helped to support the Foundation as well.

Several newsworthy events have occurred in the last several months. Our first training was held in Hobbs on September 10, 2011 at the request of the Western Heritage Museum and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Twenty-one people attended. A second training was held at the Carlsbad Art Museum on January 21,

2012, with 13 people attending. BLM and National Park Service (NPS) Carlsbad Caverns archaeologists are looking to extend their use of SiteWatch in the immediate area. The NPS has 21 sites ready to go! Both trainings were lively and the site visits very informative for all.

There is an upcoming Basic Training scheduled for the Santa Fe Forest headquarters on Saturday March 24. This one will include a number of tribal representatives. Traditional leaders and law enforcement personnel will represent Kewa (Santo Domingo), while Jemez will send representatives and Cochiti has been invited. Any and all who need a refresher or their first training are welcome. Contact Norm Nelson at 476-0255 or at normanb.nelson@state.nm.us for more details.

The Taos Chapter is reorganizing. Long time coordinator CJ Johnson is stepping down, and a new chapter coordinator will be assuming her duties. A reorganization meeting will be held after the legislature has adjourned. Many thanks to CJ for her guidance and ideas in assisting the membership to make the Taos Chapter one of our best!

The Northeast Chapter has been the last one in New Mexico to get started. Stacie Glassini of the Cibola Forest/Kiowa Grasslands has been working with HPD and SiteWatch to explore the idea. While not up and running yet, the energy is there. Stay tuned!

There is a new archaeologist in the Roswell BLM office. A strong interest in getting SiteWatch started in the area has been expressed, and a training should be held soon. The Socorro BLM office is also looking to restart the program there and would be a welcome addition to site preservation. There are a number of significant sites in the vicinity.

Currently the program has 15 chapters, 384 people trained into the program, and we are monitoring over 520 sites across the state for our state and federal partners, as well as a handful of private land owners. I would like to thank ASNM, and in particular Roger Moore, Certification Committee Chair, for the society's support for the educational programs sponsored for SiteWatch volunteers. Way to go New Mexico!

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

El Palacio Magazine's First Ten Years Now Digitized and Online. *El Palacio* Magazine, published by the Museum of New Mexico for nearly 100 years, celebrates the digital age just as the state celebrates its centennial, by putting the first ten years of the magazine online, free to all at <http://archives.elpalacio.org>. The New Mexico State Library's State Document Program, which has long collected and cataloged printed copies of *El Palacio*, shared the magazine's online, digital goals. That marked the beginning of a partnership that others within the Department of Cultural Affairs were quick to join. Gaps in the State Library's nearly complete collection were filled in part by the New Mexico Museum of Art's library, in part through interlibrary loans, and in part by searches through old issues once saved by the New Mexico Office of Archaeological Studies. *El Palacio* publisher Shelley Thompson, who has seen to purchasing needed software for the project, praised the State Library's determined effort to put 10 years of searchable *El Palacios* "online and in time for the state's centennial" and promised to support the continuing effort "until the next 90 years and beyond are available to all."

The publication began as a broadsheet in November 1913 and evolved over the decades into a magazine. In its early years, *El Palacio* printed articles on architecture by Carlos Vierra, findings from archaeological excavations by A. V. Kidder, poetry by Alice Corbin Henderson, memorials to New Mexico soldiers lost in WWI, art criticism by Marsden Hartley, and early photographs of Poh-We-Ka (Little Blue Corn Flower), later known as the famous potter Maria Martinez. A representative issue, Volume 8, Numbers 7-9, published in July 1920 included a financial statement showing how the School of American Research and Museum of New Mexico spent \$43,078.40 to complete a museum building, pay salaries, cover maintenance, and more, as well as, a lengthy report from Director Edgar Lee Hewett (who often wrote long for the publication) covering the previous year's successes and plans for the coming year. [Ed. note: *El Palacio* originated as a publication of the newly organized Archaeological Society of New Mexico.]

Putting nearly a century's worth of a publication online presented many challenges, among them conflicting policies or laws regarding publication of culturally sensitive material and of archaeological site locations. The old *El Palacios* are in themselves their own archaeological site. Digging through the volumes online will unearth idiosyncratic social mores, dated cultural norms and quaint customs. *El Palacio* enters its centennial year in 2013 when the balance of the publication will be available online. [Adapted from a press release.]

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING LECTURES AND CONFERENCES

Free Public Lecture

"The local and the global: Exploring long histories along the Tungabhadra River of South India" by Carla M. Sinopoli, Thursday March 22, 4:00 p.m., Hibben 105. UNM Anthropology Colloquia Series.

Conference

ASNM 2012 Annual Meeting April 20-22, Moriarty, New Mexico. Call for Papers and Registration forms on ASNM website. **Paper and poster abstracts due by March 15, and early registration for meeting ends April 5.** Recommended hotel: Comfort Inn 505-832-6666 mention ASNM for special rate \$71 (\$81.24 with taxes) free hot breakfast, wifi. No elevator.

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

Officers

President: Marc Thompson 508-9847
Vice Presidents:
Gretchen Obenauf 821-9412
Carol Condie 265-4529
Secretary: Laurie Dudasik 710-6826
Treasurer: Ray Shortridge 604-3908

Directors:

Helen Crotty 281-2136
Ann Carson 242-1143

Standing Committee Chairs

Membership: (open)
Newsletter: Helen Crotty 281-2136
Mailer: Lou Schuyler 856-7090
Rock Art Recording:
John Guth 821-4704
Carol Chamberland 341-1027
Greeter: Sally McLaughlin 898-9083
Field Trips:
Planning: (various)
Reservations: Lou Schuyler

Committee Chairs (continued)

Refreshments: Libby Ratliff 994-1423

Pottery Southwest

Editor:
Contact: Arlette Miller 897-3169

Webmaster

Mark Rosenblum 866-0300

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 2012 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

Phone No.: _____ Email address: _____

Confirm email address: _____

Electronic Newsletter: Basic: \$25.00 _____, Student with current ID \$10 _____, Sustaining: \$35.00+ _____

Newsletter by first class mail: Basic \$30.00 _____, Sustaining: \$40.00+ _____

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

Institutions/Libraries: \$10.00 _____ (Newsletter sent by first class mail)

Free _____ (electronic Newsletter only)

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

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Return to Treasurer, Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Post Office Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87194



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLVII, NO. 4

US ISSN 0002 4953

April 2012

MANIFESTATIONS OF REFLECTED SUNLIGHT IN MESOAMERICA AND THE SOUTHWEST

Jill Mulholland, PhD

7:30 P.M. Tuesday, April 17, 2012

Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

The presentation is based on the past fieldwork of the author's dissertation, *Light Celebrating Place*, in west Texas, and current research in the historic and prehistoric signaling in light in the cultures of the Maya, Aztec, Olmec and the Southwest. Light around us all the time, is responsible for hormone and mood changes, yet it is processed unconsciously so we rarely think about it. Dr. Mulholland will guide the audience, with many visual images, through her background and experience in light and lighting to her present research survey of prehistoric communication systems in light.

Dr. Mulholland received a BA in Maya Archaeology from Rutgers College. She has worked as an archaeologist for Norman Hammond and Scotty MacNeish in Belize, and as a contract archaeologist in California, Montana, Oregon and New Jersey. She learned light as a three-dimensional art form in the theater and received a Masters in Interior Architecture from the University of Oregon and practiced as an architectural lighting designer in San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, and Princeton. She received a PhD in Architecture from Texas A&M University, where she taught design studios in the Architecture and Visualization Departments. Her dissertation, *Light Celebrating Place*, resulted in four works of light art, one of which was temporarily installed in Big Bend National Park. This installation brought her work full circle back to the archaeology of the Mesoamerica and the Southwest.

Dr. Mulholland was the recipient of the Baker Chair, a position of merit that brings distinguished faculty to the University of Oregon, in 2011. Later in 2011 she was a visiting professor at the University of Oklahoma. Currently she coordinates an all-volunteer non-profit board for the International Association of Lighting Designers that furthers architectural lighting education. Jill recently moved to Albuquerque to start a light art studio.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

March 20, 2012

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:30 p.m.

The minutes of the February meeting were approved as published.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that the crew is about half-way through the Gallinas Springs collections.

Rock Art: Carol Chamberland reported that Dick Harris's transition to the leadership position of the BLM recording group is going well. Nominations are now due for the ASNM Rock Art Council officers. The Council was created three years ago to consolidate resources and training for various projects statewide.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Events: Marc announced the possibility of AAS taking part in the activities Archaeological Institute of America's National Archaeology Day on October 20. The day is intended to celebrate archaeology and to raise public awareness of the discipline.

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico will hold its Annual Meeting April 20-22 in Moriarty.

SPEAKER:

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Lawrence Loendorf, an anthropologist and archaeologist who currently researches ethnography, traditional cultural properties, and rock art of the North American Intermountain West. Loendorf will provide a summary of his talk for the May newsletter.

Respectfully submitted, ---- *Laurie Dudasik*, Secretary

ESTANCIA BASIN/SALINAS PROVINCE IS THEME OF ASNM ANNUAL MEETING APRIL 20-22 IN MORIARTY

The Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico will be held at the Moriarty Civic Center April 20, 21 and 22. The Civic Center is located at 202 Broadway in east Moriarty. Discounted pre-registration ended April 5, but registration continues. Friday evening events begin at 4 PM with posters and registration, an optional buffet supper, and a short program about the geologic origin and natural history of the Estancia Basin starting at 7 PM.

A symposium "Estancia Basin and The Salinas Province—A Long View of People and Salt in the Land Between Mountains and Plains" on Saturday morning features three speakers: Bruce Allen, geologist, on "Geology of the Estancia Basin and Late Quaternary History of the Salt Lakes;" Bill Reitze, geoarchaeologist, on "Early Man in the Estancia Basin;" and Richard Flint, archaeologist/historian, on "La Salina: A Historical Sketch—1580s to 1930s." The afternoon opens with a business meeting followed by open session papers. The evening events include a social hour and the Awards Banquet with Bandelier Lecture by Ted Frisbie "Salt of the Earth: Native American Tales, Trails, Trade, Trials, Tribulations, and More." Sunday field trips include La Salina Grant salt lake, Tijeras Pueblo guided tour, and the Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument. For registration form and additional information see the Torrance County Archaeological Society website <icasnm.org>

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

New Chaco Canyon Visitor Center and Launch of US Quarters Featuring Chaco Kivas to Be Celebrated April 26. Chaco Culture National Historical Park has announced that the grand opening of its new Visitor Center will take place at 10:30 AM on April 26, along with the launch of the US Mint's "America the Beautiful" quarter dollar honoring Chaco. The reverse side of the coin features images of two elevated kivas of the Chetro Ketl Complex and the north wall of the canyon.

UNM's Maxwell Museum Returns Pre-Columbian Artifacts to Mexican Consulate. The Maxwell Museum of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico has returned to Mexican officials artifacts believed to be of Pre-Columbian origin. The Consulate of Mexico announced the return of the artifacts April 3. The items include beads made of shell that are estimated to be around 700 years old. Officials say some of the items were taken about 50 years ago during an archaeological project in the Mexican state of Chihuahua. Some are believed to be from two other Mexican locales. They had been donated to the museum decades ago. The items were returned because they are considered cultural property of Mexico. The consulate plans to hand over the items to the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which will then deliver them to the National Institute of Anthropology of Mexico. [From Southwest Archaeology Today, a service of Archaeology Southwest, quoting The Associated Press.]

"New Deal Art: CCC Furniture and Tinwork" Exhibit at Museum of Spanish Colonial Art. The exhibition, in recognition of the New Mexico Centennial, will display a collection of furniture and tinwork hand crafted by individuals trained at the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp at Bandelier National Monument. The items were ultimately used to furnish US Park Service offices around the Southwest, but have been in storage for many years. The exhibition will mark the first time the collection has been displayed in a museum setting with accompanying information on the techniques and aesthetics involved in its making.

