

THE
Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Newsletter

VOLUME XLIX NO. 1

US ISSN 0002 4953

January 2014

LA CAÑADA ALAMOSA AS A FRONTIER

Karl W. Laumbach

7:30 PM, Tuesday, January 21, 2014
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

The archaeological evidence indicates that, for over 700 years, La Cañada Alamosa was a prehistoric melting pot between Pueblo groups with distinctive ceramic and architectural styles. Located in the extreme southwestern corner of Socorro County, the investigated archaeological sites are located on an ecotone between major environmental zones. During the historic period the Hispanic village of Cañada Alamosa (now Monticello) was a lone outpost intruding into Apache country.

What constitutes a frontier? How many different kinds of frontiers are there? Was La Cañada Alamosa a frontier? If so, then what kind of a frontier was it and what happened when different groups made contact? Karl Laumbach will use archaeological and historical data recovered during the 15 years of research at Cañada Alamosa to provide answers to these questions.

Raised on a northeastern New Mexico ranch located between Springer and Cimarron, Karl Laumbach has pursued an archaeological career in southern New Mexico since 1974. A graduate of New Mexico State University, he directed projects for the NMSU contract archaeology program for nine years before joining Human Systems Research, Inc. (HSR) in 1983. After serving as Executive Director of that organization for 10 years, he is now an Associate Director and Principal Investigator for HSR. His research interests are varied, including historical research in his native northeastern New Mexico, the Pueblo archaeology of southern New Mexico, and the history and archaeology of the Apache. Fascinated with the history of south-central New Mexico, Karl has been involved in recording sites and collecting history of that area for the last 30 years. His interaction with private landowners has been integral in the preservation of numerous archaeological sites. Another major effort has been the Cañada Alamosa Project, a research program that explores the last 4000 years of human occupation and environmental change in the Rio Alamosa drainage of Socorro and Sierra Counties.

Note: Dues for 2014 are now payable. If you have not already done so, please fill out the attached renewal form and mail it with your check or you can bring both to the January meeting.

MORE ABOUT JANUARY SPEAKER KARL LAUMBACH

Active in public education, Karl has co-authored a curriculum for New Mexico school teachers entitled "Capture the Past", published by Eastern New Mexico University. Another publication is "Hembrillo: An Apache Battlefield of the Victorio War" available through Human Systems Research. Karl was a gubernatorial appointment on the Cultural Properties Review Committee for the State of New Mexico from 1997 to 2003, serving as both vice-chairman and chairman as well as chairman for the archaeological subcommittee. Active in the history of Sierra County, he has been affiliated with the board of directors for the Sierra County Historical Society and Geronimo Springs Museum since 1992. In January of 2002, he was inducted into the Dona Ana Historical Society's Hall of Fame "for his outstanding contributions to the history and culture of the Mesilla Valley." Karl lives and works in Las Cruces, New Mexico with his wife Toni, Chief Curator and Deputy Director of the New Mexico Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum, and their son Kristopher.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

December 17, 2013

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:12 PM, following the 6:30 delicious finger food potluck holiday buffet.

Many guests introduced themselves; they included members of Tom Windes's work group!

The minutes of the November meeting were approved as published.

OFFICER REPORTS:

Vice-President Gretchen Obenauf reminded everyone of the opportunity to renew their membership; forms were available.

Newsletter Editor Helen Crotty thanked her crew of Mark, Carol, and Lou for their help in getting out the newsletter. Helen and Tom Obenauf also received applause for their work!

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that her crew is on leave this month. They are about half finished with the Sapawe boxes, but the group is now facing a "really confused mess."

Rock Art: The crew has been stymied by horrible weather. Carol Chamberland reported they are focusing on a new paperwork format for their reporting. She also reported that there were lots of people interested in the Rock Art display at the Meet the Experts Day at the Natural History Museum.

NEW BUSINESS:

Laurie Dudasik reported that she has set up a Facebook page for the Albuquerque Archaeological Society and encouraged members to "like" it. It's also a place to find pictures of various outings including the Mimbres field trip.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Joan Mathien reported on the Elizabeth M. Garrett Endowed Scholarship for Women in Science. Betty Garrett, a past President of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society, died in 1994. A few years later, a number of her friends and colleagues established a scholarship fund at Western Michigan University in Kalamazoo, where Betty earned her B.A. and Ph.D. degrees. Each year, the interest on the fund has provided scholarships for junior, senior, or graduate female students in the Department of Geosciences who are maintaining a 3.0 GPA or higher and are pursuing a career in science or teaching of science. As of June 30, 2013, a total of \$16,350 was collected and placed in an endowment fund that currently has a value of \$18,207. During the 2012-13 year two students,

Catherine Brooks and Emily Temple, were awarded \$424.50 each. As the fund continues to grow, it will assist those like Betty who had a passion for education and sharing knowledge with others.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS:

Ann Carson announced the slate of officers for 2014: Marc Thompson for reelection as President; Gretchen Obenauf and Carol Condie for reelection to the shared office of Vice President; Joanne Magolis for Secretary, replacing Laurie Dudasik; and John Guth, Treasurer, replacing Ray Shortridge.

Lou Schulyer moved that the slate be accepted; the motion was seconded; and the vote was unanimous.

SPEAKERS:

Vice President Gretchen Obenauf introduced the speakers. AAS member Tom Windes reported on his archaeological work this past year collecting samples for dendrochronology in Beef Basin on public lands next to Canyonlands in Southeast Utah. He investigated homesteads, Navajo sites, and Puebloan Pueblo III sites, including three-story towers.

John and Rudi Roney, also long-time AAS, reported on a recent trip to Greece, where they visited the islands of Crete, Paros, and Santorini. Their talk featured a selection of Rudi's photographs from the trip.

The meeting adjourned at 8:06 PM, and the evening concluded with the continuation of the holiday potluck buffet, featuring at this point, delicious desserts!

Respectfully submitted,

Judy Fair-Spaulling, Acting Secretary

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Cheryl L. Wase Memorial Scholarship for the Study of Archaeology to benefit New Mexico Women Undergraduates in Anthropology/Archaeology. On December 31, 2013, the Society for American Archaeology (SAA) received \$1,603,833.46 from the estate of J. Francy Wase to establish the Cheryl L. Wase Memorial Scholarship for the Study of Archaeology. The scholarships will be awarded to women who are New Mexico residents pursuing a Bachelor's degree in anthropology with an emphasis in archaeology.

The bequest represents the largest gift ever made to SAA. In time, SAA will provide details as to who is eligible, how to apply, and what is covered. For now, however, it is time to celebrate a life too short, and a mother's wish to honor her daughter.

Cheryl L. Wase was born June 12, 1951, in New Jersey and died in Albuquerque at the end of December 2004. She received her BA in Anthropology and English from Rutgers University in 1973 and an MA in Anthropology from Columbia University in 1975; she began course work toward a Ph.D at the University of New Mexico in the early 1980s, but left without completing her degree.

Although she was raised and educated in the Northeast, it was only when she came to New Mexico in the mid-1970s to work for Cynthia Irwin-Williams that Cheryl found the "home of her heart" as she put it. She lived and worked for the rest of her life in the high desert of northwestern New Mexico. She worked at various times for the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the State of New Mexico's Historic Preservation Division, and a variety of public and private sector cultural resource management organizations. [Excerpted from an SAA announcement.]

Annenberg Foundation Purchases and Plans to Repatriate Hopi and Apache Sacred Objects. The Annenberg Foundation has revealed that it was an anonymous bidder who paid \$530,000 for 24 Native American artifacts that were being sold at a controversial auction in Paris December 15. The Los Angeles-based charitable organization headed by Wallis Annenberg said that it will return the artifacts to the Hopi Nation and to the San Carlos Apache tribe. <http://lat.ms/1j9EPYk> - Los Angeles Times [Adapted from Southwest Archaeology Today, a service of Archaeology Southwest.]

Larry Turk Named Superintendent for Chaco Culture National Historical Park and Aztec Ruins National Monument. Larry Turk, Aztec Ruins National Monument superintendent since 2011, recently doubled his duties. Turk, a 14-year veteran of the National Park Service, was named the new superintendent of Chaco Culture National Historical Park December 14. Since last January, Turk served as interim Chaco superintendent, which gave him nearly a year of practice dividing his time between the two parks, both designated as World Heritage sites in 1987. <http://bit.ly/1dfWaHG> - Farmington Daily Times. [Adapted from Archaeology Southwest Today.]

Oldest Known Footprints in North America. A hunter-gatherer who trekked through a desert oasis a hundred centuries ago left the continent's most lasting impression: the oldest known human footprints in North America. There are only two of them — one left and one right — but the ancient traveler's path through mineral-rich sediment in the Chihuahuan Desert allowed them to become enshrined in stone, and now dated, some 10,500 years later. <http://bit.ly/1kMZSLV> - Western Digs. [From Archaeology Southwest Today.]

Mari King's new address. For members who knew Mari King when she lived in Albuquerque, she would enjoy hearing from you at Sunrise #219, 11889 Skyline Boulevard, Oakland, CA 94619.

CALENDAR CHECK

Conferences

Archaeoastronomy in the American Southwest "Charting a Formal Methodology for Cultural Astronomy Research." June 6-8, 2014, at the Marston Exploration Theater of the School of Earth and Space Exploration, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.

Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting "Mimbres Connections—Then and Now." April 11-13, 2014, at the Murray Hotel, Silver City, New Mexico. Call for Papers and Vendors. For more information, see <https://sites.google.com/site/grantcountyarchaeologysociety/qcas-calendar/asnm-annual-meeting>.

Pecos Conference 2014. August date TBA. Blanding, Utah.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

www.abqarchaeology.org

Annual Dues: For emailed Newsletter: Student no charge (provide copy of current ID); Basic \$25; Sustaining \$35+. Print Newsletter by First Class Mail: Basic \$30; Sustaining \$40. Institutions/Libraries: \$10 for print Newsletter by First Class Mail, emailed Newsletter at no charge.

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THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLII NO. 2

US ISSN 0002 4953

February 2014

ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON PUEBLO LANDSCAPES: STEPS TOWARD AN ARCHAEOLOGY OF BLESSING PLACES AND PILGRIMAGE PATHWAYS

Kurt F. Anschuetz

**7:30 PM, Tuesday, February 18, 2014
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW**

Building upon established foundations of a long history of anthropological study of Pueblo ritual and shrines, archaeologists are increasingly able to recognize the material traces of blessing places and pilgrimage pathways in Ancestral and early Historic Pueblo cultural landscapes. The information being compiled possesses the potential to contribute substantially to the scope and content of archaeological understandings of Pueblo history and culture.

My remarks will consist of three parts. First, I examine some of the "big ideas" that Pueblo people have shared with outsiders about their cultural landscapes. I discuss how shrines and pilgrimage pathways are landscape features upon which people depend for maintaining the cultural-historical relationships between their respective communities and traditional homelands.

Second, I offer an illustrated discussion of archaeological traces of Pueblo blessing features and waypoints along pilgrimage pathways identified in the Tewa Basin of north-central New Mexico in recent years. These cultural properties include basalt boulders with pecked and ground cupules, grooved boulders, incised cobbles, circular and semi-circular rock rings, and petroglyphs. They commonly occur in association with the basin's great pueblos whose major occupations date between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries. These features are also hallmarks in the development and elaboration of the distinctive Tewa cultural identity documented by cultural anthropologists over the past century.

In the final part, I introduce a series of likely pilgrimage features that I recently happened upon on Albuquerque's West Mesa. These features include ground slicks on basalt outcrops, petroglyphs, and basalt boulders with naturally occurring gas bubbles that exhibit grinding. Positioned along a seasonal watercourse, which links one of the mesa's well-known geological windows with the Rio Grande, these features might represent material traces of one of the "spirit pathways" to which area Pueblo community members have referred in commentaries about their relationships with the West Mesa landscape in general and lands within the Petroglyph National Monument in particular.