The CC Corps was a federal public employment program offering relief to economically at-risk families. New Mexico had an exceptionally large number of CCC projects because approximately 33 percent of its land was federally owned and there were large numbers of residents unemployed during the depression years. More than 32,000 young men signed up for New Mexico CCC camps where they were trained and employed in conservation-related fields. At Bandelier, CCC, workers built 31 structures and made furniture, tin lamps, and mirror frames combining Mission-style designs with Southwestern motifs for use in the park's facilities. Many of the skills learned at the CCC camps were passed down from generation to generation and current uses of those skills are evident in every community in New Mexico. [From the Museum's announcement.]

IN MEMORIAM

Kathrine (Kitty) Renwick July 22, 1926 to March 21, 2012

Kitty Renwick was one of the founders of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society in 1966, along with and her husband Richard, Douglass Fischer, Frank and Frances Vernon, Franklin and Joan Barnett, and Richard and Margaret Bice. She lived at Chochiti Lake from 1976 to 1996, when she moved to Rio Rancho. During her time at Chochiti, she was a renowned restorer of historic and prehistoric Native American Pottery.

David Alan Breternitz November 12, 1929 to March 5, 2012

Dave Breternitz was a towering and well-loved figure in Southwest archaeology. Among his many achievements was his doctoral dissertation, a groundbreaking association of prehistoric Southwest pottery types with associated tree ring dates. The published version of his dissertation continues to be widely cited over 50 years later. He began his academic career in 1962 as a professor in the Department of Anthropology at Colorado University, conducting summer field schools in the Mesa Verde area. He became Principal Investigator for the Dolores Archaeological Project in 1978 when CU was awarded the contract. Upon completion of the project in 1986, he retired from CU but remained active in the Southwestern archaeological projects run by his former students. In recent years he chaired the annual business meetings of the Pecos Conference.

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING CONFERENCES

ASNM 2012 Annual Meeting April 20-22, Moriarty Civic Center, Moriarty, New Mexico. See <tcasnm.org>.
Tularosa Basin Conference May 11-13 Tularosa Community Center <www.tularosabasinconference.nmsua.edu>.
Mogollon Conference October 4-6, 2012, Western New Mexico University, Silver City. For details see <www.wnmuseum.org/images/MogollonConference>.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 2012 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

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

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

☐ Greeters (name tags & guest signup at meetings) ☐ Membership (keep track of membership lists and send renewal notices and/or ☐ 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 archival work); ☐ Rock Art Recording; ☐ Other (describe on back)

Return to Treasurer, Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Post Office Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87194



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLVII, NO. 5

US ISSN 0002 4953

May 2012

SKELETONS OF WAR: INVESTIGATING THE PATTERNS OF VIOLENCE IN THE GALLINA HIGHLANDS OF NORTHERN NEW MEXICO

Lewis Borck

**7:30 P.M. Tuesday, May 15, 2012
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW**

Prior research into the Gallina culture has focused on the area's seemingly extreme amount of violence and material disconnect from adjacent groups. While the Gallina certainly embody a unique, near enigmatic, cultural development within the northern Southwest, it is only by understanding them in relation to their neighbors that archaeologists can begin to recognize how the Gallina peoples affected, and were affected by, larger regional occurrences. Specifically, the patterns of violence in the Gallina district indicate a movement of people through the landscape of northern New Mexico, likely into the Rio Grande and Rio Chama areas. The Gallina exemplify why archaeologists need to understand peripheral groups in the American Southwest to more fully explain the past.

Lewis Borck is a PhD student in the School of Anthropology at the University of Arizona. He studies forms of resistance and conflict in the archaeological record, often by focusing on the social, cultural, and spatial interactions of marginal groups with their more powerful neighbors. He is also interested in combining GIS and social network analysis. His master's research applied these theoretical and methodological interests to the Gallina region of the prehistoric North American Southwest. He has been working in the Southwest for the past six years and has excavated from Chaco Canyon to the Tucson Basin. His work has taken him as far afield as Peru and Honduras, although he always ends up back in the Sonoran/Chihuahuan dust.

While doing a lighting installation in Big Bend National Park in Texas, she “discovered” a rock that she judged was used to signal, (the prehistoric precursor to mirror signaling). According to Bob Mallouf—Director of the Center for Big Bend Studies at the time and an archaeologist—the signal rock was “man-made,” and the archaeological site is a large one with a long occupation period. This find brought her back full circle to her undergraduate degree in Maya archaeology and began an interest in uses of light in the Southwest and Mesoamerica. Currently she is part time academic and light artist, interested in light in all of its manifestations.

Historically, W. D. Smithers, a Spanish-speaking lifetime resident, author, and photographer of the Big Bend area, wrote about “avisadores and curanderos” in *Chronicles of the Big Bend*. *Curnaderos* are the indigenous healers who utilized local plants for curing purposes. *Avisadores* were usually curanderos who carried mirrors in their pockets to signal, that is, to communicate. Smithers states that the mirror communications were detailed, covered many miles, and were nicknamed “the Mexican Grapevine.” He also mentions that Cortez could never surprise the natives, who signaled ahead of his arrivals.

Line-of-sight signaling was used in many prehistoric sites from Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, to Paquime (Casas Grandes) in Chihuahua, Mexico. Aztec, Maya, and Olmec mirrors made of pyrite, obsidian, and mica were used for self reflection and adornment in shields, pectorals, and headdresses. There are drawings of Tezcatlipoca, a major Mesoamerican god, who wears mirrors and has an obsidian mirror foot to replace the one bitten off by the Earth Monster. The Maya used mirrors represent an entrance to the underworld, which they marked on ball courts and architecture. Karl Taube, in *Art, Ideology and the City of Teotihuacan*, identifies many of the same uses and meanings of mirrors from the murals at Teotihuacan that Smithers did for the curanderos.

Summary of March Program

Basketmaker Paintings in Canyon del Chelly, Arizona—Lawrence Loendorf

Canyon de Chelly is a remarkable place—a place of extraordinary natural beauty with towering sandstone walls, whose red colors look even more vibrant against the blue skies. In contrast to the high, dry, desert-like environment of northeastern Arizona, Canyon de Chelly is well watered. It is an ideal setting for the gardens and farms and served this purpose well for the ancestral Pueblo peoples who made extensive use of the canyon for nearly 2000 years. This long and extensive legacy of human use makes Canyon de Chelly one of the world’s richest archaeological treasures. Thousands of sites that range from campsite remnants to multi-story house remains are found throughout the canyon system. The canyons also contain some of the world’s most spectacular rock art galleries. These magnificent rock paintings have been studied and reported on for years (De Harport 1959; Grant 1978; Schaafsma 1980), but a 1990s archaeological survey in Canyon del Muerto revealed that these researchers had visited only a small fraction of the canyon’s paintings. Archaeologist Scott Travis directed the survey between 1990 and 1997. The project was intensive and complete. It included both prehistoric and historic sites, and a wide variety of site types was identified, from multi-room habitation sites to less well-known locations like trail shrines. All the rock art sites, regardless of size, were noted and described.

Based on the Travis team discoveries, it is apparent that there are very few places in North America where the rock paintings or pictographs compare to those in Canyon del Muerto. Color is the key. At most rock art sites, pictographs are often a dull red color, with only an occasional yellow or white figure, but in Canyon de Chelly, the color palette includes the entire spectrum. All of the primary colors and dozens of tints and hues are found, with shades of green, yellow, white, and red juxtaposed in vibrant, multi-colored paintings that look as though they were painted last week (Loendorf 2005-06). Through radiocarbon dating, however, we have discovered that some of these brilliant figures were painted more than 1700 years ago, well back in the Basketmaker II era, at a time when maize cultivation was replacing hunting and gathering in Canyon del Muerto.

Between 1999 and 2003, New Mexico State University, working in cooperation with Rupestrian CyberServices, undertook a rock art recording project in Canyon del Muerto. The main goals of the project were: (1) To assess the condition of the rock art sites and (2) make as complete a record as possible of the sites under the time and money constraints.

We also spent considerable time studying superimposition at complex sites. Valerie Feruglio, an Upper Paleolithic cave painting expert, and Terry Moody, State and National Register Coordinator for New Mexico Historic Preservation, studied the painted layers at some of the more complex sites (Moody and Loendorf 2003).

IN MEMORIAM

Edith Boettcher December 1, 1913 to April 29, 2012

Edith L. Boettcher was a long-time member of AAS. Born in Unionville, Missouri, she moved with her parents to New Mexico when she was two years old and lived in New Mexico for the rest of her life. She retired at age 70 from a successful career as an accountant. Edith had a wide range of interests. She was an avid reader and loved art, classical music and gardening, and she enjoyed traveling and took extended tours of Europe and Mexico. Edith was an active member of Central United Methodist Church. She also spent several years as a volunteer for Presbyterian Hospital, and received the New Mexico Hospital Association's "Salute to Excellence" in 1995. Donations in Edith's memory may be made to Central United Methodist church or to the charity of your choice.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Chaco Outlier Database now Online. The Chaco Research Archive has now integrated John Kantner's Chaco Canyon Outlier Database and developed some new interfaces. Access, search, map and download data from <www.chacoarchive.org/cra/outlier-database>.

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Leupp Kiln Conference June 22-24, Tarnoff Art Center in Rowe, New Mexico. For more information see <www.potteryoftheancients.com>.

Pecos Conference 85th Anniversary August 9-12, Pecos National Historic Park. Online registration now open. <www.swanet.org/2012_pecos_conference/prereg.html>
<www.swanet.org/2012_pecos_conference/images/registration_form.pdf>.

Mogollon Conference October 4-6, 2012, Western New Mexico University, Silver City. For details see <www.wnmuseum.org/images/MogollonConference>.

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THE

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Newsletter

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June 2012

NEW RESEARCH WITH THE EARLIEST PERISHABLE COLLECTIONS FROM SOUTHEASTERN UTAH: THE GREEN AND LANG COLLECTIONS AT THE FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Laurie D. Webster, PhD

**7:30 P.M. Tuesday, June 19, 2012
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW**

During the 1890s, local collectors including the Wetherill brothers, Charles McLoyd and Charles Cary Graham, Charles Lang, and Platt Lyman excavated literally thousands of Basketmaker and Pueblo-period artifacts from rock shelters and cliff houses in southeastern Utah. Despite the importance and rarity of these collections, only a handful of these artifacts has been studied or published. Several years ago, Laurie Webster began photodocumenting the textiles, baskets, sandals, hides, wooden implements, and other perishable artifacts in these collections to make them more widely known to other archaeologists and the public. In 2011 and 2012, she spent six weeks at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago surveying two of these collections: the Green Collection made by McLoyd and Graham in 1891 and the Ryerson-Lang Collection made by Lang in Grand Gulch and the Bluff area in 1894-1895. In her presentation, Webster will highlight some of the more remarkable perishable artifacts encountered during this project and present new insights gleaned from the study of these early collections.

Dr. Webster is an anthropologist and specialist in Southwestern perishable material culture from Mancos, Colorado. She is a visiting scholar in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona and a Research Associate at the American Museum of Natural History and the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center. Her publications include the edited volume *Beyond Cloth and Cordage: Archaeological Textile Research in the Americas* and the book *Collecting the Weaver's Art: The William Claflin Collection of Southwestern Textiles*, as well as numerous journal articles about archaeological perishables.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

May 15, 2012

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:30 p.m. Several guests came to hear Lewis Borck's lecture.

The minutes of the April meeting were approved as published.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT:

A few additional books found when the lab was cleaned out in April are available free to members tonight in the refreshment room.

As a result of a recent inquiry to *Pottery Southwest* about the availability of Norman Oppelt's *Prehistoric Southwest Pottery Types and Wares*, Patricia Lee contacted his widow and learned of a manuscript revision, which was offered to *Pottery Southwest* for distribution as a CD. A scanned copy of the updated edition will soon be available for \$6 to AAS members or \$9 to non-members.

TREASURER'S REPORT:

Ray Shortridge expressed his gratitude to members for paying their dues on time.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that the archiving team is on leave for the summer. The Gallinas Springs collection from 1977 is complete. The collection from 1974 will continue in the fall. There is also a collection of Tijeras Pueblo materials from 2003 that Dave Phillips has asked the group to work on.