Note: Dues for 2014 are now payable. If you have not already done so, please fill out the attached renewal form and mail it with your check or you can bring both to the February meeting.

MORE ABOUT FEBRUARY SPEAKER KURT ANSCHUETZ

Kurt Anschuetz (MA, University of New Mexico 1984; PhD, University of Michigan 1998) is Program Director of Rio del Oso Anthropological Services, LLC. He is also a cofounder, past Program Director, and current Board Member of the Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes, a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization that provides anthropological and archaeological assistance to diverse traditional and historical communities in New Mexico.

Kurt's work over the past two decades has focused on the identification and evaluation of Ancestral and early Historic Period Pueblo agricultural systems and cultural landscapes in north-central and west-central New Mexico. He is engaged in long-term projects documenting the histories of occupation by Pueblo populations and their agricultural water management strategies and practices in the Tewa Basin north of Santa Fe and the Western Keres Culture Province between roughly A.D. 1200 and 1700. Kurt is also providing technical assistance to several of New Mexico's Pueblos in their efforts to protect and maintain their age-old landscape relationships with features and resources culturally and historically important to their people.

Kurt served as the principal investigator in cultural landscape studies of the Petroglyph National Monument, the Valles Caldera National Preserve,* and El Rancho de las Golondrinas Living History Museum. In partnership with the U.S. Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, he has recently completed an examination of the varied and meaningful relationships that residents of the area's Native American, Hispanic, and Anglo-American communities maintain with the Jemez Mountains.

*You can download a free electronic copy of the VCNP publication, *More Than a Scenic Mountain Landscape: Valles Caldera National Preserve Land Use History*, by Kurt F. Anschuetz and Thomas Merlan, Technical Report RMRS-GTR-196, USDA, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, Fort Collins, CO, 2007 [<http://www.treesearch.fs.fed.us/pubs/28337>]. In Chapter 9 of this publication, which is titled *Valles Caldera National Preserve as a Multi-Layered Ethnographic Landscape*, Kurt discusses in detail some of the big Pueblo landscape ideas that he will introduce during his presentation.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

January 21, 2014

The meeting was called to order by President Marc Thompson at 7:30 pm.

Several visitors were present, and they introduced themselves to the group. They were invited to join the members for refreshment provided by Diane Courtney after the meeting.

Members were reminded that it is time to pay dues.

The minutes of the December 2013 meeting were accepted as published in the newsletter.

OFFICER REPORTS:

Treasurer: John Guth reported on the financial status of the society. Our resources add up to about \$21,000. Dues and expenses are in balance. A donation of \$250 has been given to Karen Armstrong to buy storage boxes for the archiving crew at the Maxwell museum.

Archiving: Karen Armstrong stated that she planned to hold the \$250 donation until Target has a sale on the boxes. The archiving crew has been on break since December, but is starting work again January 22. The crew is currently working on the site of Sapawe. This huge site was excavated between 1963 and 1969. The material from these excavations has been sitting in paper bags and cardboard boxes ever since. The crew is placing the material in plastic bags and boxes for storage and is creating a record so that researchers will be able to access the information. Over 2000 lines of data have been recorded. Data sheets from 1975 were recently located and now must be melded with current data entries.

Rock Art: Dick Harris then reported on the activities of the group. Since the weather has cooperated in the past month, the group has been able to go to the field again. They searched for some rock art in the Rio Puerco Valley, but found that their path to the rock art was on a slippery, snow covered ledge. They decided to return later in the

year when the snow had melted. On their next outings, they recorded the rock art from a small site and explored the terrain to find the shortest route to another site. Dick Harris also discussed the new format for rock art reports submitted to ARMS for archiving. The new format involves a team approach to reporting. The rock art group is now part way through preparing their first report using the new format.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Nancy Woodworth announced that Marc Thompson would be giving a presentation on stone tools at the Tijeras Pueblo Interpretive Center on Saturday, January 25 at 10 am. There would also be a reception to introduce him as the new consultant on museum management for the Friends of Tijeras Pueblo.

SPEAKERS:

Marc Thompson then introduced Karl Laumbach, who provided the following synopsis of his talk.

Respectfully submitted,

Joanne Magalis, Secretary

LA CAÑADA ALAMOSA AS A FRONTIER

Karl Laumbach, Human Systems Research, Inc.

The lecture reviewed the results of 13 years of research in the Rio Alamosa drainage which begins in southwestern Socorro County and ends by flowing into the Rio Grande in northern Sierra County. The stream is fed by warm springs brought to the surface by the faulting of the west side of the Rio Grande rift and provides a steady stream of perennial water down the canyon.

Although Herbert Yeo and other early-day archaeologists had recorded some sites in the canyon, a 1991 NPS-funded reconnaissance by Karl Laumbach, Steve Lekson, and David Kirkpatrick revealed a number of previously unrecorded sites on a ranch immediately downstream from the warm spring, including the 450-room pueblo now known as the Victorio Site.

Most of the sites were in private ownership and were held in an estate. Realizing the importance of the sites and their vulnerable position, Laumbach worked with land managers and realtors in the hope of finding protective ownership. That goal was realized when Dennis and Trudy O'Toole purchased the property in 1998. Dr. O'Toole, a historian with a career at Colonial Williamsburg and the Strawberry Banke Museum in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, was fascinated by the deep history reflected by the sites. The O'Tooles asked Laumbach and Human Systems Research to enter into a partnership with their newly created Cañada Alamosa Institute to explore the archaeological potential.

Data from survey suggested that that, for over 700 years, La Cañada Alamosa was a prehistoric melting pot between pueblo groups with distinctive ceramic and architectural styles. Located on an ecotone between major environmental zones, the prehistoric inhabitants had access to a wide range of resources. Accordingly, Laumbach's research design focused on Cañada Alamosa as a frontier between distinct areas of ceramic production and distribution. The bulk of the field work was conducted by volunteers from Earthwatch Institute. Additional field support came from Phil Shelley at Eastern New Mexico University and Stephen Lekson from the University of Colorado at Boulder. Toni Laumbach, curator from the New Mexico Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum oversaw the ceramic analysis. The project has resulted in six Master's theses.

Laumbach reviewed the various definitions and types of frontiers that have been discussed in the archaeological literature including broad movements across a relatively unpopulated area, frontiers between established centers, frontiers between bands of mobile hunter-gatherers, and frontiers created by migration streams. He then described the archaeological sequence of Cañada Alamosa from the pithouse occupation in the 700s through the last pueblo occupation in the 1400s. The sequence is derived from 13 seasons of excavation that tested four sites located in an area where the canyon opens up and provides open areas of arable land.

Excavation of portions of four pithouses on the Victorio Site yielded ceramic assemblages of Mogollon Red-on-brown (southern) and San Marcial Black-on-white, aka White Mound B/W (northern). The utility ceramics are southern (San Francisco Red, Alma Plain and Alma Neckbanded). One of the pithouses has a ramp entrance that was remodeled as a ventilator. An archaeomagnetic date from a burned pithouse came in at A.D. 730-750.

Laumbach suggests that the pithouse village was the center for a seasonal round that made contact with northern groups on the Rio Salado, 60 miles to the north, simulating the type of frontier that occurs between bands of mobile hunter-gatherers. The pithouse era includes a later period dated by the presence of Mimbres Boldface B/W (southern) and Kiatuthlana B/W (northern). Actual pithouses from the later period were not found, and the ceramic assemblages were found in the upper fill of the earlier pit houses.

The area was not heavily populated during the tenth century, with only one small room block and a few sherds of Mimbres Transitional B/W (southern) and Red Mesa B/W (northern) found during the course of either survey or excavation.

The population of the valley increased during the eleventh century. Laumbach suggests that this was due to a century of increased precipitation and the resultant population increase in the Mimbres Valley. The precipitation allowed the excess Mimbres population to expand into more marginal farming areas and that included the Cañada Alamosa. The Mimbres period sites consist of small pueblos usually built in jacal style, although masonry rooms are also present. Ceramics include the full suite of Mimbres Classic B/W, Mimbres Corrugated and Mimbres Red Washed. Sites are scattered up and down the canyon near areas with the soil to support small farming plots. Mimbres components were excavated at both the Montoya Site and the Victorio Site.

A common trade ware on the eleventh century Mimbres sites is Socorro B/W, produced 60 miles to the north on the Rio Salado. The Socorro Phase population on the Rio Salado is thought to be a result of the Pueblo II expansion to marginal farming areas that occurred concurrently with the Mimbres expansion. Laumbach made the point that the Socorro Phase and Mimbres Phase populations were on the frontier between two distinct centers of ceramic production and that the interaction likely resulted in intermarriage as well as exchange of ceramics.

Drought in the early twelfth century became gradually worse, with particularly bad years between A.D. 1130 and A.D. 1135. As the Cañada Alamosa, unlike the Rio Salado, had a steady stream of water, Laumbach suggests that several Socorro Phase groups moved in next to their Mimbres Phase neighbors along the Rio Alamosa. Four Socorro Phase masonry pueblos have been identified on survey and one, the Kelly Canyon Site, has been tested. Excavations at this site, built in linear room blocks with a kiva to the east, yielded convincing numbers of Socorro B/W and its accompanying corrugated wares, Los Lunas Smudged and Pitoche Rubbed Ribbed. This terminal Pueblo II movement resulted in a further mixing of populations with very different ceramic traditions. The Socorro Phase sites are scattered up and down the canyon between the Mimbres sites with an occasional intrusive Socorro room block within a Mimbres site.

By A.D. 1200, the scattered Mimbres and Socorro Phase pueblos were abandoned. Laumbach hypothesizes that the mixed population aggregated on or near the Victorio Site. Construction at that site during the 1200s resulted in the construction of more than 400 rooms. Some of the rooms are built in the jacal forms that dominated the earlier Mimbres sites and others are of true masonry construction that is found on the Socorro Phase sites. As both Mimbres and Socorro ceramic production had ceased in their core areas by A.D. 1200 or before, the aggregated population at the Victorio Site began to acquire their ceramics from the north and west resulting in small but consistent assemblages of Tularosa B/W and St. Johns Polychrome. A thorough geological survey of the upper canyon by Virginia McLemore and extensive neutron activation analyses of both clay and ceramic samples by Jeff Ferguson make it clear that few painted ceramics were produced in the canyon, including the 450-room Victorio Site. Laumbach's interpretation is that the aggregation of two frontier communities resulted in a new identity and relationship with populations to the north and west that is characterized archaeologically as Tularosa Phase.

Steve Lekson and the University of Colorado were significant collaborators in the Cañada Alamosa Project. In 1986 Lekson suggested that migrants from the Four Corners/Mesa Verde area had intruded deep into Mogollon territory in the Black Range. Laumbach's initial season (1999) included a day of testing on the Pinnacle Site, a terraced community laboriously built on a rocky uplift that juts into the streambed of the Rio Alamosa. The ceramic assemblage analyzed by Toni Laumbach contained copious amounts of carbon paint ware similar to McElmo B/W. Lekson joined the project and directed six seasons of work at Pinnacle Ruin with a CU field school and/or graduate students. Excavations revealed stratified deposits that chronicled a carbon paint community dating from the mid to the late 1200s and a post-A.D. 1300 glaze period occupation. Radiocarbon dates and diagnostic ceramics indicated that the migrants co-existed with their Tularosa Phase neighbors at the Victorio Site for at least a short time in the latter half of the century. Both communities were abandoned by A.D. 1300 and Pinnacle Ruin was reoccupied

sometime in the fourteenth century. Laumbach points to carbon paint sites discussed by John Roney on the Rio Puerco (including Prieta Vista Ruin excavated by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society and excavations at Gallinas Springs Pueblo west of Magdalena) as documenting a migration stream from the San Juan culture area that created a linear frontier as it intruded into new territory. Unlike the Socorro-Mimbres populations, the carbon paint-Tularosa Phase communities didn't mingle based on the lack of exchange of their primary painted ceramics.

In conclusion Laumbach pointed to Montoya Butte which rises 600 feet above the valley floor and recalled that an Apache historian had commented that it must have had an Apache name but that the name had been lost. Given the level of interaction that can be archaeologically documented in the Cañada Alamosa, Laumbach believes that the butte had many names in many languages and that Cañada Alamosa was indeed a frontier zone of interaction.

UPCOMING FIELD TRIPS RELATED TO BLESSING PLACES AND PILGRIMAGE PATHWAYS

The February talk by Kurt Anschutz is the first of three opportunities through which members of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society can learn about Ancestral Pueblo landscapes in New Mexico and experience their archaeological traces first-hand. The second event for Society members will be a field trip later this spring (TBA) to Tsankawi—which Anschutz half-jokingly describes as the epitome of Tewa cultural landscape—in Bandelier National Monument. Participants will learn to recognize some of the striking, but usually unheeded and poorly understood, blessing features that surround and provide context to this pueblo's well-known house mound, cavate rooms, and deeply worn pathways. Anschutz is currently developing the third offering in collaboration with Matthew F. Schmader, Superintendent of the Open Space Division, Parks and Recreation Department, City of Albuquerque. Their goal is to design a workshop in which participants apply the lessons learned during the presentation and the Tsankawi field trip to document blessing features associated with a likely pilgrimage pathway observed on Albuquerque's West Mesa.

JUNE MEETING OF AAS MOVED TO FOURTH TUESDAY, JUNE 24

Due to another event scheduled by the Albuquerque Museum on our usual meeting night, our June meeting will be held on Tuesday, June 24. We will be announcing this change regularly until then. Please mark you calendar.

CALENDAR CHECK

Free Lectures

"Are Modern Environments Bad to the Bone?" by Maureen Devlin, University of Michigan, 4 pm Thursday, February 13 at UNM's Hibben Center 105. Reception to follow. UNM Department of Anthropology Colloquium Series.

"A Pueblo Ceramic Artist in China" by Clarence Cruz, 7:30 pm Thursday, March 13, UNM's Maxwell Museum Gallery.

Conferences

Archaeoastronomy in the American Southwest "Charting a Formal Methodology for Cultural Astronomy Research." June 6-8, 2014, at the Marston Exploration Theater of the School of Earth and Space Exploration, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.

Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting "Mimbres Connections—Then and Now." April 11-13, 2014, at the Murray Hotel, Silver City, New Mexico. Call for Papers and Vendors. For more information, see <https://sites.google.com/site/grantcountyarchaeologysociety/qcas-calendar/asnm-annual-meeting>.

Pecos Conference 2014. August date TBA. Blanding, Utah.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

www.abqarchaeology.org

Annual Dues: For emailed Newsletter: Student no charge (provide copy of current ID); Basic \$25; Sustaining \$35+. Print Newsletter by First Class Mail: Basic \$30; Sustaining \$40. Institutions/Libraries: \$10 for print Newsletter by First Class Mail, emailed Newsletter at no charge.

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THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLIX NO. 2

US ISSN 0002 4953

March 2014

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO CABEZA DE VACA?

Baker H. Morrow, FASLA

7:30 PM, Tuesday, March 18, 2014
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

Cabeza de Vaca is one of the most beloved explorers of the Southwest, wandering through southern New Mexico in the late 1520s or early 1530s as he became the first European to walk across North America. His memoir of the trek, the *Chronicle of the Narvaez Expedition*, is also the founding work of American literature, translated by Fanny Bandelier and others many times and widely read to this day. But what became of Cabeza de Vaca once his epic ten-year journey was finished?

In 1540, King Carlos I appointed the great explorer as the second governor of his new La Plata province, comprising Paraguay and parts of modern-day Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina, and Cabeza de Vaca left Europe to continue his explorations and service to the Crown in South America.

The discoverer of Iguazu Falls, Cabeza de Vaca was the only Spaniard of the Age of Discovery to serve in an official capacity (treasurer of the Narvaez Expedition to Florida, governor of the Rio de la Plata in Paraguay) in both North and South America. He was famous for treating the Indians fairly. His South American tales of the naked tribesmen of the rain forests who tie their earlobes behind their heads as they go off to war, of vampire bats who nibble horses' noses and the folds of skin between people's toes, and of the powdered horn of a unicorn that he uses to ward off arsenic poisoning are the stuff of his legendary account of governorship and exploration, the *Comentarios*. First published in 1555, Cabeza de Vaca's memoir, newly translated by Baker H. Morrow as *The South American Expeditions, 1540-1545*, is now available in the first complete English version of this classic account of the New World in nearly 500 years. It serves as the basis for an answer to the question, Whatever happened to Cabeza de Vaca?

Baker H. Morrow, FASLA, has been a principal of Morrow Reardon Wilkinson Miller, Ltd., Landscape Architects, for the past 41 years. His office has earned over 125 design awards and citations since 1980. The Journal Center and the Big I in Albuquerque are among the notable projects of his office, as well as Zuhl Library at NMSU and the renovations of Santa Fe Plaza and downtown Eunice and Artesia, New Mexico.

Note: Dues for 2014 are now payable. If you have not already done so, please fill out the attached renewal form and mail it with your check—or you can bring both to the March meeting. Members who have not renewed by March 31 will no longer receive newsletters and will not be listed in the Membership Directory.

MORE ABOUT MARCH SPEAKER BAKER MORROW

Mr. Morrow is the founder of the Master of Landscape Architecture Program at UNM's School of Architecture and Planning, where he currently serves as the University's first Professor of Practice. A third-generation New Mexican, he is the author of *Best Plants for New Mexico Gardens and Landscapes* and the co-editor of *Canyon Gardens: The Ancient Pueblo Landscapes of the American Southwest*. His most recent book is Cabeza de Vaca's *The South American Expeditions, 1540-1545*, for which he was the translator.

In 2001, Mr. Morrow became the first native New Mexican to be elected a Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects. He was the recipient of the Stewart Udall Cultural Landscape Preservation Award from the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance in 2008, and the Zia Award of the UNM Alumni Association in 2012 for distinguished professional achievement.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

February 18, 2014

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 pm by Marc Thompson, president. Visitors were recognized and welcomed and invited to share in refreshments after the meeting. Refreshments were provided by Karen Armstrong.

The minutes of the January meeting were approved as published in the newsletter.

OLD BUSINESS:

The AAS Board has unanimously agreed that Pottery Southwest should be revived in an electronic format. Patricia Lee is in charge of organizing an editorial board for Pottery Southwest and supervising the publication of the journal. It has not been decided how often the journal will come out. Carol Condie introduced Dolores Sundt, the Executive Secretary of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. Her late husband, Bill, was the founder of Pottery Southwest and should be recognized for this contribution to AAS.

OFFICER REPORTS:

Treasurer John Guth reported on the society's financial status. We have about \$20,000 in the bank. Our income and expenditures are in balance. The society currently has 101 members for 2014.

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that the archiving crew is working on the site of Sapawe. There is still much material to be processed. The easier parts of the project have been done, and now the crew is facing more difficult, mixed materials.

Rock Art: Carol Chamberland reported that the rock art crew had been out in the field that very day. They revisited a site that had been recorded 5 years ago. They were checking out the archaeoastronomy of the site. It was said to be a really good site; unfortunately, the location cannot be revealed.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Vice President Gretchen Obenauf announced that there would be a field trip to the site of Tsankawi in Bandelier National Monument. The trip can be scheduled for either March 22 and 23 or the following weekend, March 29-30. It was suggested that we try for an earlier date, so we can go the next week if we have to cancel due to weather. A signup sheet would be available in the lobby after the meeting.

SPEAKER:

Gretchen Obenauf introduced our speaker for the evening, Kurt Anschuetz, Program Director of Rio del Oso Anthropological Services, who provided the following synopsis of his talk.

Respectfully submitted,

Joanne Magalis, Secretary

ANTHROPOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVES ON PUEBLO LANDSCAPES: STEPS TOWARD AN ARCHAEOLOGY OF BLESSING PLACES AND PILGRIMAGE PATHWAYS

Kurt F. Anschuetz, PhD, RPA

Pueblo ritual and blessing features have been a focus of cultural anthropologists since the late nineteenth century. Archaeologists, especially those working in the Tewa Basin in collaboration with Native communities, are increasingly incorporating the identification, documentation, and evaluation of ancestral Pueblo blessing features in their studies. From the archaeologists' perspective, this work possesses the potential to contribute to broadening our collective understanding of the development and elaboration of increasingly distinctive cultural community identities between the thirteenth and seventeenth centuries throughout the Pueblo World. For Tribal communities, this archaeological research is proving useful to their interests in demonstrating the spatial extent—and the cultural-historical continuities—within the cultural landscapes in which their forebears harvested water for growing crops, collected plants and minerals, and hunted game animals for their material livelihood. The archaeological traces of blessing features also relate to how Native communities came to understand their place in the cosmos and their obligations to sustain physical and spiritual relationships with the land and its resources. That is, the people did not just make their living through economic activity; blessing features are a key part of the communities' cultural-historical landscape in how their people traditionally have earned their living.

With these understandings in mind, Tribal communities are applying this archaeological information in support of specific land and water claims, as well as their age-old—and still-living—affiliations with their traditional homelands. They also apply the proceeds of these archaeological studies to renew their appreciation of the resourcefulness and wisdom of their ancestors in creating and sustaining their respective community's senses of time, place, and identity in the face of manifold vectors of change within their homeland landscape.

The discussion consisted of three parts, drawing principally from ethnographic and archaeological material compiled for the Tewa Basin by cultural anthropologists, archaeologists, and Native speakers and authors. I opened my remarks for the first section by defining *landscape* as the interaction of nature and culture (after Zube 1994; also see Anschuetz 2007a). I then observed that the inventory of the Tewa Basin's 100 largest late prehispanic and early historic period (ca. A.D. 1250/1300-1700) villages represent anywhere between 35,000 and 38,000 rooms (Anschuetz 2007b). Given the area's natural environment and its agricultural productivity, I think that architecture alone is a decidedly poor estimator of late prehispanic Tewa population. I feel that it is reasonable to suggest, therefore, that certain culturally-informed factors must have contributed to formation of the fascinating landscape patterns that archaeologists see today. Having said this, I turned to the topic of Pueblo ideation and how the people have traditionally view their place in their cognized landscape.

Ethnographic research among the various Pueblo communities across the northern Southwest shows that Pueblo people comprehend the substance of corn, the souls of humans, the spirit of the supernatural beings who inhabit the Underworld, and the clouds to be composed of the same essence: water. At the center of these ideas is an understanding that Pueblos share in common with many other communities across the globe: water is life (Anschuetz 2013).

Pueblo world view further rests on a coherent system of belief about how water mediates between the natural and supernatural worlds of the cosmos through repeating transformations in form and power in perpetual movement. In this metaphorical ebb and flow of energies, water is not simply a material resource and time is not a linear sequence. Rather, water and time are components in a process of becoming based on the renewal of supernatural associations.

Pueblo ethnography, especially in the form of contributions shared by Tewa community members themselves, shows that the big idea of water is life is perceived and experienced in their everyday living. Moreover, people's thoughts and actions are characteristically organized with reference to five interrelated landscape themes—breath, emergence, center/periphery, connectedness, and movement (see Anschuetz 2007a).

Oral traditions illustrate the primacy of movement in Tewa world views. As noted by Tito Naranjo and Rina Swentzell, "[M]ovement is the revered element of life" (1989:261). Tessie Naranjo adds, "Movement, clouds, wind and rain are one. Movement must be emulated by the people" (1995:248). In the Tewa people's accounts of their history, people remember that their ancestors "did not settle in one place for a long time, but rather emulated the movement of the seasons, winds, clouds, and life cycles by moving frequently" (Swentzell 1993:145).