Rock Art: The leadership transition is continuing smoothly; Dick is now focusing on the southern sites. Northern sites are currently being worked on due to the harsher weather in the south. Any archaeological artifacts that are found by the teams in the field will be transferred to the main BLM office.

ANNOUNCEMENTS: Dolores Sundt reported that ASNM is currently recruiting members. Anyone who joins will receive a free copy of the Annual Volume in honor of Carol Condie with membership. This book normally sells for \$29.95, but membership dues are only \$25.00. First time members will also receive free their choice of another one of the Annual Volumes.

SPEAKER:

Gretchen introduced Lewis Borck, who holds a BA from UNM and recently received his MA from the University of Arizona. He provided the following summary of his presentation.

Respectfully submitted,

--- Laurie Dudasik, Secretary

SKELETONS OF WAR: INVESTIGATING THE PATTERNS OF VIOLENCE IN THE GALLINA HIGHLANDS OF NORTHERN NEW MEXICO

Lewis Borck

The first part of the title for this talk is taken from a verse by soldier-poet Brian Turner. It is meant to help the audience—and to be honest, myself—remember that while the subject matter and the material that relate to it have been dried by the scour of time and transformed into sterile data by the scientific lens, that data originated in the very real fear of people trying desperately to stay alive, of parents struggling to protect their children.

The subject matter in question is the Gallina culture of the northern Southwest. The Gallina lived from about A.D. 1050 - 1275 in a region to the southeast of the Mesa Verde region, and northwest of the northern Rio Grande. The area they occupied was large, so large, in fact, that one must necessarily wonder, even with the presence of the difficult terrain, just exactly how these people were able to maintain a lifestyle that was so isolated from their neighbors that, even 700 years later, we still view them as almost pathologically interested in remaining separate from other contemporaneous groups.

By the A.D. 1300s, the Gallina people no longer lived and farmed their highland homeland. Archaeologists have often noted that there was a disproportionate amount of violence in this region and have frequently cited this as the

reason for the abandonment. Some researchers hypothesized that the violence was due to roaming bands of nomads and other external factors. Others argued that rapidly deteriorating climatic conditions made subsistence more difficult and led to increased conflict and violence among the Gallina. It was this question of who, not why, that led me to examine the patterns that might be present in the archaeological evidence of violence in the Gallina region.

Specifically, I examined sites that had direct skeletal evidence of violence (for instance, embedded projectile points and crushed skulls) to help determine whether the violence was the product of foreign groups entering, or moving through, the Gallina highlands. I then created modified least-cost path analyses within a Geographic Information System (GIS) from multiple locations in the Ancestral Pueblo world to a number of destination sites on the Lower Rio Chama and Northern Rio Grande. These source and destination sites were chosen based on Pueblo oral traditions and on archaeological evidence. In GIS, least-cost paths generally represent the path of lowest energy expenditure between two points. You can think of this as the path between point A and point B where one would burn the fewest calories. Humans do not necessarily think strictly in terms of easiest routes, though. We also think in terms of time, so I modified these least-cost paths to consider time. The resulting paths are essentially models of velocity through the prehistoric landscape. They are routes that are both the cheapest, energy wise, but also the quickest. This model is much better at actually representing human decision-making while traveling. After all, most of us try to find the quickest route from our source to our destination—assuming, of course, that we are not sightseeing. These least-cost paths, for this study, represent possible migration routes from the Four Corners to the Rio Grande district.

Possible migration routes were modeled to five sites in the northern Rio Grande, Jemez, and lower Rio Chama valleys from seven sites that are representative of areas thought to be sources of Coalition period immigrants to the Rio Grande and Rio Chama regions. Thus, each source site had five paths of movement into the Northern Rio Grande and each destination site had seven paths of movement from the Four Corners. In total, 35 paths were modeled.

Most of the paths from Chaco and Chimney Rock barely cross Gallina territory, while many of the paths from Mesa Verde, Aztec, and Salmon travel directly through. Gallina sites with skeletal evidence of conflict were then positioned to determine if there were any correlation between the paths and the violence. Any probable migration route that did not approach these conflict sites was removed. I created a buffer with a radius of 3 kilometers (1.86 miles) around each of these remaining routes, which represents the approximate distance that migrants might roam from the main group, or route, to procure subsistence resources while traveling through an area.

Seven out of the 13 sites with direct skeletal evidence of violence fell within the buffer zone along the paths from the Ancestral Pueblo regions of Aztec, Salmon, and Mesa Verde to Tsama'uinge and Wiyo, two sites in the lower Rio Chama and Tesuque Valley, respectively. For these routes, there is only a 0.5 percent chance that this spatial pattern would occur randomly. As such, it is extremely probable that the spatial distribution of these sites with direct skeletal evidence of violence is related to this migration route through the Gallina heartland.

Based on this study, it is probable that in at least some cases, the physical violence in the Gallina region occurred because either migrants or other travelers were moving through the Gallina heartland toward points in the Rio Chama and Rio Grande regions. All of the dated sites that are significantly correlated with the proposed migration route have occupation end dates that are post-A.D. 1250. This is concurrent with the time line for when people would be abandoning the Four Corners for other areas.

The Gallina culture of the northern American Southwest exists at a critical juncture. Their location in space is in a key position between the Four Corners and northern Rio Grande provinces. While archaeologists often perceive of the Gallina as aberrant hillbillies and isolationists, the truth is that they sat on one of the most important migration routes of the northern Southwest. As such, the apparent isolation of the Gallina is not so much that of a forgotten group, but a choice on their part.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

The Nan Ranch Collection Acquired by WNMU Museum, Silver City. The Western New Mexico University Museum recently acquired a vast collection of Mimbres pottery known as the NAN Ranch Collection. Donated by the late Margaret R. Hinton of Mount Pleasant, Texas and the NAN Ranch, New Mexico, the collection includes materials scientifically excavated by Texas A & M University from archaeological sites located on the NAN Ranch,

in the Mimbres Valley of Grant County, New Mexico. The collection is the largest and most complete collection of Mimbres material in existence, according to Dr. Harry J. Shafer, Professor Emeritus, Texas A & M University Department of Anthropology, and the archaeologist who led 30 plus years of research at the NAN Ranch.

Prior to Mrs. Hinton's donation, the WNMU Museum was already home to the largest permanent display of Mimbres pottery and culture in the world. With the new collection, the University Museum is now the leader in the nation for prehistoric Mimbres culture research. "We are honored that the WNMU Museum was selected to be the steward of this incredible collection and Margaret R. Hinton's legacy," said WNMU Museum Director and Archaeologist Dr. Cynthia Ann Bettison. "As a NAN Ranch Archaeological Field School student alumna, I am thrilled, along with the Hinton family, Dr. Shafer and many field school alumni, that the collection is coming home to Grant County."

The acquisition was made in November 2011 just before the passing of Mrs. Hinton. In considering a home for the collection, Mrs. Hinton recognized the WNMU Museum as avenue where people could see and enjoy the pottery and artifacts while learning about the prehistoric Mimbres people, and where researchers and students could study the artifacts and materials near the sites where the collection was excavated. "The collection continues our progressive efforts to be a world class research institution," said WNMU President Joseph Shepard. "We are extremely grateful to the Hinton family for their foresight, dedication and generosity by ensuring that these artifacts that originally came from their local ranch stayed in the Mimbres Valley area for all to see."

To honor Mrs. Hinton, the family established the Margaret R. Hinton NAN Ranch Collection Research Fund through the WNMU Foundation to support research activities at the University Museum. The first shipment of artifacts arrived at the WNMU Museum on Thursday, May 17. The first permanent public display of the collection will take place during the 17th Biennial Mogollon Archaeology Conference in October with an opening reception titled "The NAN Ranch Collection: The Legacy of Margaret R. Hinton."

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Leupp Kiln Conference June 22-24, Tarnoff Art Center in Rowe, New Mexico. For more information see <www.potteryoftheancients.com>.

Pecos Conference 85th Anniversary August 9-12, Pecos National Historic Park. Online registration now open. <www.swanet.org/2012_pecos_conference>.

Mogollon Conference October 4-6, 2012, Western New Mexico University, Silver City. For details see <www.wnmumuseum.org/images/MogollonConference>.

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Pottery Southwest

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Contact: Arlette Miller 897-3169

Webmaster

Mark Rosenblum 866-0300



THE

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Newsletter

VOLUME XLVII, NO. 7

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July 2012

THE OZETTE SITE, POMPEII OF THE WEST, CAPE ALAVA, OLYMPIC PENINSULA, WASHINGTON STATE

David T. Kirkpatrick, PhD

**7:30 P.M. Tuesday, July 17, 2012
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW**

The Ozette Site has been called be Pompeii of the West because of the excellent preservation of baskets, mats, boxes, fishing and whaling tools, and the architectural features of six long houses buried under a clay-based landslide that occurred ca. AD 1700. The site was occupied for over 2000 years by the Makah, a northwest coast tribe who lived off the resources of the ocean and forests, including whale hunting, a very prestigious occupation. This slide show will discuss aspects of the historic Makah culture and the material culture recovered from the excavations by archaeologists from Washington State University.

Dr. Kirkpatrick earned his MA and PhD at Washington State University and is currently Associate Director of Research and Public Education with Human Systems Research in Las Cruces. He has conducted research throughout New Mexico since 1977. He is active in the New Mexico Archeological Council, the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, and two of its affiliates, the Dona Ana and El Paso Archaeological Societies.

UPCOMING FIELD TRIPS JULY 21 AND AUGUST 5

An indoor field trip at the Albuquerque Museum on 11:00 AM Saturday July 21 will feature a guided tour of the Ancient Art of the Americas exhibit by Museum docent and AAS member Carol Chamberland. Details on page 4.

On Sunday August 5, BLM archeologist and AAS Vice President Gretchen Obenauf will lead a field trip to Casamero Ruins. Participants will meet at the NW New Mexico Visitors Center in Grants at 10 AM. Details on page 4.

Reminder: No AAS meeting and no newsletter in August

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

June 19, 2012

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:30 PM in the Special Events room of the Albuquerque Museum. Several guests came especially to hear Laurie Webster's lecture. New member Debra Beeson was introduced.

The minutes of the June meeting were approved as published.

PRESIDENT'S REPORT:

The Albuquerque Museum is renovating the auditorium where our meetings have customarily been held. We will be meeting in the Special Events room for several months. We no longer have access to a kitchen in the new space.

Refreshments for tonight were provided by Karen Armstrong and Libby MacLeod. Last month Joan Feldman assisted Libby with refreshments.

The AAS Board met June 5 and agreed to host the 2013 Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico unless another affiliate society volunteers. Laurie Dudasik will chair the committee.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that the archiving team is on leave for the summer. The Gallinas Springs collection from 1977 is complete. The collection from 1974 will continue in January, as an interesting new project has emerged for the fall.

Rock Art: Dick Harris reported that the crew had completed recording of five sites for the Socorro District BLM and is now focusing on three new projects in the Rio Puerco District, with more lined up.

FIELD TRIPS:

Gretchen Obenauf reported that she is in the process of scheduling a field trip to the Casamero Ruins near Grants. The date will be announced when set. The BLM has a recent book about the site for sale for \$25. Contact Gretchen if interested.

Douglass Fischer, Founding Member and first President of AAS, has invited members to visit his ranch near Quemado, where AAS conducted excavations of a Pueblo III houseblock and a Pueblo II pithouse between 1971 and 1975.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Arlette Miller announced that she has CDs for sale (\$6.00 to members, \$9.00 to non-members) of the late Norman Oppelt's last revision (2011) of his *Prehistoric Southwest Pottery Types and Wares*.

SPEAKER:

Carol Condie introduced Laurie Webster, anthropologist and specialist in Southwestern perishable material culture. Dr. Webster provided the following summary of her presentation.

Respectfully submitted,

---- **Helen Crotty**, Acting Secretary

NEW RESEARCH WITH THE EARLIEST PERISHABLE COLLECTIONS FROM SOUTHEASTERN UTAH: THE GREEN AND LANG COLLECTIONS AT THE FIELD MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY

Laurie D. Webster, Ph.D.

Literally thousands of Basketmaker and Pueblo-period artifacts were excavated from rock shelters and cliff houses in southeastern Utah during the late nineteenth-century by early local collectors, including the Wetherill brothers, Charles McLoyd, Charles Cary Graham, Charles Lang, and Platt Lyman. Their routes, discoveries, and archaeological observations are summarized by Fred Blackburn and Ray Williamson in the engaging 1997 book, *Cowboys and Cave Dwellers*. From this work and other sources, I was aware that vast numbers of textiles, baskets, sandals, hides, wooden implements, and other organic materials had been recovered from alcoves in Grand Gulch, Butler Wash, Cottonwood Canyon, and other nearby drainages during these early expeditions. As a perishables specialist, I also knew that only a handful of these rare artifacts had ever been studied, interpreted, or described in print.

Two years ago, I initiated a part-time research project to survey and photodocument these early collections and to make the information and images more accessible to the archaeological community and the public. I decided to begin my survey at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, home of the Green Collection made by McLoyd and Graham in Grand Gulch in 1891 and exhibited at Chicago's World's Columbian Exposition in 1893, and the Ryerson-Lang Collection made by Lang in Grand Gulch and the Bluff area in 1894-1895. The field catalogs accompanying each collection provide varying levels of documentation. Funding from the Field Museum and the Canyonlands Natural History Association enabled me to spend six weeks at the Field Museum in 2011 and 2012, resulting in the survey of approximately 700 perishable artifacts and the generation of more than 2500 digital photographs. I also sampled 16 artifacts, primarily Basketmaker II materials, for AMS radiocarbon dating. Erin Gearty, an anthropology graduate student at Northern Arizona University, assisted with the survey during both visits, and wildlife biologist Chuck LaRue from Flagstaff spent three days at the Museum working on feather, fur, and wood identifications.

At the June meeting of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society, I discussed the project and shared a sample of the perishable artifacts in the Green and Lang collections. Highlights include a sandal made of mountain lion paws; three pairs of Basketmaker children's sandals found together in a crude yucca basket; a ball of human-hair yarn threaded with two exquisite bone needles; a pristine yucca tumpband decorated with a painted geometric design; several stone and bone tools in their original wooden handles; and numerous well-preserved, decorated Basketmaker and Pueblo-period baskets. Raw materials for textile and basketry production include bundles of basket splints, processed fibers and yarns of yucca, Indian hemp, human hair, white animal hair, and bird feathers, cotton bolls, cotton yarn, a cotton beater, and numerous loom anchors. The collections also contain examples of twined and looped bags, twined fur and feather blankets, frame-woven tumpbands and cradle bands, loom-woven cotton fabrics, a wide range of wooden artifacts (atlats, spear foreshafts, agricultural implements, cradleboards), and a variety of hide containers. Some baskets and hide containers still contain their original contents, whereas the original contents of others are documented in the field catalogs. These data provide a unique glimpse into Basketmaker and Pueblo-period storage and caching practices.

Some of our most interesting observations resulted from the study of several Basketmaker II twined blankets made of yucca yarns wrapped with the skins of birds and small mammals. In one blanket, biologist Chuck LaRue identified the skins of Red-shafted Flicker, American Robin, Red-tailed Hawk, Western Bluebird, Rufous-sided Towhee, Pinyon Jay, Dark-eyed Junco, and Mourning Dove, as well as the quills of (presumably) domesticated turkey, and the pelts of chipmunk, wood rat, and other small animals. In Chuck's estimation, one of these larger blankets may have contained the skins of as many as a thousand birds and rodents!

I expect to complete my survey at the Field Museum sometime this fall and hope to make the survey data, AMS dates, and low-resolution photographic images available in the near future through the new on-line digital archive tDAR (the Digital Archaeological Record). The Edge of the Cedars Museum in Blanding, Utah, has also agreed to host a perishables archive for data generated by the project. Future field seasons will involve visits to the American Museum of Natural History, the University of Pennsylvania Museum, the Phoebe Hearst Museum, the National Museum of the American Indian, Brigham Young University, and other institutions with early perishable collections from southeastern Utah.

UPCOMING FIELD TRIPS

Exploring the Art of the Ancient Americas is currently on exhibit at the Albuquerque Museum of Art and History. On loan from the Walters Museum in Baltimore, these artifacts were selected from the John Bourne collection. The show covers 3,000 years of art from various ancient cultures of Mexico, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru. Museum docent and AAS member Carol Chamberland will conduct a special tour for AAS members on **Saturday, July 21, 2012 at 11:00**. Your entry fee to the museum will get you on this tour for free. There is no need to pre-register, simply meet in the lobby at 11:00 and plan to spend at least 1 hour in the exhibit. For lovers of archeology this show is not to be missed!

Casamero Ruin on Sunday August 5. Gretchen Obenauf, BLM archaeologist and AAS Vice-President, will lead the field trip. Casamero is a Chacoan outlier managed by the BLM, located about 19 miles west of Grants. We will meet at 10:00 am in Grants at the NW New Mexico Visitors Center (operated jointly by the NPS, BLM and USFS). It is located at Exit 85 (the second Grants exit). From Exit 85, go left and over the interstate. The Visitors Center is set back a bit on the left. The Center has nice displays about the area, and we'll see a film about the Chacoan system in the theater. After the film, we will have an early picnic lunch at the picnic tables out front. We will caravan to Casamero Ruin after lunch. Casamero is right next to the road, and an easy walk for the tour. Bring lunch, water, hat, and sunscreen. Let Gretchen know if you plan to come on the tour (gobenauf@blm.gov or 220-0022).

NORMAN OPPELT'S *PREHISTORIC SOUTHWEST POTTERY TYPES AND WARES, 2011* REVISION AVAILABLE ON CD

Pat Oppelt, widow of Norman (Ted) Oppelt, offered the draft of his latest revision of *Prehistoric Southwest Pottery Types and Wares* to *Pottery Southwest* (an online publication of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society) for distribution as a CD. Any profits from sales of the CD will be donated to the Norman Oppelt Scholarship Fund at the University of Northern Colorado. The cost is \$6.00 to AAS members, or \$9.00 to non-members. Shipping and handling is \$3.00. To order, send your request with a check to Albuquerque Archaeological Society Publications, P.O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196 or contact Arlette Miller at chasestream@live.com or 897-3169.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Carol Chamberland, AAS member and rock art team leader, recently spent a week in Colorado as Artist-in-Residence for Canyons of the Ancients National Monument. She gave a presentation of her work and vision on July 1 at the BLM Anasazi Heritage Center. Chamberland is the third artist this year to spend a week exploring and absorbing the southwest Colorado landscape and creating art in response to the experience. Her presentation discussed both materials and technique, and how her archeological background has influenced the creative process. The Artist-in-Residence program promotes awareness through art of the exceptional places protected within the BLM's National Landscape Conservation System, and provides an opportunity for learning and dialogue about the value of preserving public lands. [Adapted from *Southwest Archaeology Today*, a service of Archaeology Southwest]

Carbon-14 Data from Tree Rings Indicates Mysterious Radiation Event in AD 774 or 775. Just over 1,200 years ago, the planet was hit by an extremely intense burst of high-energy radiation of unknown cause, scientists studying tree-ring data have found. The radiation burst, which seems to have hit between AD 774 and 775, was detected by looking at the amounts of the radioactive isotope carbon-14 in tree

rings that formed during the 775 growing season in the Northern Hemisphere. The increase in Carbon-14 levels is so clear that the scientists, led by Fusa Miyake, a cosmic-ray physicist from Nagoya University in Japan, conclude that the atmospheric level of Carbon-14 must have jumped by 1.2% over the course of no longer than a year, about 20 times more than the normal rate of variation. Their study is published online in Nature today. http://www.nature.com/news/mysterious-radiation-burst-recorded-in-tree-rings-1.10768?WT.ec_id=NEWS-20120606 [From Southwest Archaeology Today]

Bering Land Bridge Open 2,000 Years Earlier than Previously Suspected? A new study of lake sediment cores from Sanak Island in the western Gulf of Alaska suggests that deglaciation there from the last Ice Age took place as much as 1,500 to 2,000 years earlier than previously thought, opening the door for earlier coastal migration models for the Americas. The Sanak Island Biocomplexity Project, funded by the National Science Foundation, also concluded that the maximum thickness of the ice sheet in the Sanak Island region during the last glacial maximum was 70 meters—or about half that previously projected—suggesting that deglaciation could have happened more rapidly than earlier models predicted. Results of the study were recently published in the professional journal, Quaternary Science Reviews. The study, led by Nicole Misarti of Oregon State University, is important because it suggests that the possible coastal migration of people from Asia into North America and South America—popularly known as “First Americans” studies—could have begun as much as two millennia earlier than the generally accepted date of ice retreat in this area, which was 15,000 years before present. [From Southwest Archaeology Today; for more details: http://www.eurekalert.org/pub_releases/2012-06/osu-ndd061912.php#]

Chaco Rock Art Tour. The Friends of Chaco Rock Art tour is scheduled for October 25-28, 2012. Activities begin Thursday evening with dinner and an orientation. The following day the Park archaeologist will lead an introductory tour of architectural structures. Participants will also visit the related rock art sites. The following two days will be devoted to visiting rock art sites that are closed to the public. The cost, \$850 per person, is partially tax deductible as the profits are being used to help preserve the resources. The tour is limited to 10 persons. For detailed information, contact either Jane Kolber at (520)432-3402, jkolber@theriver.com or Donna Yoder (520)882-4281, donnayoder@cox.net.

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING CONFERENCES

Pecos Conference 85th Anniversary August 9-12, Pecos National Historic Park. Online registration at www.swanet.org/2012_pecos_conference.

Mogollon Conference October 4-6, 2012, Western New Mexico University, Silver City. For details see www.wnmumuseum.org/images/MogollonConference.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Carol Condie 265-4529
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Directors:

Helen Crotty 281-2136
Ann Carson 242-1143

Standing Committee Chairs

Membership: (open)
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Mailer: Lou Schuyler 856-7090
Rock Art Recording:
Dick Harris 822-8571
Carol Chamberland 341-1027
Greeter: Sally McLaughlin 898-9083
Field Trips:
Planning: (various)
Reservations: Lou Schuyler

Committee Chairs (continued)

Refreshments: Libby MacLeod 908-0980

Pottery Southwest

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THE

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September 2012

“THE PEACE THAT WAS GRANTED HAD NOT BEEN KEPT:” CORONADO IN THE TIGUEX PROVINCE, 1540-1542

Matthew F. Schmader, PhD

**7:30 P.M. Tuesday, September 18, 2012
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW**

The 1540-1542 expedition led by Francisco Vazquez de Coronado was the first major contact by non-native peoples in the western United States and was the largest land-based enterprise launched by the Spanish crown in the sixteenth century. The expedition spent both winters in the Rio Grande valley near Albuquerque, NM. Recent investigations at a major pueblo village have uncovered evidence of several skirmishes. The Coronado assemblage at Piedras Marcadas Pueblo reveals much about the material culture and organization of the expedition. Expeditionary tactics and assemblages, and native response to this first contact are described, and the long-term effects of the expedition are discussed. These events set the stage for the next 60 years of Spanish exploration, colonization of *la Nueva México*, and ultimately, the Pueblo Revolt.

Matt Schmader has been conducting archaeological research in central New Mexico for over 30 years and obtained a PhD in Anthropology from the University of New Mexico. As principal investigator on dozens of projects, he has excavated at many sites ranging from Paleo-Indian campsites, Archaic period dwellings, early Puebloan pithouses, Rio Grande classic pueblos, and historic downtown Albuquerque. More recently, he has been focused on research on the Contact period and the 1540-1542 Coronado expedition in the Rio Grande valley. He is Superintendent of the City of Albuquerque Open Space Division and serves as the City Archaeologist.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

July 17, 2012

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:30 PM. The meeting was held in the auditorium again after having been relocated the previous month due to museum remodeling.

The minutes of the June meeting were approved as published.

Jim Mansfield and Joan Mathien brought refreshments for the evening.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Newsletter: Helen Crotty reported that the member directory is still in progress.