Pueblo oral traditions commonly refer to rest and renewal when referring to population movement, houses, agricultural land, and foraging and collecting areas. These ideas coincide neatly with the concept of fallow cycles for hunting and gathering territories, as well as agricultural land. The idea that the Pueblos would leave a locality to allow it to "rest and

renew" (its fertility) carries the implication that the people will return to this location in the future. These principles, in turn, challenge the appropriateness of the common archaeological idea of abandonment.

The second part of my presentation consisted of an illustrated survey of the many different kinds of the Pueblo blessing features that Richard Ford (2013), Samuel Duwe (2011), Severin Fowles (2004), Scott Ortman (2009), James Snead (2008), and I (Anschuetz 1998) have examined in our respective studies of Tewa landscapes. As Ford (2013) observes, some are portable and temporary, while others are immovable and permanent. The features I considered, and their common spatial contexts, include:

- Boulders with pecked and ground cupules
- Boulders with deep, oblong facets
- Semi-circular, circular, and key-hole-shaped cobble structures, including the distinctive "World Quarter" shrines that are distinctive and unique features of the prehispanic Tewa landscape
- Petroglyphs
- Ground slicks
- Pecked and ground sinuous lines or channels in bedrock
- Incised cobbles
- Ash piles
- Constructed water catchments
- Pathways, trails, and "rain roads"

Notably, any item imbued with the life energies of the ancestors, ranging in size from individual artifacts to 2,000-room pueblos, such as Sapawe near El Rito, are sacred elements of the Pueblo landscape. Archaeologists are increasingly recognizing the existence of blessing features, such as single and groups of cupule boulders, on the tops of the mounds of old adobe roomblocks in the Tewa Basin.

Ethnography also teaches archaeologists that the Pueblo ritual landscape is further characterized by a variety of blessing features that often (but not always) lack discernable physical modifications. Often viewed as portals of communication with the Spirit Beings who reside in the Underworld and sometimes possess references to the cardinal directions in developing the landscape theme of center/periphery, they include:

- Boulders and rock formations
- Mesas and hills
- Bedrock cisterns (kinds of water catchments)
- Springs
- Caves
- Lakes
- Mountains

Although these landscape elements are not usually recognizable as such to the archaeologist, they are important cultural resources to the people of the affiliated communities because they characteristically define essential organizational contexts for the people and their activities as they *earn* their living in their landscape. More comprehensive archaeological understandings of the Pueblo World, therefore, require the incorporation of anthropological approaches in our study of the surviving materials traces we find across Pueblo landscapes today.

An outline of the general model follows (after Ortiz 1969; Swentzell 1990; see also Anschuetz 2007b). A Pueblo community embraces the center of all centers, the "middle place" in the village's plaza or its oldest plaza if it has multiple plazas). The village itself is the domain of women, and the community's edge is defined by blessing features constructed on the ash piles that surround the roomblocks. Fields and plant gathering areas predominate among the valleys and hills in the middle reaches of a community's landscape, which are defined by hills or mesas of cardinal direction. This middle area is the shared domain of women and men where much of the community's economic activity takes place. The mixed domain of everyday living in the valleys and hills give way to hunting tracts, the principle domain of men, in the mountain foothills. As one ascends the slopes of the mountains of cardinal direction, the spiritual power inherent in the landscape increases correspondingly. Secular individuals do not enter this terrain; instead, the summits of the sacred cardinal mountains, which are the essential counterparts of community center, are the domain of ritual leaders who are keepers of some of their respective community's most privileged traditional cultural knowledge and are able to interact with the place's great power in communication with the Spiritual Beings.

The final part of the presentation introduced two archaeological examples of pilgrimage pathways. One is in the Rio del Oso Valley in the Jemez Mountains between Espanola and Abiquiú; the other is along the Middle Fork of the Boca Negra Arroyo on Albuquerque's West Mesa. Both pathways involve the movement of people and their blessings along watercourses between community centers in nearby valley bottoms and sacred portals of communication with the Spiritual

Beings. For the people of Ohkay Owingeh, the Rio del Oso represents an umbilicus that unites them in fundamental relationship with Tsikumu, their Mountain of the West. While it currently is not known which of the Ancestral Rio Grande Pueblo communities might have followed the Middle Fork across the West Mesa, available ethnographic information (Anschuetz et al. 2002) suggests that this arroyo was one of the threads that links the mesa's volcanoes and geological windows with the Rio Grande, the Sandia Mountains farther east, and Mount Taylor to the west.

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FIELD TRIP TO TSANKAWI PUEBLO MARCH 22 OR 23

Plans are being finalized for a field trip to Tsankawi in Bandelier National Monument on the weekend of March 22-23, exact day to be announced. A date on the following weekend, March 29-30 will be scheduled if the trip on the previous weekend has to be canceled because of inclement weather. A signup sheet would be available in the lobby after the March meeting.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

By the time Columbus arrived in the New World in 1492, bottle gourds had already conquered much of the globe. After evolving in Africa, one species, *Lagenaria siceraria*, made a break for East Asia around 11,000 years ago and eventually took up residence in Polynesia, China, Peru and beyond, earning the title of most widely distributed pre-Columbian domesticated plant. The gourds have been supremely useful, too—not so much for nutrition (they taste bitter) but, when dried, as containers, medical and musical instruments, even decorative birdhouses. Despite their ubiquity, though, they have their secrets.

Archaeological evidence shows that ancient peoples living in Florida and Mexico began using them at least 10,000 years ago. Yet how they got to the Americas remained unknown. Now scientists think they have an answer—and in the process may have resolved puzzling inconsistencies in earlier research. Previously, researchers speculated that the gourds floated here from Africa, although they had no way to prove it. In 2005, a team of scientists challenged that notion. They analyzed short fragments of DNA taken from living and archaeological bottle gourds in 2005 had found that ancient North American specimens shared more in common with Asian than with African gourds, so perhaps the colonizers who crossed the Bering land bridge more than 10,000 years ago took gourd seeds with them. But that did not explain how the bottle gourd, a plant that prefers tropical climates, could have survived such harsh winters. Moreover, ancient American seeds more closely resemble the fatter, oddly shaped African seeds than the thinner, more symmetrical Asian ones.

A new study in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* reports that researchers used a relatively new method of genetic analysis called high-throughput sequencing to answer these questions. The founding bottle gourds did not come from Asia after all, it seems, but instead traveled to the Americas directly from Africa. "The technology has come an incredibly long way since the 2005 study, so now we can look at this question in a lot more detail," said the lead author, Logan Kistler, a postdoctoral fellow in anthropological genomics at Penn State.

To recreate the plant's family tree, the researchers isolated DNA taken from modern bottle gourds around the world and ancient ones found at nine archaeological sites throughout the Americas. The pre-Columbian artifacts from the New World, they found, were linked directly to African relatives. This means the gourds floated to the Americas on their own. To double-check this conclusion, the team created a computer model of Atlantic Ocean currents. Simulations confirmed that a bottle gourd traveling from West Africa could make it to North or South America in nine months, on average. Once there, given the right conditions, the seeds could very likely take root. The diversity of New World gourd populations suggests that there were several successful oceanic crossings throughout history.

Some mysteries remain, however. Scientists are not sure how the gourds managed to spread from New World shores across entire continents, or why wild bottle gourds no longer grow in the Americas. Dr. Kistler and his colleagues hypothesize that large animals might have spread the gourds' seeds, and when those animals later went extinct, the wild bottle gourds did the same. Changing climate could also have played a role. Further detailed studies will probably be the only way to really answer the question. Analyzing bottle gourds from archaeological sites elsewhere in the world could help fill in those details, as could examining genetic material found in the cells' nuclei.

"At this point, I think we can say we're confident that bottle gourds did travel from Africa, but that certainly isn't the end of the story for the species," Dr. Kistler said. "There's always more to learn." [excerpted the *New York Times*: http://www.nytimes.com/2014/02/25/science/out-of-their-gourds-came-ours.html?emc=edit_tnt_20140224&intemail0=yj]

CALENDAR CHECK

[NOTE THAT THE AAS JUNE MEETING HAS BEEN CHANGED FROM JUNE 17 TO JUNE 24]

Free Lectures

"Unique Pictographs of Central Baja" by Milford Fletcher, 6:30 pm, Tuesday March 11, Friends of Tijeras Pueblo, Tijeras Ranger Station.

"A Pueblo Ceramic Artist in China" by Clarence Cruz, 7:30 pm Thursday, March 13, UNM's Maxwell Museum Gallery.

Conferences

50th Annual Symposium of the Southwestern Federation of Archaeological Societies, sponsored by the Panhandle Archeological Society at the Panhandle-Plains Historical Museum in Canyon, Texas, May 2-4. Contact Paul Katz at katzes-PRIAM@msn.com.

Archaeoastronomy in the American Southwest "Charting a Formal Methodology for Cultural Astronomy Research." June 6-8, 2014, at the Marston Exploration Theater of the School of Earth and Space Exploration, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.

Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting "Mimbres Connections—Then and Now." April 11-13, 2014, at the Murray Hotel, Silver City, New Mexico. Call for Papers and Vendors. More information at <https://sites.google.com/site/grantcountyarchaeologysociety/qcas-calendar/asnm-annual-meeting>.

Pecos Conference 2014. August date TBA. Blanding, Utah.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

www.abqarchaeology.org

Annual Dues: For emailed Newsletter: Student no charge (provide copy of current ID); Basic \$25; Sustaining \$35+. Print Newsletter by First Class Mail: Basic \$30; Sustaining \$40. Institutions/Libraries: \$10 for print Newsletter by First Class Mail, emailed Newsletter at no charge.

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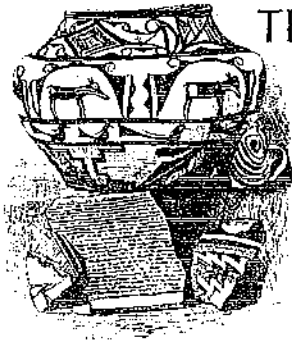
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THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLIX NO. 4

US ISSN 0002 4953

April 2014

MAKING ARCHAEOLOGY PUBLIC: 50 YEARS OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT AND THE MAP PROJECT

Lynne Sebastian

7:30 PM, Tuesday April 15, 2014
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

Our April meeting will be a change of pace, in that attendees will be participants as well as observers. The 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) will be celebrated in 2016. Lynne Sebastian will tell us about a nationwide effort to showcase, for the public, some of the remarkable things we have learned about life in the past as a result of 50 years of archaeology carried out under the requirements of the NHPA. Lynne has asked for our help in selecting the topic for New Mexico's contribution to this national project. She will present five possible scenarios for the New Mexico contribution and ask the audience to discuss these possibilities and ultimately vote on which topic they would most like to see developed.

Lynne Sebastian is a Historic Preservation Advisor with the SRI Foundation, a nonprofit organization dedicated to advancing historic preservation through education, training, technical assistance, and research. She also holds an adjunct associate professorship in the Department of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico, where she received her Ph.D. in 1988. She worked for the Office of Contract Archeology at the University from 1981-1987, then for the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Division from 1987-1999. During her tenure with HPD, Dr. Sebastian served as Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer, State Archaeologist, and State Historic Preservation Officer. She has received several national historic preservation awards, including the Government Award from the American Cultural Resources Association and the McGimsey-Davis Distinguished Service Award from the Register of Professional Archaeologists. She is a past President of both the Society for American Archaeology and the Register of Professional Archaeologists. Her most recent book is entitled *Archaeology and Cultural Resource Management: Visions for the Future*. In 2013, President Barack Obama appointed Dr. Sebastian to serve as an expert member on the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

MORE ABOUT THE MAP PROJECT

The major professional archaeological organizations—the Society for American Archaeology (SAA), the Society for Historical Archaeology (SHA), and the Register of Professional Archaeologists (RPA)—in partnership with the American Cultural Resources Association (ACRA) are supporting an initiative to involve archaeologists in all 50 states in highlighting for the public some of the important things learned about life in the past as a result of 50 years of cultural resource management archaeology.

The basic idea of the **Making Archaeology Public** or **MAP Project** is that archaeologists within each state will work together to answer the question: What are the one or two or three most important insights into life in the past that we have gained from Cultural Resources Management archaeology? Perhaps the greatest advantages that CRM has brought to the field of archaeology (other than substantial funding!) is that it has required archaeologists to look in places where they would not have looked otherwise and that it is additive—individual projects may yield only a small piece of the puzzle, but over time, as pieces are fitted together, important patterns begin to emerge.

The end product of the **MAP Project** will be series of videos, perhaps 10 or 15 minutes long—something on the order of TED talks. All of the videos will be linked through an interactive map of the United States. A viewer will be able to click on a state to see what we've learned in that state or browse the "talks" by topics or key words. And the message of the videos and the central site will be "... and we might never have known this had it not been for the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act."

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

March 18, 2014

President Marc Thompson called the meeting to order at 7:30 pm.

Visitors were welcomed, and three new members introduced themselves to the group. Marc Thompson invited them to join us for refreshments after the meeting. The refreshments were provided by Nancy Woodworth.

The minutes of February's meeting were approved as published in the newsletter.

TREASURER'S REPORT:

John Guth, reported that the non-profit form required by the IRS had been filed. 121 members are paid up and 50 still need to pay. The income and expenses of the Society are in balance.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Marc Thompson announced that Evan Kay had added publicity to the website. Also Evan Kay and Laurie Dudasik have started an AAS Facebook page. Members are encouraged to check the page at <https://www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc>.

Membership: Diane Courney reported that the Membership Directory will be out in April. The end of March will mark the official ending of the membership drive, and though people can always join at a later date, they will not be included in the current Directory. Several members she contacted have moved out of the area and wished to convey their greetings to the members. Fred and Pat Trusell moved to Massachusetts, Barron "Bear" Haley to Colorado, and Ann Stoddard to Santa Fe.

Pottery Southwest: Marc Thompson reported that Patricia Lee was making progress in getting a number of people together for the editorial board of Pottery Southwest. It has not yet been decided how often Pottery Southwest will be published.

AAS Publications: Marc reported that Arlette Miller and Hayward Franklin are creating a CD containing past reports of the AAS. This CD will be available at the April 2014 meeting of the Archaeology Society of New Mexico.

Bylaws: Work on the revision to the Society's bylaws is still in progress.

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that work continues on the Sapawe collection. A Colono Ware cup was found among the materials from the site. The provenience of this cup was 5 feet below the surface.

Rock Art: Dick Harris reported that last month they studied a small but interesting site, south of Laguna. This month's work was postponed due to cold weather. Carol Chamberland is working on ARMS reports for sites studied in previous years. A separate report is required for each site. She has almost completed 200 pages of reports, and still has hundreds of pages of reports to do.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Books written by Baker H. Morrow, the speaker for this meeting, will be on sale after the meeting.

Gretchen Obenauf gave details about the field trip to Tsankawi. The field trip will be on March 22nd, with a limit of about 30 people for the field trip. People who haven't signed up yet are urged to do so. Information sheets were passed out. We will meet in the BLM parking lot on Manzano NE at 8:30 am, so we can get to the site by 10:00 am to meet our guides. These guides are to be Porter Swentzel of Santa Clara Pueblo, Kurt Anschuetz, and park ranger Rory Gauthier. The focus of the trip is to be Pueblo landscapes.

SPEAKER:

Carol Condie introduced Baker H. Morrow, whose recent translation of Cabeza de Vaca's memoir, *The South American Expeditions, 1540-1545*, is now available in the first complete English version of this classic account of the New World in nearly 500 years. The book serves as the basis for an answer to the question: Whatever happened to Cabeza de Vaca?, the title of his presentation. [A synopsis of the talk was not available at press time.]

Respectfully submitted,
Joanne Magalis, Secretary

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S FACEBOOK PAGE

Laurie Dudasik, past AAS Secretary and originator of the AAS Facebook page suggests that members who are already on Facebook should "Like" the Albuquerque Archaeological Society. She promises to share blogs about archaeological news, local events, and new research discoveries, and invites everyone to "Join us in the conversation as we create an active online community for fans of archaeology in Albuquerque." Once logged in to your Facebook account (if you have one) search for *Albuquerque Archaeological Society* in the search bar. Those not yet with it on Facebook can go directly to www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc.

STILL TIME TO REGISTER FOR ASNM ANNUAL MEETING IN SILVER CITY APRIL 11-13

Bill Hudson, Chair of Silver City's Annual Meeting announces that registration and field trip signups will begin at 4 pm in the newly renovated historic Murray Hotel, followed by a "meet and greet" time from 5-7 pm. There will be a full program of papers on Saturday, most of them related to theme "Mimbres Connections—Then and Now" followed by a social hour and the Awards Banquet. Barbara Roth, Chair of the Anthropology Department at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas will be the Bandelier Lecturer, speaking on "Life in a Mimbres Pithouse Village—A.D. 500 to 1000. Field trips on offer are to Gila Cliff Dwellings, the Woodrow Ruin, the Elk Ridge and Upper Mimbres sites, the Pony Hills rock art site, and to the Nan Ruin exhibit at Western New Mexico University Museum. Group size is limited for all the field trips. More information about the meeting can be found on the Grant County Archaeological Society website:

<https://sites.google.com/site/grantcountyarchaeologysociety/gcas-calendar/asnm-annual-meeting>

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Major Pre-Hohokam Site Found in Arizona. A major pre-Hohokam settlement with 37 pit houses, an irrigation canal, 6 burials, and features outside of the main area have been uncovered by construction in Marana, Arizona. The site is dated at 2,500-1,500 BCE. More burial finds are expected.

Later Hohokam era remains are at the surface of the site. The possible canal is dated to 1000 BCE-1 CE. Many other sites have been found in this area near the Santa Cruz River. There will be an ongoing battle as to how long archaeologists can work on the site before modern development buries it. The site study will help in determining the earliest agricultural techniques in the Southwest. See the *Arizona Daily Star* <http://bit.ly/1hWkH73>. [From Mike Ruggeri's Ancient Southwest Magazine]

CALENDAR CHECK

NOTE THAT THE AAS JUNE MEETING HAS BEEN CHANGED FROM JUNE 17 TO JUNE 24

Free Lecture

"The End of Casas Grandes" by David Phillips 7:30 pm. Thursday April 17 Hibben 105, UNM.

Events

Annual Director's Tour of the Dinéah Saturday, May 10, all day caravan journey. Meet at Salmon Ruins at 9 AM. For pre-registration and details of this free tour, contact Salmon Ruins at 505-632-2013.

Salmon Ruins Summer Solstice Observation Event, June 21 or 22. Meet at Salmon Ruins parking lot at 7 AM for approximately one hour event, contact Salmon Ruins at 505-632-2013.

Conferences

Archaeoastronomy in the American Southwest "Charting a Formal Methodology for Cultural Astronomy Research." June 6-8, 2014, at the Marston Exploration Theater of the School of Earth and Space Exploration, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.

Pecos Conference 2014, August 7-10, Blue Mountain Scout Camp on the Manti-LaSal National Forest north of Blanding, Utah. Details at http://www.swanet.org/2014_pecos_conference.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

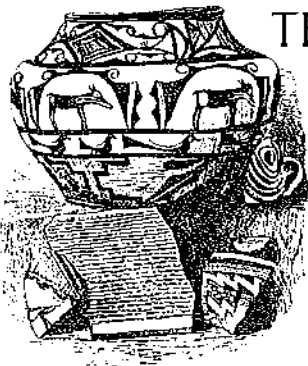
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2014 Officers, Directors, and Committee Chairs

Officers		Standing Committee Chairs		Committee Chairs (continued)	
President		Membership:		Refreshments:	
Marc Thompson	508-9847	Diane Courney	228-8400	Ann Carson	242-4143
Vice Presidents:		Newsletter:		Publicity:	
Carol Condie	265-4529	Helen Crotty	281-2136	Evan Kay	249-8412
Gretchen Obenauf	821-9412	Mailer: Lou Schuyler	856-7090	Pottery Southwest	
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THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLIX NO. 5

US ISSN 0002 4953

May 2014

MEDICINE WHEELS, VISION QUESTS, AND BUFFALO CAVES

Lawrence Loendorf

7:30 PM, Tuesday May 20, 2014

Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

Among Plains Indians, there was a general belief that animals including the buffalo had homes under the ground. The entrances to these homes were through caves or cracks in the rocky outcrops. As with animals that hibernate, the buffalo were thought to spend much of the winter in their chambers beneath the earth.

Plains Indians practiced a variety of calling ceremonies to encourage the buffalo to come out of their homes. Importantly these ceremonies were often associated with the path of the sun because Plains tribes believed the sun and the buffalo followed the same path and as the sun disappeared under the ground at the end of the day, it entered the home of the buffalo.

In recent years archaeologists have discovered that a variety of features including "medicine wheels", "buffalo caves" and rock paintings are associated with the sun and buffalo. Some of the buffalo paintings have direct connections to the summer and winter solstices. It is also clear that individuals sought visions in the solstice sun's path at buffalo caves where they might gain power associated with the buffalo.

Lawrence Loendorf is an anthropologist and archaeologist with BA and MA degrees from the University of Montana and a PhD from the University of Missouri, Columbia. His research focuses on the North American Intermountain West, ethnography, traditional cultural properties, and rock art. 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*, 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 about a Sheep Eater Indian boy in Yellowstone Park. Titled *Two Hawk Dreams*, was published by the University of Nebraska Press.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

April 15, 2014

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 pm by President Marc Thompson.

Visitors were Michelle Peterson and Theo Yeitakis of the U.S. New Mexico Federal Credit Union. No new members identified themselves. Everyone was invited to refreshments after the meeting. The juice drinks were provided by the credit union representatives, and Debbie Norman provided the cookies.

The minutes of the March meeting were approved as published in the newsletter.

Marc reported that the Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico was held in Silver City April 11-13. Over 100 people registered, and AAS was well represented. AAS members Sally McLaughlin and John Guth were elected ASNM Trustees.

TREASURER'S REPORT:

John Guth reported that we have 137 members. We still have about \$21,000 in the treasury.

OFFICER REPORTS:

Helen Crotty expressed her thanks to the people responsible for distributing the newsletters: Lou Schuyler, who has the newsletters printed and then mails them, and Mark Rosenblum, our Webmaster, who sends out the email version.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that members of the crew visited the Maxwell Museum warehouse and were pleased to see how many of the boxes from Sapawe had been processed. About 400 boxes in the warehouse have been processed and entered into the computer. Seventy other boxes have been processed but still need to be entered into the computer. Only about 100 boxes in the warehouse are yet to be processed. There is light at the end of the tunnel.

Publicity: Evan Kay reported that there have been many "Likes" on the Facebook page.

Rock Art: Dick Harris reported that the weather has been good, and they have been working out in the field for the last few weeks. They found four new proveniences and encountered five rattlesnakes. They are starting to work on a large panel which will require three or four work sessions to get about halfway through.

Publications: Arlette Miller reported that all of the AAS publications are now available in a two-CD set on sale for \$12.00. Some of these publications are no longer available in print. Hard copies of some of the publications are still available.