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that the archiving team has started on a new project. They are still in the process of setting up and creating necessary spreadsheets for records. The crew has been asked to work on a special task for Dr. Patricia Crown. Karen is still looking for volunteers to join the team. They meet Wednesday mornings in the Hibben Center for Archaeological Research at UNM.

Rock Art: Dick Harris reported that the team had finished a Rio Puerco project the week of July 9 and there is another project on the way.

ASNM Annual Meeting: Laurie Dudasik provided an update from the planning committee. The meeting will be held May 3 - 5, 2013. The committee is still in need of volunteers for the following: Poster Session Chair, Vendor Chair, Field Trip Chair, and Registration Chair. If anyone is interested in helping, please contact Laurie.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Field Trip: Marc Thompson announced a field trip on September 22 to the ranch of Douglass Fischer (founding president of AAS) north of Quemado. The trip will include stops in El Malpais National Conservation Area and visits to archaeological sites on the ranch.

International Federation of Rock Art Organizations: Marc announced that the American Rock Art Research Association will be hosting an IFRAO Conference in conjunction with its Annual Meeting in Albuquerque in late May 2013.

SPEAKER:

Carol Condie introduced David Kirkpatrick, the Associate Director of Research and Public Education with Human Systems Research in Las Cruces. Dr. Kirkpatrick provided the following summary of his talk.

Respectfully submitted,

--- Laurie Dudasik, Secretary

The Ozette Site, Pompeii of the West, Cape Alava, Olympic Peninsula, Washington State David T. Kirkpatrick.

The Ozette Site has been called be Pompeii of the West because of the excellent preservation of baskets, mats, boxes, fishing and whaling tools, and the architectural features of six long houses buried under a clay-based landslide that occurred ca. AD 1700. The site was occupied for over 2000 years by the Makah, a northwest coast tribe who lived off the resources of the ocean and forests, including whale hunting, a very prestigious occupation.

Although test excavations were conducted in 1966 and 1967 by Dr. Richard Daugherty, Washington State University (WSU), it was a series of strong February 1970 winter storms that exposed the well preserved wooden artifacts and structural remains of several long houses. The Makah tribe contacted Dr. Daugherty to conduct excavations to recover the artifacts. Subsequent excavations over 11 years were conducted by archaeologists from WSU working with members of the Makah Tribe. In 1979, the Makah opened the Makah Cultural and Research Center as a museum and repository for over 55,000 artifacts recovered from the excavations.

The excavations conducted in the 1970s, using hydraulic equipment ranging from fire hoses to the fine mist spray

from garden hoses, revealing a wide variety of artifacts that provided information on daily life of the Makah, their homes, the whaling and maritime subsistence patterns, and social and religious life ways. The clay-based landslide that destroyed the long houses preserved the wooden and other botanical artifacts such as baskets, nets, mats, cordage, whaling and fishing tools, plus structural remains of the long houses. The people of Ozette lived on a variety of maritime resources, including whales, seals, halibut, salmon, and mussels and other tidal pool resources. Canoes and paddles and associated hunting tools, essential to hunt whales and seals, were part of the recovered artifacts. Comparison of artifacts between and within the long houses showed differences in social status and occupations. Some of the occupants were hunters of maritime mammals while others were hunters of land mammals.

While the material remains of the Ozette site are important, the lasting contribution of this project is the cooperation between the Makah Tribe and archaeologists who worked with the Makah to recover and preserve their cultural heritage. If you have the opportunity to visit Neah Bay and the Makah Reservation, please do so. If you have more time, take the slick-board walk hike of 4 miles from Lake Ozette to the Ozette site.

AUTUMNAL EQUINOX FIELD TRIP SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 22, 2012

We will meet at El Malpais National Conservation Area BLM Ranger Station for a tour that begins promptly at 9 a.m. Take exit 89 from I-40 west and go south on NM 117 about 9 miles. The Ranger Station is on the left. Please allow at least 1.5 hours from Albuquerque, as construction may exist on I-40. From the Ranger Station we shall stop briefly at the Sandstone Bluffs Overlook on the right, then at La Ventana Natural Arch on the left and leave some vehicles for the remainder of the tour. These facilities have toilets. Although four-wheel drive should not be necessary on the ranch roads if dry, high clearance vehicles are recommended for car pooling. From La Ventana we drive south on NM 117 to the intersection with NM 36 south (left) to mile marker 16 and a gate marked Horse Camp on the left. Follow the ranch road, bearing right, to the gate marked Fischer Cattle Co. and proceed to the ranch house.

We will meet Douglass Fischer, founding President of AAS, at the ranch house. Bring packed lunches and beverages for a midday meal. On the ranch we will travel back through time and visit: 1) a 1930s, Depression era, homestead site; 2) a volcanic wall with a view of the 10,000-acre ranch; 3) a PIII-IV pueblo with exposed architecture; and 4) the location of a pithouse village.

All stops are roadside attractions; none require hiking. Wear appropriate clothing, including funny hats and sunglasses. As it is after Labor Day, white clothing is not permitted.

KATHERINE AND DAVID MILLER DONATION

Katherine and David Miller, founding members of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society (1966), have donated copies of AAS newsletters Vol. 1 (1-2), Vol. 2 (1-12), Vol. 3 (1), Vol. VII (2), AAS Site Report on AS-1, and other documents from the early years of the society. Katherine and David worked on the excavation of AS-1, and Katherine helped edit the site report. These materials will be evaluated for inclusion in the society's permanent archive at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico.

We thank the Millers for their thoughtful donation. They may be contacted at: 3911 Mount Aladin Ave, San Diego, CA 92111, (858-571-7006), dgmandkm@sanrr5.com.

BOOK REVIEW:

Signs & Shrines – Spiritual Journeys Across New Mexico. Sharon Niederman. 2012. The Countryman Press, Woodstock, Vermont. \$19.95 (paperback).

Calling New Mexico a "place of healing," Niederman's objective for *Signs & Shrines* is a travel guide that focuses on sacred sites, festivals, retreat centers and pilgrimage routes. Each chapter covers a different route in New Mexico and offers sections entitled "Guidance" (emergency and information providers), "Discover" (museums and archaeological sites), "Recreate" (outdoors and recreational activities), "Cherish" (local crafts and shopping),

"Meander" (day trips off the beaten path, "Renew" (spas and retreats), "Nourish" (where to eat), "Respite" (where to stay), "Celebrate" (local festivals) and "On the Town" (dance, music and entertainment). So in addition to providing lists of sacred centers and experiences, the practical side of travel is also addressed.

The thirteen routes highlight sacred or spiritual centers and sometimes archaeological sites. "The Old Spanish Trail from Abiquiu to Chama" discusses Genizaros, Ghost Ranch, and the Monastery of Christ in the Desert. "Roads of the Ancestral Puebloans" focuses on Chaco Canyon, Aztec, and Salmon Ruins along with the Bisti Badlands and De-Na-Zin Wilderness. "The High Road of Pilgrims" highlights the Santuario de Chimayo with explanations of Penitentes, Crypto Jews, and Curanderismo. "The Path of Migrations from Pecos to Jemez" has a segment on the Bodhi Manda Zen Center and mentions Bandelier National Monument, Tsankawi, and Puye Cliffs. "The Santa Fe Trail from Clayton to Las Vegas" mentions the Mandala Center. "The Warriors' Spirit Way" includes the Gila Cliff Dwellings and the way to Hillsboro. "The Salt Missions Trail from Mountainair to Clovis" covers the Salinas Pueblo Missions, Blackwater Draw Archaeological Site and Museum, and explains Descansos. "The Back Road Legends from Roswell to White Oaks" covers Three Rivers Petroglyphs. "El Camino Real from Mesilla to Socorro" talks about the Dec 12 celebrations for Guadalupe and La Llorona. "Nostalgia Rules from Tucumcari to Gallup" includes museums at Acoma and Zuni and El Morro National Monument. The chapters on Albuquerque, Santa Fe, and Taos include several religious centers, Coronado Monument, Petroglyph National Monument, the New Mexico Folk Art aesthetic, Dia de los Muertos and the Matachines.

In most of the chapters, Niederman is successful in describing a visitor experience of at least one sacred site or festival and explaining how to participate. She stresses the spiritual nature of New Mexico and its people. It is not an archaeological travel guide.

--- Lou Schuyler

NMAC FALL CONFERENCE SCHEDULED FOR NOVEMBER 10 AT HIBBEN CENTER

The New Mexico Archeological Council's fall conference entitled *Chuska and Chaco: Puebloan Relationships Across the San Juan Basin* will be held at UNM's Hibben Center on Saturday November 10, 2012

A special public lecture on Thursday evening, November 8, will feature Stuart Peckham presenting "A Historic Perspective on the Chuska Valley Project." This is the project that introduced Chuskan ceramics and Chuskan communities to Southwestern archaeology

The preliminary conference schedule includes individual papers and a NMAC business meeting in the morning of November 10. On Saturday afternoon there will be more papers, and the meeting will close with a hands-on presentation/workshop of Chuskan and Chacoan ceramics from Peter McKenna and Tom Windes.

Registration for current NMAC members is \$25; non-members must complete a membership form and pay annual dues of \$20 in addition to completing the registration form and fee.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Substantial Progress in Thwarting the Sale of Illicit Antiquities

Across the country measures taken to curb the trade in looted artifacts are making it more difficult for collectors of antiquities to donate, or sell, the cultural treasures that fill their homes, display cases and storage units. Museums typically no longer want artifacts that do not have a documented history stretching back past 1970, a date set by the Association of Art Museum Directors, whose guidelines most institutions have adopted. Drawn up in 2008, the rules have been applauded by countries seeking to recover their artifacts and by archaeologists looking to study objects in their natural settings. http://www.nytimes.com/2012/07/15/arts/design/antiquity-market-grapples-with-stricter-guidelines-for-gifts.html?_r=2&ei=5070&emc=eta1. [From Southwest Archaeology Today, a service of Archaeology Southwest.]

Dr. Jeff Pappas Named New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer

It was announced in July that Governor Susana Martinez approved the appointment of Dr. Jeff Pappas to lead the

New Mexico Historic Preservation Division of the Department of Cultural Affairs. Pappas was to begin work as the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and Historic Preservation Division Director on August 20, 2012. "Dr. Pappas is exceptionally qualified," Cabinet Secretary Veronica Gonzales said in the press release. "He is extremely well versed in the history of the West. His background with the National Park Service, the Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office, and as a history instructor at Colorado State University gives him the expertise to be able to identify and protect the cultural resources that are so vital to our state, which is the mission of this important division of Cultural Affairs." <http://www.newmexicoculture.org/news/2012.07.16.hpd.director.pdf>.

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING LECTURE AND CONFERENCES

Free Public Lectures:

"Neandertals and Folks Like Us" by Dr. Fred Smith, Thursday, September 20, 7:30 PM, Anthropology Lecture Hall (Room 163) UNM campus. XXXV JAR Lecture.

"Vindija Cave: Late Neandertals in south central Europe." Dr. Fred Smith, Chair, Sociology and Anthropology, Illinois State University, Friday, September 21, 12:00, Anthropology 248, UNM campus. JAR Specialized Seminar.

"A Historic Perspective on the Chuska Valley Project" by Stuart Peckham, Thursday evening November 8, time and location to be announced.

Exhibit Opening:

"Woven Stories: Navajo Weavers in a Changing World" Friday, September 28.
5:30 PM Preview Talk with Curators and Weavers, 6:00 PM Opening Reception

Conferences:

Mogollon Conference October 4-6, 2012, Western New Mexico University, Silver City. For details see www.wnmmuseum.org/images/MogollonConference.

NMAC Fall Conference Chuska and Chaco: Puebloan Relationships Across the San Juan Basin November 10, Hibben Center. Registration and membership forms at nmacweb.org.

ASNM Annual Meeting May 3-5, 2013. Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, Albuquerque. Details to be announced; AAS volunteers needed!

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Planning: (various)
Reservations: Lou Schuyler

Committee Chairs (continued)

Refreshments: (open)

Pottery Southwest
Editor:
Contact: Arlette Miller 410-9263

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VOLUME XLVII, NO. 9

US ISSN 0002 4953

October 2012

A UNIQUELY NEW MEXICO APPROACH TO DRYLAND FARMING

Tim Maxwell, PhD

7:30 PM, Tuesday, October 16, 2012

Albuquerque Museum of Art and History

2000 Mountain Road NW

Although we tend to think of the post-Pleistocene era as a time of big game hunting, people may have been domesticating plants in North America for perhaps 12,000 years. Eventually, a growing population came to rely upon a wide variety of crops and diverse techniques for raising the same species of plant. Once exposed to new domesticated plants, however, people did not necessarily become dependent upon them. Differing environmental conditions required the development of locally adapted techniques for successfully bringing in a harvest. In the semiarid Southwest a number of approaches to subsistence farming appeared, ranging from total reliance on rainfall farming to irrigation systems. In the lower Rio Chama Valley, farmers developed a distinctive method of cultivation using stone cobbles and gravel as mulch. The rock mulch provided many advantages over other types of mulch for successfully coping with low rainfall and helped sustain some of the largest prehistoric villages in northern New Mexico.

Tim Maxwell is Director Emeritus of the Museum of New Mexico Office of Archaeological Studies. He has worked in Southwest archaeology, including northern Mexico, since 1977. He was one of the first archaeologists to closely study the rock-mulched fields of the lower Rio Chama and that research was the basis of his dissertation at the University of New Mexico. He has worked in the Casas Grandes region of northern Mexico since the mid-1990s and currently is studying prehistoric turquoise trade in northern Mexico. He has also served on the state's Cultural Properties Review Committee and is the archaeologist for the board of the American Archaeological Institute's Santa Fe Archaeological Society. **Note: There will be a field trip on Sunday November 11 to the locations discussed in the talk.**

Mark Your Calendars

A field Trip to Piedras Marcadas with Matt Schmader is scheduled for Sunday October 14, 12 to 1:30 PM. Please see *Upcoming Field Trips* on page 4 for details.

Our November meeting will be earlier than usual: on the second Tuesday, November 13, with Eric Blinman as speaker.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

September 18, 2012

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:30 PM.

The minutes of the July meeting were approved as published. There was no meeting in August.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that several activities from last year's archiving team are featured in the latest Maxwell Museum Newsletter. The current team has started on a new project for Dr. Patricia Crown that involves sorting through pottery from Pottery Mound. They will be on a break for two weeks during October.

Rock Art: Dick Harris reported that the team finished a recording project in the northern Rio Puerco Valley and after a three week break in August have now started another project at the western portion of the Rio Puerco Valley while the previous project's site data is being processed.

ASNM Annual Meeting: Laurie Dudasik provided an update from the planning committee. The meeting will be held May 3 to 5, 2013 at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center. The committee is still in need of volunteers.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

The board is currently in need of a nominating committee for next year's officers. Please contact an officer if you are interested in participating in the nominations.

International Federation of Rock Art Organizations: Marc announced that AAS members who would like to volunteer to assist as room monitors at the May 2013 IFRAO meeting in Albuquerque will get free admission.

Refreshments Chair Libby MacLeod has moved to Rhode Island and a new chair is needed. As no one had brought refreshments, the meeting ended without a social hour.

SPEAKER:

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Matthew Schmader, Superintendent of the City of Albuquerque Open Space Division and City Archaeologist. He has been the principal investigator on more than 50 research projects on sites in Central New Mexico over a span of 30 years. Recently he has been focused on research on the Contact period and the 1540-1542 Coronado expedition in the Rio Grande valley, the subject of his presentation. Dr. Schmader provided the following summary of his talk.

Respectfully submitted,

---Laurie Dudasik, Secretary

"The Peace that was Granted had not been Kept:" Coronado in the Tiguex Province, 1540-1542

Matthew F. Schmader

The 1540-1542 expedition led by Francisco Vázquez de Coronado was the first major contact between native and non-native peoples in the western United States. The Coronado *entrada* was among the largest of the land-based enterprises launched by the Spanish crown in the sixteenth century as part of their empire building in the New World. Some 375 European men-at-arms and at least 1,200 native Mexican soldiers traveled a distance of nearly 4,000 miles at a cost of approximately \$20,000,000 in hopes of finding new civilizations. They brought along over 1,000 horses and 5,000 head of livestock.

This massive undertaking had an understandably profound impact on the native populations it encountered. When it reached Zuñi Pueblo in July 1540, fighting quickly broke out and relationships between explorers and indigenous peoples were strained from an early point. Following the advice of scouting parties, the expedition moved on the Rio Grande valley near Albuquerque, New Mexico, called the Tiguex province by Coronado. His forces spent both winters of 1540-1541 and 1541-1542 at Tiguex. Because the expeditionaries came from tropical climates, they were woefully unprepared for what would be one of the coldest winters on record. Coronado was compelled to take over one of the Tiguex pueblos and to obtain food and clothing. The already tenuous relations with native peoples escalated to major hostilities, resulting in what some historians have called the "Tiguex War."

Analysis of expeditionary documents reveals a wealth of information about native responses and strategies in the face of this initial contact by outside peoples. It is clear that Pueblo peoples communicated over long distances and were aware of the expedition's advance well ahead of its arrival. Once the expedition arrived, initial Pueblo reactions were expressed in ritual or symbolic behaviors such as drawing lines in the sand or shouting. Attempts at capitulatory behavior by offering food and clothing had little desired effect. The importance of mutual trust and respect systems among the Pueblo people is highlighted by their approach to Coronado's forces. When trust was broken between the parties, it could not be regained: after Pueblo men surrendered following one fight, they were put to death in an act that permanently broke any trust. The extreme value placed on mutual respect and trust agreements by the Pueblo people indicates that it was a powerful mechanism used among local groups prior to the arrival of Coronado's expedition.

Once relations had deteriorated, the Rio Grande pueblos had little choice but to resort to a number of reactionary tactics. They abandoned some villages and consolidated into just two fortified pueblos. When Coronado did attack the remaining villages, the Pueblo people engaged in direct offensive actions such as hurling many slingstones, shooting arrows, and even hand-to-hand fighting. When the Coronado forces broke the resistance, the Rio Grande pueblos were abandoned altogether and only selectively resettled in the following decades.

Recent investigations at a major Rio Grande pueblo in the Tiguex province have uncovered evidence of several skirmishes at the site. Metal artifacts and native armaments have been found in relation to remotely sensed adobe architecture at the largest Tiguex village, named Piedras Marcadas Pueblo (Laboratory of Anthropology site 290). Remote sensing has been done in lieu of broad-scale excavation to respect the Pueblo community's concerns. Electrical resistivity has revealed the locations of several hundred ground-floor rooms arranged around a central plaza at the site. Nearly 1,000 pieces of 16th century metal have been found in the plaza and outside the central roomblock. These artifacts include wrought-iron nails, scraps of copper alloy, lead blobs, bits of chainmail, and personal items such as copper clothing lace tips (aglets), buckles, lead musket balls, and copper crossbow arrow points called "boltheads."

Such artifacts are quite rare in the archaeological record and very few Coronado sites are known. Significantly, the artifacts and spatial patterning reflect the events described in the Coronado documents. In particular, documents refer to conflicts that occurred at several different Pueblo villages. This artifact assemblage represents a critical moment in time of the first contact between native peoples of the Rio Grande valley and the explorers sent by the largest empire in the world in 1540. The events that unfolded, and the native response to them, set the stage for the next 60 years of Spanish exploration, eventual colonization of *la Nueva México*, and ultimately, the Pueblo Revolt.

TREASURER'S MIDTERM REPORT

Bank of the West

Cash on Hand: \$6,429.45

Dudley King Fund: \$750

Operations: \$5,679.45

Certificates of Deposit

- a. 276-000-275013: Balance (6/30/2012) = \$3,999.40
- b. 276-000-275021: Balance (6/30/2012) = \$2,999.55
- c. 276-000-275039: Balance (6/30/2012) = \$2,000.00
- d. 276-000-275047: Balance (6/30/2012) = \$2,000.00
- e. 276-000-275054: Balance (6/30/2012) = \$2,000.00

UPCOMING FIELD TRIPS OCTOBER 14 AND NOVEMBER 11

As a follow-up to his talk on September 18, City of Albuquerque Open Space Superintendent and City Archaeologist Matt Schmader will lead a tour of Piedras Marcadas Pueblo (see the summary above) on Sunday October 14 at noon. We will meet in the parking lot of the City Open Space Visitor Center located at 6500 Coors NW (north of Montano). Note that the Visitor Center is closed for remodeling and there will be no facilities available. The tour is expected to run from 12:00 to 1:30 and involves only easy walking.

Tim Maxwell's October 16 talk will be followed by a field trip on Sunday November 11 to locations discussed in the lecture. We'll first visit some of the rock-mulched fields near Sapawe on Bureau of Land Management land, then drive to and walk over to the huge, important site of Sapawe on State Trust land, and visit the "world shrine" on U.S. Forest Service land on the drive out. All three of these venues have easy access and are easily walked, though there is a short elevation gain of about 50 feet at the world shrine.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Laboratory of Anthropology Library to Hold Huge Book Sale October 27-28

Allison Colborne, Librarian of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Laboratory of Anthropology, has announced a book sale to be held Saturday and Sunday, October 27 and 28 in the Laboratory building at 708 Camino Lejo, Santa Fe. Entrance fee for the Early Bird sale Saturday 10-1 is \$10, for Saturday afternoon, \$1. No entrance fee for Sunday 10-4. "There are books for every reading taste and interest and every price point. I've priced the books to sell, even the collectable books are priced below market," Colborne says. Some 8,000 to 10,000 books on every topic will be offered.

Featured is material from the estate of Samuel Larcombe (1941-2010), a member of the first graduating class of St. John's College Santa Fe campus, longtime resident of Santa Fe, scholar, local historian, collector, and raconteur. Among the over 135 moving boxes of material are rare and first edition books, chapbooks, and ephemera including an exceptional collection of finely printed first limited edition small press literary and poetry books, chapbooks, and Goreyana (first limited edition signed by Edward Gorey). Notable also are Larcombe's collection of material on the 1960s Beat Generation and Counter-culture movements, the Federal Writers' Project/Works Progress Administration, fine arts and fine art and documentary photography, New Mexico, Spanish Colonial history and art, Central America, and much more. Many additional personal libraries and collections as well as some artwork received from the greater Santa Fe community of renowned anthropologists, archaeologists and local luminaries have been donated since 2009 and are included in the sale. Remarkably, nearly all the materials featured this year are in Near Fine to As New condition.

The funds raised from the 18th LOA Library Book Sale will be used to underwrite the comprehensive update and move of the existing 1992 library database to a web accessible system in addition to supporting all the programs, operations and collections acquisitions of this renowned library (established 1932). Museum Hill Cafe will give a 10% discount to book sale attendees who purchase a full meal on the days of the book sale. For more information, visit indianartsandculture.org/booksale or call 505-476-1264.

Chimney Rock Declared a National Monument

President Obama exercised his authority under the Antiquities Act of 1906 to designate a new national monument at to provide one of the country's most important archaeological sites with the highest level of federal protection. The Chimney Rock Archaeological Area, in the San Juan National Forest in Colorado, became the Chimney Rock National Monument. The designation ensures that the site will receive the caliber of stewardship commensurate with its great importance in the history of the continent. Ceremonies were held in Colorado and Washington, D.C. to mark the occasion.

The 4,726-acre site was built by the Chacoan people more than 1000 years ago. The Great House Pueblo was likely used as an observatory for the summer solstice sunrise, and the rising of the moon between the twin spires

of Chimney Rock during the Major Lunar Standstill, which occurs every 18.61 years. The area remains of great cultural and spiritual importance for numerous Pueblos and tribes in the Southwest.

In his Proclamation accompanying the designation, the President delegated oversight of the Monument to the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Forest Service, and called upon the Secretary to prepare a management plan within three years. The plan will provide for "protection and interpretation of the scientific and historic objects" of the Monument, "consistent with their protection." It will also "protect and preserve access by tribal members for traditional cultural, spiritual, and food and medicine gathering purposes."