Archaeological Society of New Mexico: Dolores Sundt reported on the ASNM Annual Meeting. She made special mention of Marc Thompson's papers. The 2014 edition of the Papers of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico is now available. This volume honors Sheila K. Brewer, an avocational archaeologist in the Gallup area. Papers by several members of AAS are included in the volume. Members of ASNM should be sure to pick up their copies after the meeting. Dolores asked for help with the mailing of about 100 volumes.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

The representatives of the U.S. New Mexico Federal Credit Union briefly presented information about their organization. AAS is in their field of membership and has been since the 1990s. Any member of

the AAS can join the credit union. Additional information was available in the lobby, following the meeting.

Karen Armstrong announced that Phyllis Davis had received an honorary full ASNM certification at the ASNM Annual Meeting.

Sally McLaughlin, a member of the certification committee of ASNM, said that there were several courses that members can take to gain certification. These courses are available to members who pay a one-time \$5 registration fee.

SPEAKER:

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Lynn Sebastian, who spoke about the Making Archaeology Public (MAP) project that will mark the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) to be celebrated in 2016. She asked the audience to comment and then to vote on five possible scenarios for the New Mexico contribution to the project, which is a nationwide effort to showcase for the public some of the remarkable things we have learned about life in the past as a result of 50 years of archaeology carried out under the requirements of the NHPA.

AAS MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY FOR 2014 NOW AVAILABLE

Membership Chair Diane Courney has compiled the AAS Membership Directory for 2014. It will be emailed to the members who receive the electronic newsletters. Members who receive the print newsletter may contact Helen Crotty at 281-2136 or jhcrotty947@gmail.com to request a print copy.

IN MEMORIAM

Jacqueline Johnson

October 5, 1925 – April 11, 2014

Jacqueline was born in Buffalo, New York but had lived in Albuquerque for more than 60 years. She was one of the original "Harvey Girls," working at the Fred Harvey Kachina Room for over 18 years. Following her retirement from a local telephone company, Jacqueline was an avid and enthusiastic volunteer for a number of organizations. She was a docent for the Maxwell Museum and for the Friends of Tijeras Pueblo, an interpreter for the US Forest Service's Four Seasons Visitor Center at the top of the tram, and a long-time member of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society, where she served as newsletter mailer and Refreshments Chair for many years. She was also an active participant in the Archiving Crew from its inception until her failing health made it impossible to continue. Her services to AAS and to the archaeological community were recognized with the presentation of the Archaeological Achievement Award of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico in 2007.

Jacqueline is survived by her children: Michele Templin and Chris Whitman of Albuquerque, Michael (Mickey) Johnson of Placitas, and Carl (Skip) Whiteman of Grants, seven grandchildren and seven great-grandchildren. The family suggests that donations honoring Jacqueline be made to the Maxwell Museum or to the Friends of Tijeras Pueblo.

A celebration of Jacqueline Johnson's life will be held Saturday, June 7 from 10 AM to noon at the Friends of Tijeras Pueblo Interpretive Center behind the Sandia Ranger Station in Tijeras. Bring your stories about Jacqueline. A potluck luncheon will follow the celebration. Please contact Nancy Woodworth to RSVP at 281-7820 or at njwood@spinn.net.

CALENDAR CHECK

NOTE THAT THE AAS JUNE MEETING HAS BEEN CHANGED FROM JUNE 17 TO JUNE 24

Free Lecture

"Ceramics of Chamisal Pueblo and the Middle Rio Grande Valley" by Hayward H. Franklin at 6:30 PM, Sandia Ranger Station, Tijeras. Friends of Tijeras Pueblo lecture series.

Events

Annual Director's Tour of the Dinéah Saturday, May 10, all-day caravan journey. Meet at Salmon Ruins at 9 AM. For pre-registration and details of this free tour, contact Salmon Ruins at 505-632-2013.

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THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLII NO. 6

US ISSN 0002 4953

June 2014

A TALE OF TWO SPECIES: HOW CHOCOLATE AND MACAWS BECAME PRESTIGE ITEMS

Patricia L. Crown

7:30 PM Tuesday June 24

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

Chocolate and macaws were important in ritual and exchange in Mesoamerica and the American Southwest over a millennium before the Spanish entered the New World. The Spanish rapidly adapted and adopted these commodities into their own economic system. Far from their tropical home, chocolate and macaws spread through Europe, becoming status symbols of the European elite. How did a plant and a bird become prestige items in so many different cultures? Dr. Crown draws on archaeological research and art history to show how the elite on two continents used these two species as luxury items, displaying both the species and images of them over many centuries. She will include recent results from research funded by the National Science Foundation to show how chocolate drinks became important in ceremonial life in the American Southwest, while placing this consumption in a broader global context.

Patricia Crown is a Distinguished Professor of Anthropology at University of New Mexico, with a specialty in Southwestern archaeology. Dr. Crown has conducted field investigations in the Ancestral Pueblo, Mogollon, and Hohokam areas of the American Southwest; she recently completed re-excavations of a room in Pueblo Bonito, Chaco Canyon. With Jeffrey Hurst of the Hershey Company, she discovered the first prehispanic cacao (chocolate) north of the Mexican border in ceramics from Pueblo Bonito. Her books have included *Chaco and Hohokam*, *Social Violence in the Prehispanic Southwest*, *Ceramic Production in the American Southwest*, *Ceramics and Ideology: Salado Polychrome Pottery*, and *Women and Men in the Prehispanic Southwest: Labor, Power, and Prestige*.

Note: The June AAS meeting is on the 24th, one week later than usual.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

May 20, 2014

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 pm by President Marc Thompson. One new member and three visitors were recognized. All were invited to join us for cookies and punch after the meeting. The refreshments for the evening were provided by Sally McLaughlin.

The minutes of the April meeting were approved as printed.

PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Diane Courney, Membership Chair, has completed the 2014 Membership Directory. The May Newsletter carried a notice that the directory would be emailed to members who receive their newsletters electronically and that members who receive the print newsletter may request a print copy from Helen Crotty. Diane, John Guth, Helen Crotty, and Mark Rosenblum were thanked for their respective efforts in compiling the directory.

Three members of AAS received awards for their activities and service from the Historic Preservation Division of the New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs at an awards ceremony held in Santa Fe May 19. Karen Armstrong received a Heritage Preservation Award for her volunteer work at the Maxwell Museum of the University of New Mexico since 2002. She has organized and led a volunteer crew that has reorganized hundreds of boxes of artifacts from a number of sites. Helen Crotty was given a Lifetime Achievement Award for her years of work with the Archaeological Society of New Mexico Rock Art Field School at Three Rivers and the Wells Petroglyph Preserve and other sites. She has also made other significant contributions to the preservation of New Mexico's cultural heritage. John Guth was honored with a Historic Preservation Award for his work with the Archaeological Records Management Section of the Historic Preservation Division for clearing up the backlog of rock art reports and generating a new standard for archive-ready future reports.

TREASURER'S REPORT:

John Guth reported that we still have about \$21,000 in CDs and the checking account. He has reconciled the books to May 1, and everything checks out. He noted that about 40 people who were members in 2013 have not renewed their memberships.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that the archiving crew was shutting down for June. Due to the efficiency of the crew, a bottleneck has developed, and 150 boxes still need data entry. She will proceed with the data entry during June. There are now about 400 finished boxes in the warehouse and there may be about 100 to 200 boxes to go. In July, members of the crew may come in and do a little work. She also announced that the archiving crew was going on a field trip to Sapawe so they could see the site that was the source of all the material they have been working on.

Rock Art: Carole Chamberland reported that the rock art crew has been working at a site up north that is hard to get to and is very complex. There is still a lot of work to do at that site. She also reported that she is still writing reports for the Archaeological Records Management Section and has quite a backlog. The crew had been out in field that day, trying to re-do some of the photographs that were lost several years ago when her computer and hard drives were stolen. She reported that they had encountered many rattlesnakes, so they had a snake refresher course at the Rattlesnake Museum.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

John Karon announced that the Friends of Archaeology of the Museum of New Mexico Foundation is having its annual fund raising activity at San Cristobal Pueblo on Sunday, June 1. There is much rock art to be seen in the area. Further information was available in the lobby after the meeting.

Nancy Woodworth reported that Jacqueline Johnson, a longtime member of the AAS passed away in April. The Friends of Tijeras Pueblo will hold a celebration of her life at 10 am on June 7 at the Interpretive Center behind the Sandia Ranger Station in Tijeras. Bring photographs, stories and memories of Jacqueline. A potluck lunch will follow.

SPEAKER:

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Larry Loendorf, an anthropologist and archaeologist whose research focuses on the North American Intermountain West, ethnography, traditional cultural properties, and rock art. He spoke on Medicine Wheels, Vision Quests, and Buffalo Caves.

Synopsis of Loendorf Presentation

The Mandan, Hidatsa, Crow, and Lakota are Siouan speaking tribes of the Great Plains. Although their languages are not mutually intelligible, they share some common beliefs about the buffalo. These shared beliefs are reflected in various sacred sites which are located all over the Great Plains.

Many of the hills and mesas of these areas can be seen to have a form similar to a buffalo. Buffalo were also represented at various sacred cave sites. The eyes and the head of the buffalo are not always represented; much more emphasis is placed on the spine and the ribs of the buffalo. The buffalo is believed to be in the rock, underneath the ground. One cave in eastern Montana has the 28 ribs of the buffalo represented on the ceiling.

The home of the buffalo is believed to be a particular mesa, though the mesa in question varies with the tribe. For the Hidatsa, Singer Mesa is the home of the buffalo. A speckled owl guards the place and only lets the buffalo out if proper ceremonies are performed.

There is also an association between the sun and the buffalo. The Mandan Okipa lodge represented the hill where the buffalo originate. One side of this lodge is flat and the solstice sun rises right over the ridge of the house. This is related to the form of the famous Medicine Wheel near Sheridan, Wyoming which is also flat on one side. The Medicine Wheel has 28 spokes, which represent the ribs of the buffalo. The Medicine Wheel has calendrical significance, as the summer solstice sun rises directly over the central cairn of the wheel where a buffalo skull was placed. This is related to the idea that the buffalo emerged in the East and followed the sun. They entered the ground in the West as the sun set and then came up again with the sun the following day.

Many places in the Pryor Mountains of Montana are associated with the underground buffalo and vision quests where formations have a shape similar to a buffalo. The buffalo are thought to be living underground, inside these formations.

The vision of the Crow leader, Plenty Coups, also features the underground buffalo. In his vision, a buffalo turns into a "man-person" who is half buffalo and half human. This man-person transports him many miles to a place in the Pryor Mountains. Plenty Coups and the man-person enter a crack in the ground and find themselves in a great crowd of buffalo. They emerged onto a hill. The man-person shook his rattle and the buffalo came out of the ground. He shook his rattle again and the buffalo disappeared. He shook his rattle a third time and the buffalo were replaced by cattle. The crack in the ground where all this happened can still be seen.

In many places in the Pryor Mountains, there are also caves that have rock paintings. At one site, rock paintings of buffalo become illuminated when the winter solstice sun strikes them. There seems to be an association with the colors red and black. In Siouan culture, red is known to represent the East and the rising sun, and black represents the West and the setting sun. These cave sites are associated with vision beds where the person seeking a vision stayed.

Many ceremonial sites also contain the bones of buffalo. One site had 26 buffalo skulls arranged in a circle. And many ceremonial sites contain finger bones, since visions were often brought on by offering a finger to the spirits so that the buffalo would emerge from the underground.

Respectfully submitted,

--Joanne Magalis, Secretary

AAS MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY FOR 2014 NOW AVAILABLE

As announced in the May Newsletter, the AAS Membership Directory for 2014 is now available. The Directory was emailed as an attachment to members who receive electronic newsletters. For those who missed it, you can

request an electronic copy for downloading by emailing info@abqarchaeology.org. Members who subscribe for the print newsletter may contact Helen Crotty at 281-2136 or jhcrotty947@gmail.com to request a print copy.

ARCHIVING CREW'S FIELD TRIP TO SAPAWE — KAREN ARMSTRONG

On Wednesday, May 18 some 20 people, mostly from the all-volunteer archiving crew of the Maxwell Museum's Hibben Center toured Sapawe Pueblo (LA 306) near El Rito. This expedition was something of a reward for the hard work of the crew in dealing with the collections from the site.

Excavated in a series of field schools—first a small crew doing some trenching in 1960 to full-scale field schools in 1963, 1964, and 1966 to 1969—the Sapawe collections had been in storage since that time. While the relevant paperwork from those field schools remains to be archived, the crew has already processed some 400 boxes of artifacts. Because the crew is so efficient, the workroom (124) in the Hibben Center is crammed with boxes awaiting data entry. For the time being, until the fall semester, no further processing is planned while we catch up.

Several people who were students at the Sapawe field schools were invited along on this trip: Regge Wiseman, Hayward Franklin, Pete McKenna, Tom Windes, and Dave Snow. We hope they will write up stories of what life was like digging at Sapawe with Florence Ellis.

Sapawe is enormous, with several large plazas; one plaza is the size of three football fields—large enough to hold all of Chaco's Pueblo Bonito! It is an adobe village, two or more stories high in Plaza A, and is easily accessible from a graded road that passes by, but it is gated, and permission from the State Land Office is required for a visit there. Due to the drought, Sapawe is dry and barren but the room blocks are easily seen. An excellent aerial view of Sapawe can be seen on the Internet by googling Sapawe Pueblo. It can also be seen on Google Earth.

"SO YOU WANT TO BE AN ARCHAEOLOGIST?"

FAMILY ARCHAEOLOGY DAY AT CASA SAN YSIDRO June 14, 1-4 PM

Bring the family to discover what archaeologists do and how they help us to understand our ancient past. Representatives of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society, the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, and the Coronado State Historical Site will be giving visitors an opportunity to examine some of the tools archaeologists use and the artifacts they discover in this experiential program at Casa San Ysidro, 973 Old Church Road, Corrales. Visitors may also enjoy an informal tour of the Gutiérrez-Minge adobe house Spanish Colonial rooms or participate in a rock art craft activity. For more information, call 505-897-8828.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Patricia Crown named to National Academy of Sciences. University of New Mexico archaeologist Patricia Crown was named recently to the prestigious National Academy of Sciences. In a interview, Crown said she was humbled by the surprise announcement. "It's just an incredible honor," she said. Crown was one of 84 new members named to the group. Which represent the top scientists in their fields. There are currently 2,214 members. Academy selection is based on nominations and a vote by current members. [From Southwest Archaeology Today, a service of Archaeology Southwest. <http://bit.ly/1rPNuyi> —Albuquerque Journal.]

CALENDAR CHECK

Free Lecture

"Why is it called Coronado Historic Site?" by Scott Smith, Manager of the Coronado Historic Site, Tuesday June 10th, 6:30 pm at the Sandia Ranger Station, Tijeras. Friends of Tijeras Pueblo lecture series.

"Cultural Life of the Zuni Nation" by Kenneth Seowtewa, New Mexico Humanities Council Chautauqua speaker, Saturday, July 5, 6:30 pm. Petroglyph National Monument Visitor Center, Western Trail and Unser Boulevard. Petroglyph National Monument Summer Lecture Series.

Events

Traditional Pueblo Pottery Making Demonstration by Josephine Toya, Saturday and Sunday, June 14 and 15, 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. Petroglyph National Monument Visitor Center, Western Trail and Unser Boulevard. Petroglyph National Monument Summer Lecture Series.

Flintknapping Workshop: The Art of Making Stone Tools, Saturday, June 21 from 9:00 am to 4:00 pm Workshop fee is \$35 and registration is required. Join Otis Price, Ron Fields, and Tommy Heffin provide personalized instruction and all the tools and materials necessary to make stone arrowheads and points. Bring your lunch and beverages. Wear long pants, hat and sunscreen. Call Larry at 899-0205 x338 to register. Visitor Center at Petroglyph National Monument, Western Trail and Unser Boulevard. PNM Summer Lecture Series.

Traditional Art of Red Willow Basket Weaving Demonstration by Andrew Harvier Saturday and Sunday June 28 and 29, 10 am to 4 pm. Petroglyph National Monument Visitor Center, Western Trail and Unser Boulevard. PNM series.

Conferences

Pecos Conference 2014. August 7-10, Blue Mountain Scout Camp on the Manti-LaSal National Forest north of Blanding, Utah. Details at http://www.swanet.org/2014_pecos_conference.

2014 Southwest Kiln Conference. August 29 to 31. Events to be held at the Sandia Ranger Station, the Tijeras Pueblo Interpretive Center, and the Oak Flat Picnic Area. Suggested donation of \$25 includes entry to the conference, a T-shirt, and BBQ dinner. For registration (required) form see www.swkiln.com or call Judy Vredenburg 505-400-8687, email judyvr@aol.com, or Sandra Arazi-Coombs 505-281-3304 x104, email scoombs@fs.fed.us.

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VOLUME XLIX NO. 7

US ISSN 0002 4953

July 2014

VAQUEROS COME TO THIS PUEBLO TO TRADE: RESULTS OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMOTE SENSING SURVEYS WITHIN AND AROUND THE PECOS PUEBLO TRADE FAIR AREA.

Charles Haecker

7:30 PM Tuesday July 15

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

Archaeological remote sensing sample surveys conducted in 2011 and 2012 within Pecos National Historical Park identified an encampment of the 1540-1542 Coronado expedition as well as evidence of Pecos Pueblo's sometimes peaceful, sometimes warlike, interactions with Apache and Comanche tribes.

Charles Haecker is the staff archaeologist for the National Park Service (NPS) Intermountain Region-Heritage Partnerships Program, and is based in Santa Fe, New Mexico. In his position with NPS, Charles develops partnerships with federal and state agencies, Native American tribes, communities and private citizens, toward protecting those places holding national significance in our nation's history. Charles specializes in Spanish Colonial and military site archaeology in the American Southwest. Since 1992 he has investigated battle sites and encampments associated with the 1540-1542 Vázquez de Coronado expedition, the U.S.-Mexican War, Civil War, Apache, and Plains Indian Wars.

REMINDER: NO AUGUST MEETING AND NO AUGUST NEWSLETTER

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

June 24, 2014

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 by President Marc Thompson. No new members were present, but there were many visitors. They were welcomed and invited to join us for refreshments after the meeting. The refreshments were provided by Joan Mathien.

The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as published in the Newsletter.

PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Marc asked for a volunteer to conduct the yearly internal financial review. This review can be done by any member of the society, other than the members of the board. It is not a very difficult job, but it must be done every year.

TREASURER'S REPORT:

John Guth had three items to report. First, the AAS Board has decided to donate \$500 to purchase supplies needed by the archiving crew at the Maxwell Museum. Second, three of the society's CDs are maturing this month. The board has decided to purchase three new CDs, with one year, two years, and three years to maturity. This will put the money on a three-year rolling cycle so that one third of the money will be available in any one year if we need it for some project. Third, the by-laws of the society have been revised by a committee consisting of Helen Crotty, Diane Courney, and John Guth. We still need to update our nonprofit incorporation and our charity registration. It would be appreciated if anyone who had experience dealing with the State of New Mexico on these matters would lend a hand.

Gretchen Obenauf mentioned that John Guth has membership forms available for anyone who wants to join AAS.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Rock Art Recorders: Carol Chamberland reported that she is still working on the team's reports for ARMS. The group has been monitoring two sites that might have solstice markers. They walked to one of the sites in the dark on the morning of the summer solstice but decided that this site might better suited for wintertime observations. They plan to observe the site again at fall equinox.

Pottery Southwest: Marc Thompson announced that Patricia Lee is planning a Fall and Winter 2014 edition of the online publication.

SPEAKER:

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Patricia Crown, Distinguished Professor of Anthropology at University of New Mexico, who was recently named to the National Academy of Sciences. Dr. Crown's presentation was entitled "A Tale of Two Species: How Chocolate and Macaws Became Prestige Items." [A synopsis of the presentation was not available at press time—Ed].

Respectfully submitted,

--Joanne Magalis, Secretary

AAS MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY FOR 2014 NOW AVAILABLE

As announced previously, the AAS Membership Directory for 2014 is now available. It was emailed in May as an attachment to members who receive electronic newsletters. For those who missed it, you can request an electronic copy for downloading by emailing info@abqarchaeology.org. Members who subscribe for the print newsletter may contact Helen Crotty at 281-2136 or jhcrotty947@gmail.com to request a print copy.

CALENDAR CHECK

Free Lecture

"The Old Wagon Roads of Albuquerque's West Side" by Petroglyph National Monument's archeologist and AAS member Ron Fields, Saturday, August 9, 1:00 pm to 2:00 pm. Petroglyph National Monument Visitor Center, Western Trail and Unser Boulevard. Petroglyph National Monument Summer Lecture Series.

Free Summer Lecture Series Events at Petroglyph National Monument Visitor Center, Western Trail and Unser Boulevard

Demonstration of Traditional Ceremonial Drum Making by Gabriel "Yellowbird" Trujillo of Cochiti Pueblo, Saturday, July 19, 10:00 am to 4:00 pm.

Demonstration of Traditional Pueblo Pottery Making by Dolores Toya, Saturday August 16, 10:00 am to 4:00 pm.

Native American Flute Performance by writer and native flute player Ron Hoskie Saturday, August 16, 6:30 to 7:30 pm.

Demonstration of Traditional Pueblo Pottery Making by Josephine Toya, Saturday and Sunday August 23 and 24, 10:00 am to 4:00 pm.

Demonstration of Making Traditional Art of Black-ware Pottery with Etched Designs by Robert Naranjo of Santa Clara Pueblo, Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, August 30, 31, and September 1, 10:00 am to 4:00 pm.

Conferences

Pecos Conference 2014. August 7-10, Blue Mountain Scout Camp on the Manti-LaSal National Forest north of Blanding, Utah. Details at http://www.swanet.org/2014_pecos_conference.

2014 Southwest Kiln Conference. August 29 to 31. Events to be held at the Sandia Ranger Station, the Tijeras Pueblo Interpretive Center, and the Oak Flat Picnic Area. Suggested donation of \$25 includes entry to the conference, a T-shirt, and BBQ dinner. For registration (required) form, see www.swkiln.com or call Judy Vredenburg 505-400-8687, email judyvr@aol.com, or Sandra Arazi-Coombs 505-281-3304 x104, email scoombs@fs.fed.us.

Mogollon Conference. October 9-11, New Mexico State University Corbett Center Auditorium, Las Cruces. www.lonjul.net/mog2014/. Call for papers lcuderman@zianet.com.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

www.abqarchaeology.org

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Annual Dues: For emailed Newsletter: Student, no charge (provide copy of current ID); Basic \$25; Sustaining \$35+. Print Newsletter by First Class Mail: Basic \$30; Sustaining \$40+. Institutions/Libraries: \$10 for print Newsletter by First Class Mail; emailed Newsletter at no charge.

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THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLII NO. 8

US ISSN 0002 4953

September 2014

"THE FIRST PROVINCE OF THAT KINGDOM:" CONTACT, COLONIZATION, AND THE DEMISE OF THE A'TZI-EM (PIRO) PUEBLOS, 1580-1681

Michael Bletzer

**7:30 PM Tuesday September 16
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW**

Often overlooked by historians, archaeologists, and the public at large, the province of the A'tzi-em or Piro was one of the major subdivisions of the Pueblo world at the time of Spanish colonization. Upwards of a dozen pueblos lined the Rio Grande valley from Black Mesa in the south to Sevilleta in the north. Upland pueblos existed west of Socorro and in the Salinas area. By 1680, however, only four pueblos are mentioned as occupied in Spanish records, and these last pueblos were abandoned in the wake of the Pueblo Revolt.