The creation of the Monument is the culmination of a long-standing effort by numerous preservation groups to better protect the Chimney Rock site. Legislation to establish the monument through congressional designation was introduced in the House of Representatives by Scott Tipton (R-CO), and in the Senate by Michael Bennet (D-CO) and Mark Udall (D-CO). A broad coalition of preservation organizations, including the Society for American Archaeology, supported both versions. The House bill, H.R. 2621, was passed by that chamber in May of this year. You can read the Presidential Proclamation at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/the-press-office/2012/09/21/presidential-proclamation-establishment-chimney-rock-national-monument>. [from the Society for American Archaeology's Government Affairs Update.]

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING LECTURE AND CONFERENCES

Free Public Lectures:

"A Historic Perspective on the Chuska Valley Project" by Stuart Peckham, Thursday evening November 8, 7-9 PM, Hibben 105, UNM campus.

Book Sale:

Museum of Indian Arts and Culture Laboratory of Anthropology Library. Saturday and Sunday, October 27 and 28. Fees on Saturday, \$10 10-1, \$1 1-4. Sunday free. <indianartsandculture.org/booksale>.

Conferences:

NMAC Fall Conference *Chuska and Chaco: Puebloan Relationships Across the San Juan Basin* November 10, Hibben Center. Registration and membership forms at nmacweb.org.

ASNM Annual Meeting May 3-5, 2013. Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, Albuquerque. Details to be announced; AAS volunteers needed!

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

P. O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

www.abqarchaeology.org

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2012 Officers, Directors and Committee Chairs

Officers

President: Marc Thompson 508-9847
Vice Presidents:
Gretchen Obenauf 821-9412
Carol Condie 265-4529
Secretary: Laurie Dudasik 710-6826
Treasurer: Ray Shortridge 604-3908

Directors:

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Standing Committee Chairs

Membership: (open)
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Field Trips:
Planning: (various)
Reservations: Lou Schuyler

Committee Chairs (continued)

Refreshments: (open)

Pottery Southwest

Editor:
Contact: Arlette Miller 410-9263

Webmaster

Mark Rosenblum 866-0300

NOTE: CORRECTED VERSION - SORRY FOR
INCONVENIENCE - LOU SCHUYLER



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLVII, NO. 10

US ISSN 0002 4953

November 2012

THE CONCEPT OF PROTO-KERESAN IN THE NORTHERN SOUTHWEST

Eric Blinman, PhD

7:30 PM, Tuesday, November 13, 2012

Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

Modern Pueblo people speak multiple languages and reflect tremendous cultural diversity. And yet, after more than a century of archaeological and anthropological study, we seem to be no closer to consensus about the archaeological histories that lead to this discretely partitioned ethnographic present. Worse yet, when Dr. Scott Ortman revisits questions of large scale culture history by proposing that Mesa Verde = Tewa, I and some other archaeologists bristle and object that his model doesn't fit our perception of the archaeological record. But in good faith it's up to us to do more than criticize, and in this spirit I outline and argue for an alternative model of deep Puebloan culture history that defines discrete and parallel trajectories for proto-Tanoan and especially proto-Keresan populations. Instead of being too complex to understand, the culture histories of Pueblo peoples may actually be relatively simple, including the mysteries of Chaco and the modern geographic configuration of Pueblo languages.

Dr. Blinman is the Director of the Museum of New Mexico's Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS), a division of the Department of Cultural Affairs. His immersion in Southwestern culture history began in 1979 on the Dolores Archaeological Program in southwestern Colorado, and he joined the Museum of New Mexico in 1988. He is a ceramicist, yucca fiber artist, and archaeomagnetic dating specialist; he has dabbled in human responses to past climate change; and he has participated in a variety of cultural affiliation studies across the greater Southwest. He is part of OAS's award-winning education outreach program, recognized this past year for the second time by the Society for American Archaeology.

Mark Your Calendars

Tim Maxwell will lead an all-day field trip on Sunday November 11 to Chama Valley locations discussed last month's lecture. Details on page 2.

Note that our November meeting is earlier than usual: on the second Tuesday, November 13.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

October 16, 2012

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:30 PM.

The minutes of the September meeting were approved as published.

Several guests were in attendance for the evening's lecture.

OFFICER REPORTS:

Vice President Carol Condie brought copies of the latest issue of *American Archaeology*, a magazine published by The Archaeological Conservancy. The Conservancy works towards raising funds to purchase archaeological sites for their ensured protection, research, and management.

Treasurer Ray Shortridge reported that the society is in good fiscal standing. He is now accepting membership applications and dues for 2013.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that the recent Pottery Mound sorting project has been terminated for the time being after satisfactory results were presented to Dr. Patricia Crown. The team has now begun work on collections from Yunque. The plan is to complete the repackaging and archiving for this project before the holidays. The archiving committee meets every Wednesday and has extended an invitation to the membership for anyone interested in volunteering.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Field Trip: Tim Maxwell has generously offered to lead interested members to the gravel-mulched fields near Sapawe, to Sapawe itself, and to the "world shrine" site on Sunday, November 11. The field trip will be an all-day event with "easy" walking. Gretchen Obenauf passed a signup sheet.

Refreshments: Helen Crotty brought refreshments for the evening; the society is still in need of a volunteer to coordinate refreshments for the coming year.

Craig Hudson: Elaine Hudson has been researching her father, Craig C. Hudson's, involvement with AAS in the early 1970s. If any member knew Mr. Hudson, please contact Marc.

SPEAKER:

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Dr. Tim Maxwell, Emeritus Director of the Museum of New Mexico's Office of Archaeological Studies, who will provide a summary of his talk for the December newsletter.

Respectfully submitted,

---Laurie Dudasik, Secretary

NOVEMBER 11 FIELD TRIP TO GRAVEL GARDENS AND SAPAWE

Tim Maxwell will lead an all-day field trip to the Chama Valley on Sunday November 11. We'll first visit some of the rock-mulched fields near Sapawe, then drive to and walk over to the huge, important site of Sapawe and visit the "world shrine" on the drive out. All three of these venues have easy access and are easily walked, though there is a short elevation gain of about 50 feet at the world shrine.

This field trip is for members only--but it's not too late to join! Sign up for the field trip by e-mailing Gretchen Obenauf at senter.obenauf@att.net or by calling her at 220-0022. We'll meet at the BLM office in Albuquerque at 435 Montano Rd NE (just west of Bob Turner Ford) at 7:45 to arrange carpools. Anyone wanting to meet us in Santa Fe needs to be at De Vargas Mall before 9:00 and needs to notify Gretchen that they will meet us there.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

New Curation Facility Opens in Santa Fe. State archaeologists and some of the artifacts — from chipped stone and pottery to blankets and human remains — they have collected over almost a century are soon to be reunited in a new building west of Santa Fe. The 34,000-square-foot, single-story, modern-looking, energy- and water-efficient building will house the 33 New Mexico Archaeological Studies employees as well as 10 million artifacts held by the state Museum of Indian Arts and Culture. [From *Southwest Archaeology Today*, a service of Archaeology Southwest.]

The Center for New Mexico Archaeology held an open house in the new building October 20. For more details about the building and collections, a brief history of the Office of Archaeological Studies, and comments from OAS staff, see <http://www.santafenewmexican.com/Local%20News/101512archaeology#.UISBJ8VUWHd>

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING LECTURE AND CONFERENCES

Free Public Lectures:

"A Historic Perspective on the Chuska Valley Project" by Stuart Peckham, Thursday evening November 8, 7-9 PM, Hibben 105, UNM campus.

Free Public Event:

Navajo Rug Auction Saturday, November 17, Prairie Star Restaurant, 11 AM viewing, 1 PM auction. Proceeds benefit the Navajo weavers and the Maxwell Museum. Information at 277-1400.

Conferences:

NMAC Fall Conference Chuska and Chaco: Puebloan Relationships Across the San Juan Basin November 10, Hibben Center. Registration and membership forms at nmacweb.org.

ASNM Annual Meeting May 3-5, 2013. Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, Albuquerque. Details to be announced; AAS volunteers needed!

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Committee Chairs (continued)

Refreshments: (open)

Pottery Southwest

Editor:

Contact: Arlette Miller 410-9263

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THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLVII, NO. 11

US ISSN 0002 4953

December 2012

ANNUAL HOLIDAY MEETING AND POTLUCK

6:30 PM, Tuesday, December 18, 2012
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

Please bring your favorite appetizers or dessert; doors open and setup starts at 6 PM. Beverages, utensils, and plates are provided. The meeting will be in the Events Room off the main lobby, which has no kitchen facilities; please bring "finger food" ready to serve. After appetizers, we will have our business meeting and program. Desserts will follow the meeting. The main item of business is the election of officers.

2012 ALBUQUERQUE BLM TEAM'S ROCK ART REVIEW

Carol Chamberland

Now completing four years of rock art recording on BLM lands, the Albuquerque-based volunteer team has been ranging far and wide to record sites for the Rio Puerco, Socorro and Farmington field offices. Carol Chamberland has headed up the team since 2009, and Dick Harris has transitioned into the lead role in 2012. This season archaeologist John Schelberg has been pressed into service to document non-rock art archaeological features found along the way. This program will highlight some of the variety and beauty discovered in the process.

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERVANCY TOUR OF THE LOWER MISSISSIPPI VALLEY AND THE ARCHAIC EARTHWORKS SITES AT WATSON BRAKE AND POVERTY POINT

Helen Crotty

The tour was titled "Peoples of the Lower Mississippi Valley" and included a few ante-bellum plantation homes and such well-known towns and Civil War sites as Natchez and Vicksburg along with an early French Colonial trading post, but the tour's real attraction were the historic and prehistoric archaeological sites with mounds. The talk will focus on the Middle Archaic (c.3500 BC), Watson Brake site, and the Late Archaic (begun c.1700 BC) Poverty Point earthworks, named for a plantation that occupied the place in historic times. Watson Brake, with its seven mounds arranged in a circle, is the earliest known extensive mound site in North America; and Poverty Point, a huge complex with six mounds and six unique concentric semicircular rings three-quarters of a mile wide in their greatest diameter, was the largest earthworks site in the Western Hemisphere for its time.

(continued on next page)

Note: Dues for 2013 are now payable. Please fill out the attached renewal form and mail it with your check or you can bring both to the December meeting.

December Program, Continued

Carol Chamberland is an Albuquerque artist who learned rock art recording on the AAS Galisteo Basin Project in 2005. She worked with BLM Archeologist Gretchen Obenauf in 2009 to create a project for recording rock art on BLM land. Carol retired as project leader this year but remains a member of the 11-person crew under Dick Harris. As the BLM team continued to discover non-rock-art archaeological features, Carol suggested to Gretchen that an archaeologist would be helpful to the project. Gretchen drafted AAS member and retired Army Corps of Engineers Archeologist **John Schelberg** to join the team. John's professional experience includes work at Chaco Canyon and the Cochiti Dam project. John and Carol go into the field to document the various archeological features discovered during the BLM crew's past four years of rock art recording. They expect to stay busy for years to come.

Helen Crotty has been a member of AAS since 1982, when she and her husband Jay moved to New Mexico from California. She has been an ASNM member since 1977, when they first attended the ASNM Rock Art Field School in Chaco Canyon. Later, she assisted Jay in directing the Field School from 1987 until 1995. Helen holds BA, MA, and PhD degrees in Art History from the University of California, Los Angeles, and wrote her dissertation on Anasazi Pueblo IV kiva murals. She first heard about Poverty Point when advised to study up on it for her comprehensive exam. She continues research on the Pottery Mound murals as a Hibben Center volunteer and edits the AAS and ASNM newsletters—and visits interesting archaeological sites whenever she can.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

November 13, 2012

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:30 PM.

The minutes of the October meeting were approved as published.

Several guests were in attendance for the evening's lecture.

OFFICER REPORTS:

A 2011 newsletter was mistakenly sent out to those members that receive a printed copy in the mail. This was corrected with sufficient time prior to the evening's meeting.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that their next project will involve 430 boxes from the Sapawe collection. The work will begin in January after a holiday hiatus.

Rock Art: Dick Harris announced that the group completed recording of one provenience at a site in the Farmington Office region and recording of another provenience has begun. They also scouted three other areas nearby in search of future projects. Two of these did contain rock art and will be considered for future recording. Carol Chamberland reported that when archaeological remains are discovered, their coordinates are captured with a GPS unit. She and John Schelberg then follow up and submit reports to the BLM.

Pottery Southwest: Hayward Franklin reported that there are several people who have taken interest in the revival of this publication. The last publication date was Fall 2010. The committee spearheading this revival would like to see it conducted as a team effort, but they are in need of a managing editor. Any expertise web-publishing or editing would be appreciated.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Gretchen Obenauf announced that Kate Moore, a new member, has agreed to coordinate the refreshments for the monthly meetings.

Gretchen also noted that details of rescheduling the postponed Sapawe field trip will be issued at a later date.

Marc reported that the current officers and Board members (President Marc Thompson, Vice-Presidents Carol Condie and Gretchen Obenauf, Secretary Laurie Dudasik, Treasurer Ray Shortridge, Past President Ann Carson,

and Director at Large Helen Crotty) and are willing to serve for another year in their current positions. There were no further nominations from the floor, but anyone interested in serving as a Board member is urged to contact Marc.

Marc announced that the Board has decided that student membership fees will be waived on a trial basis for the year of 2013. Next year's membership dues can be submitted to Ray Shortridge at the December meeting.

SPEAKER:

Carol Condie introduced the speaker, Eric Blinman, Director of the Museum of New Mexico's Office of Archaeological Studies, a division of the Department of Cultural Affairs, who provided the following synopsis of his talk.

Respectfully submitted, ---Laurie Dudasik, Secretary

The Concept of Proto-Keresan in the Northern Southwest: Big Picture Culture History and the "Anasazi"—Eric Blinman,

After more than 100 years of archaeological, ethnological, and linguistic research in the Southwest, we seem to be no closer to an accepted culture history for the diversity of Pueblo peoples. Scott Ortman's recent proposition (2010) that Tewa peoples are the consequence of a mass migration from the Mesa Verde region, is popular but is inconsistent with a large amount of archaeological evidence (Boyer et al. 2010). Arguing against the MV=Tewa idea has encouraged me to look at alternative models for what might have been. The ideas I present here are not new, certainly nothing I should be credited with, other than perhaps by taking on the mantle of giving them a public voice at the present time.

At European colonization, Pueblo peoples spoke at least nine languages from at least four language families. At the threshold of pottery (circa AD 400), at least six languages were spoken from the same four families, and the distinctiveness of the four families (Hopi, Zuni, Keresan, and Kiowa-Tanoan) extends far back into the Archaic period. Despite popular perception, cultural variety is also great, with dramatic differences in kinship and social organization across Pueblo communities. In contrast, archaeological syntheses are expressed in terms of only Anasazi and Mogollon, the latter encompassing territories that open up the possibility of even more languages and cultural complexity.

Some cultural institutions are shared across Pueblo communities. John Ware and I (2000) explored the structure of this sharing, and it conforms to a point-origin-and-diffusion model. An implication is that at the time of the great migrations (circa AD 1300), the major ethnolinguistic groups (perhaps six or seven at that time) had distinct suites of social institutions that were then exchanged. This contrasts with the traditional interpretation derived from Fred Eggan's model (1950) asserting that Pueblo cultural variety was a post-migration and post-colonization divergence from a common pre-migration social form. Eggan had come to this conclusion while under the influence of Erik Reed's 1940s syntheses of Puebloan archaeology that equated Mesa Verde with Tewa. Fred Wendorf and Reed (1955) later retracted that model, but despite that correction, Eggan's reconstruction was never revisited. Acceptance of Eggan's reconstruction has resulted in archaeological histories that need not account for the development of modern Pueblo cultural diversity.

The result is a muddle in which archaeologists have been comfortable with a generic concept of Ancestral Puebloan. Even with the mandate of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, archaeologists have been reluctant to develop distinct culture histories for the major Pueblo groups. Explanations include Eggan's disruptive thresholds of the migration and colonization periods, the idea that interconnections are too complex to be traced with archaeological evidence, and the concept that everyone is descendant and that distinct culture histories would be exclusionary.

Ortman's proposal defining Mesa Verde as ancestral to Tewa should be a welcome exception, but I and others aren't convinced. Proposed complementarity of Mesa Verde and the Northern Rio Grande population fails; material culture style (pottery and architecture) is not carried along the migration

route; the independent Developmental history of the Northern Rio Grande is ignored; and the model requires a cultural boundary between the Mesa Verde region and the southern San Juan Basin, a boundary that purposeful work by Gwinn Vivian (1990) and others has failed to find. Also, Mesa Verde site unit intrusions have been defined as far south as Cañada Alamosa in central New Mexico, but they are absent in the Northern Rio Grande.

So, if Mesa Verde is not Tewa, what alternative might there be? I (and others before me) propose that the regions of the southern and northern San Juan Basins are the homeland of proto-Keresan peoples, beginning at least by Basketmaker III and possibly with the advent of Western Basketmaker II (Matson 2006). Unity of BM III architectural style (including ceremonial features), pottery technology, pottery style, and exchange networks characterizes the Four Corners region from west of the Chinle Wash to the Rio Puerco of the east, and from south of I-40 to the Dolores River in Colorado. The BM III region remains fully coherent and integrated through Pueblo I and eventually encloses the Chaco system. This perspective changes the nuance of Chaco, defining it as the centralized expression of a proto-Keresan religious system rather than as a multi-ethnic phenomenon. This view still accommodates leadership, great houses that reflect competition and cooperation by far flung communities, periodic gatherings, Mesoamerican influence, and audience participation by non-Keresan communities.

Homogeneity in Four Corners culture was maintained until the climate-induced decentralization of the Chaco system in the mid-12th century. Balkanization then begins, most clearly reflected in divergent pottery styles (e.g., Mesa Verde, Kayenta, Little Colorado, and Southern Cibola) and experimentation in religious practice and architecture. Communities began to move in response to drought, concentrating in the San Juan River Valley and the Montezuma Valley, to name two localities. Some Southern San Juan Basin populations moved toward the Rio Grande via the Rio Puerco of the east and the Rio Jemez (Moore 2008). By the late 12th century, Keresan people were moving onto the southern Pajarito Plateau at the same time as the northern Pajarito Plateau was being occupied by Tewa Basin communities seeking moisture at higher elevations. Through the 13th century, probably augmented by more Southern San Juan Basin peoples, Keresan communities crossed the Rio Grande and penetrated up the Santa Fe River and into the western Galisteo Basin (other peoples were moving into the Galisteo Basin from other directions).

Mesa Verde communities were increasing in population through the 1260s (Varien et al. 2007), until the final northern abandonment in the 1280s (conflict preceding abandonment decreased the number of potential refugees [Kuckelman 2010]). Refugees moving as communities maintained their identity as site unit intrusions, while others appear to have blended into and augmented communities that had migrated from the Southern San Juan Basin two-to-five generations before. Whereas we have yet to find Mesa Verde site unit intrusions in the Northern Rio Grande, we do have hints of individual potters who continued San Juan techniques and styles.

This model also accounts for origins of the Northern Tiwa. The expansion of Keresan communities across the Rio Grande around AD 1200 (Post 2012:116) displaces pre-existing communities at the time threshold that linguists expect that northern and southern Tiwa communities separated. Taos oral tradition describes conflict between northern and southern peoples in the Taos Valley, with the southern peoples prevailing (Boyer 2008). The conflict was resolved with an agreement to live together and to speak Tiwa. This history fits with Ortman's study of Tanoan language cognates in which he notes a high frequency of Tewa words in Northern Tiwa, a frequency more consistent with population incorporation than loans between adjacent populations.

Finally, an obstacle to the Mesa Verde=Tewa model is the hypothetical geographic homeland for the proto-Tiwa/Tewa speech community before AD 900. Ortman's cognate study of Kiowa-Tanoan languages (which I believe is brilliant!) places the divergence of the Tiwa and Tewa speech communities from a common population at about AD 900. If the Mesa Verde=Tewa model were accurate, there would need to be evidence of an AD 900 movement of people from the middle Rio

Grande to the Mesa Verde region or vice versa. Without such evidence, we revert to a model of in situ development of Tewa. Sedentary agricultural settlements are only common in the greater Tewa Basin after AD 900, spreading into the Taos Valley in the 11th century. Increasing population created a self-sustaining community structure, isolated by La Bajada from the diverging Tiwa speech community to the south. Tewa was only in indirect contact with the Chacoan system, compared with the much closer contact between Chaco and the Tiwa speech community (also supported by Ortman's cognate study).

This model of Puebloan history equates the Four Corners "Anasazi" with formative proto-Keresan culture. Hopi cultural development takes place to the west of their present location, Zuni to the south, Kiowa (Fremont) to the north, and Towa-Tewa-Tiwa in a large arc from the northeast to the southeast. Tanoan differentiation has generally occurred in situ, with Keresan Basketmaker III communities isolating the proto-Towa speech community in the upper San Juan River region. In the Rio Grande, the Tewa language begins to differentiate from the proto-Tiwa/Tewa population when self-sustaining agricultural communities are established above La Bajada, including the Taos Valley. When migrating Keresan population displaces Tiwa communities, some Tiwa move to the Taos Valley, and conflict and fusion result in the differentiation of Northern from Southern Tiwa. This proposal is a model only, supported by circumstantial evidence that has yet to be tested in its details and especially at the boundaries between the cultural groups. It has been built to fit the data as I now understand it, I think it is more internally coherent than other models, but I will be surprised if it survives without major editing over the next decade.

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(Because of the length of Eric Blinman's synopsis, which we felt should be published in full, Tim Maxwell's summary of his October talk will be held over for the January Newsletter.)

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AAS 2012-2013 MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN DECEMBER

The Membership Directory has been updated to include contact information for all AAS members as of December 2012. It will be mailed to print newsletter subscribers and sent as an attachment for download to email members.

"LIFE ALONG THE RIO GRANDE" IS THEME OF 2013 ANNUAL MEETING MAY 3-5

"Life Along the Rio Grande" will be the theme of the 2013 ASNM Annual Meeting on May 3-5 at the Indian Pueblo Culture Center in Albuquerque. The evening program on Friday will give special recognition to Kit Sargeant, a former ASNM member and experienced archaeologist. Kit and her husband, Arnold, moved to New Mexico in the mid-1970s and bought a house in the North Valley. Little did they realize that it sat upon an archaeological site that included a pueblo as well as an Archaic Period component. They soon learned as they remodeled and built a few additional amenities on their property. These discoveries led to excavation of the Chamisal Site in which a number of ASNM members participated. Kit also conducted a survey of neighboring North Valley sites, and excavated at the Spanish Colonial Los Ranchos Plaza, as well. It is due to her work that we have learned so much about the earlier inhabitants of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque.

Since Kit's untimely death in 2001, colleagues have volunteered to analyze and prepare reports on her research. The final report on the Chamisal Site is nearing completion under the leadership of Alex Kurota. He and his associates have agreed to present some of their exciting results to us in a mini-symposium during the morning sessions on May 4. Our Bandelier Lecture that evening will be given by Dr. Matt Schmader, Albuquerque City Archaeologist, who will focus on the Rio Grande to broaden our perspective of the fascinating story of the prehistory of this city. Don't miss this special event – save these dates.

Forms for registration and the call for papers and posters will be available in January.

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING CONFERENCES

ASNM Annual Meeting "Life Along the Rio Grande" May 3-5, 2013. Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, Albuquerque; AAS volunteers needed!

Pecos Conference 2013 will be held in Flagstaff in August, exact dates to be announced.

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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(Federal law prohibits disclosing members' contact information to anyone outside of the organization.)

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

☐ Greeters (name tags & guest signup at meetings); ☐ Membership (keep track of membership lists and send renewal notices and/or ☐ 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 archival work); ☐ Rock Art Recording; ☐ Board of Directors

☐ Other (describe on back)

Return to Treasurer, Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Post Office Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87194