Long-term archaeological research at Teypana (LA31744, aka Plaza Montoya) and Pilabó (LA791), two pueblo sites in and near Socorro, provides some glimpses into how Spanish colonization (and especially missionization) affected Piro settlement in the years after 1626. Published and unpublished Spanish documents offer additional information on relations between natives and Spaniards, the triangular relationship with Apaches, environmental conditions, and affairs of everyday life. They also reveal several abortive rebellions and paint a stark image of the disintegration of the last A'tzi-em pueblos in the years before and after the Pueblo Revolt.

Michael Bletzer is a research associate with the Jornada Research Institute and an archaeologist with Four Corners Research. His main research interests are the study of frontier populations in colonial contexts and the (bio-) archaeology of conflict in feudal and colonial societies. Within these interests, his research focuses on the period of early native-Spanish contact across northern Mexico and New Mexico, particularly on the Piro area and adjacent regions during the period 1500 to 1700. He has been investigating the history of the Piro province since 1999, when he first became interested in the area as part of his PhD research. His Piro projects include excavation, survey, analysis of colonial documents, and ethnohistoric research. Between 2001 and 2010, he excavated parts of Site LA 31744 (Plaza Montoya Pueblo), the likely Teypana Pueblo and "original" Socorro of the Oñate period. Starting in 2012, he has been conducting archival research and archaeological testing to identify the location of Site LA 791, Pilabó Pueblo, site of the first Franciscan Piro mission (founded in early 1626), in downtown Socorro. Another project is the identification of a 1671 Apache-Spanish/Piro battle site south of Black Mesa. Michael graduated with a PhD from Southern Methodist University in 2009.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

July 15, 2014

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 pm by President Marc Thompson. He reminded the attendees that there would be no meeting or newsletter in August. Visitors and a new member introduced themselves and were invited to share in refreshments after the meeting. The refreshments were provided by Jean Brody.

Marc recognized the great service performed by Tom Obenauf and Donna Rospopo, who handle projection and lights for our meetings.

The minutes of the June meeting were approved as published in the Newsletter.

TREASURER'S REPORT

John Guth reported that he had renewed our CDs. One third of our investments will mature each year over the next three years. He also reported that we now have 142 members. It was mentioned that students may join AAS free of charge.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that a minimal crew has worked this summer, so that data entry can catch up with the work done by the extremely efficient crew. Dave Phillips informed Karen that there were still 109 Sapawe boxes in the warehouse. Another stray box full of beautiful axes from Sapawe was found in the Hibben basement. Some 450 boxes of material from the site have now been processed, and the archiving crew will continue to work on the Sapawe material in the fall.

Karen Armstrong also reported hearing from Phyllis Davis that Margaret Bice, the widow of Richard Bice and one of the founding members of AAS, had died a week ago at age 95. The family had a small gathering, but no other actions are planned.

Rock Art Recorders: The group has not been able to work in the field during the last few weeks because of the weather. Carol Chamberland continues to work on preparing reports of earlier recordings.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Ron Fields will be giving a free lecture at Petroglyph National Monument, as announced in the Newsletter. Ron told us that he had noticed some strange lines on a map of the Atrisco Land Grant. He superimposed old aerial photographs on the map and discovered that the lines corresponded to old wagon routes. His lecture will be a time travel back to 1874.

Marc Thompson reported that the new trail signs were in place at Tijeras Pueblo. The text for the panels for the learning stations is currently being reviewed. A beautiful new display case has been built. The first exhibit in this display case will be dedicated to Linda Cordell.

Gretchen Obenauf mentioned that the society was promised a field trip to Tijeras. It was suggested that we try to schedule the trip in September or October.

SPEAKER

Gretchen Obenauf introduced our speaker, Charles Hecker, staff archaeologist for the National Park Service Intermountain Region-Heritage Partnerships Program, who provided the following synopsis of his talk.

Respectfully submitted,
--Joanne Magalis, Secretary

ARCHEOLOGICAL IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORIC ACTIVITY AREAS WITHIN AND AROUND THE PECOS PUEBLO TRADE FAIR AREA

Charles M. Haecker

One of the most significant historic resources with Pecos National Historic Park is the *trade fair area*, a well-defined locality of level ground to the east and southeast of the Pecos Pueblo mission complex. Historical documents indicate that for hundreds of years, the inhabitants of Pecos Pueblo reserved this 12-acre location for conducting their trading activities with nomadic and Hispanic peoples. The pueblo was also a focal point for peaceful gatherings by nomadic bands who camped near the trade fair area. Some of the well-documented historical events that occurred here include the siege of Pecos Pueblo by the Vázquez de Coronado expedition in August 1541, and at least 36 attacks against the pueblo by nomadic tribes during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

The June 24-July 3, 2012 metal detection and geophysical sample survey within Pecos NHP provided evidence of the Coronado expedition's August 1541 siege of Pecos Pueblo; and evidence of Apache and Comanche attacks against the pueblo during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Non-recovery of metal trade items within the trade fair area suggests this area was not the center of trade activities as tradition would have one believe. Instead, higher grounds to the north and east of the trade fair area contain artifact clusters dating to the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries. These findings suggest that those ethnic groups who visited Pecos pueblo—Comanche, Apache, Spanish, and American—had encamped and possibly conducted some of their trading activities there. By using a magnetic gradiometer, the survey team identified several subsurface structural remains that include a cluster of tipi rings to the east of park headquarters and, within the trade fair area, rectangular features interpreted as the remains of two Spanish structures as well as semi-subterranean structures that were probably occupied by peaceful Apaches during the seventeenth century.

Metal detection also uncovered a number of artifacts that reflect Comanche, Apache, and early Spanish (Coronado expedition) attacks against the pueblo. As examples, fired lead shot and metal arrow points were found over a broad area to the east and northeast of Pecos Pueblo. Evidence of a Coronado expedition-related encampment was found on high ground to the northeast of the northern end of the pueblo. Findings from this encampment include a cluster of horseshoe nails of a type that is characteristic of the Coronado expedition, bridle parts, a sixteenth-century-dated copper coin, and metal fittings characteristic of sixteenth century men's clothing. It is theorized that this encampment was occupied by a few of Coronado's men during the expedition's siege of Pecos Pueblo. The survey also identified evidence of the 1821-1880 Santa Fe Trail and American encampments associated with this trail and evidence of conflict associated with the March 26-28, 1862 battle of Glorieta Pass. Prior to this survey there was no written or oral record that such fighting took place in the general vicinity of Pecos Pueblo.

AAS MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY FOR 2014-2015 AVAILABLE

As previously reported, the AAS Membership Directory for 2014-2015 is available to members. It was emailed in May as an attachment to members who receive electronic newsletters. For those who missed it, you can request an electronic copy for downloading by emailing info@abqarchaeology.org. Members who subscribe for the print newsletter may contact Helen Crotty at 281-2136 or jhcrotty947@gmail.com to request a print copy.

BOOK REVIEW

Maya Art and Architecture, Mary Ellen Miller and Megan E. O'Neil. Second edition, 2014. Thames & Hudson, New York. 256 pp, 254 illustrations (191 in color), \$20.95 (paper). ISBN 978-0500-20422-1

Reviewed by Marc Thompson

Mary Ellen Miller is Sterling Professor of the History of Art at Yale University, served as Dean of Yale College and Master of Saybrook College, and is a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences. Among her published works are: *The Art of Mesoamerica* (1986), now in its fifth edition; *The Blood of Kings: Dynasty and Ritual in Maya Art* (with Linda Schele, 1986); and *The Gods and Symbols of Ancient Mexico and the Maya* (with Karl Taube, 1993). A major focus of her research has been the murals of Bonampak, Chiapas, Mexico. She also appears in the recent exhibit *Maya: Hidden Worlds Revealed*.

Megan O'Neil is Assistant Professor of Art History at Barnard College and Columbia University. Her research has focused primarily on Maya sculpture of Chiapas, Mexico and the Department of El Peten, Guatemala. She is author of *Engaging Ancient Maya Sculpture at Piedras Negras, Guatemala* (2012).

On the subject of Maya art the authors state, "Maya art is an art of the court and its retinue, in large part celebrating royalty, nobles, and wealthy merchants, and the women, musicians, and artists who lived with them or served them" (p. 20). Or more succinctly, as an archaeologist in *National Geographic* recently remarked, "Archaeology favors the rich." Miller and O'Neil estimate that the "rich" or "circle of king and court" may have been as much as ten percent of Classic Maya society (p. 51), an interesting figure as members of our culture contemplate the one percent and income inequality.

Taken as a whole, this is an excellent treatment of Maya art. It is well written, timely, and informed by new discoveries and interpretations since the first edition was published in 1999. The illustrations are nicely integrated with the text, but many are of inadequate dimensions to appreciate the details and nuances discussed. A format larger than six by eight inches for the volume would have improved the presentation of graphic imagery. Otherwise the number, selection, and production of illustrations is remarkable. The organization of ten chapters, concluding with *A Modern World of Maya Art*, a chronological table, and a brief illustrated glossary are both thoughtful and useful. There is little discussion of architecture apart from surfaces where art appears.

Although the unifying topic of Maya art (including pottery making and painting, sculpture, and mural painting) is the primary focus, recent contributions from epigraphic studies, new discoveries, and reinterpretations add prehistoric and historic perspectives to this study. The names of patrons, painters, and some sculptors are now known, and, as Miller and O'Neil acknowledge, "What we think about Maya art is always determined by the sample: one must be prepared for discoveries that undermine what scholars have come to accept as truths and to recognize that even what seems to be exhaustive archaeology is never complete" (p. 116). I was impressed by the depth of knowledge in topics not directly concerned with art. The authors explain the term "Mayan" is used only "for matters related to language and writing" (p. 4). They appreciate the distinction between and presence of both chert and flint in the New World (p. 36), and note that the plural of *sacbe* ("white road" or causeway) is *sacbeob*, not *scabes* (p. 48). Additionally, they describe the Classic Maya "collapse," culminating in the late ninth century, as a result of environmental degradation due to population demands. No mystery here.

I was also delighted to read comments concerning the Great Ballcourt at Chichen Itza and sacrificial rituals associated with winning and losing a ballgame. The size of the Great Ballcourt has always seemed to me to be beyond human scale and there are many other more typically sized and configured courts at the site. "As large as a football field, it may not have been designed for mortal play; making contact with its rings, 8 m (26 ft) straight up from the playing field, would have defied typical play. In fact, the use

of the structure may have been symbolic" (p. 88). Likewise, it has always seemed to me perverse that the winners of a ballgame would be sacrificed. "Contrary to the modern myth that was established in the twentieth century, and promulgated by generations of on-site guides and guidebooks, in which the "winners" were sacrificed by the "losers," the evidence in these grisly panels is that it is the losers who suffer decapitation" (p. 177).

Another observation concerns the depiction of thatch in carved stone monuments "emphasizing its relationship to more humble architecture" (p. 62). Several examples are cited (pp. 46 and 82), and I am also aware that the foundation of an apsidal (apse-shaped ends) stone floor plan exists at Uaxactun, El Peten, Guatemala, and that the base of the Temple of the Magician at Uxmal, Yucatan, Mexico, is likewise so configured. These resemble the base of the typical Maya thatched house still in use. These architectonic features suggest, like our log cabin mythology, an idealized and revered link between the the pinnacle and the base of the Classic Maya social pyramid.

There are a few typos, e.g., "Yucatac" (p. 48), misnomers "the Yucatan" (illustration captions 99, 167), and use of incorrect plurals: "k'atuns" (p. 124) [*k'atunob*] and "bak'tuns" (p. 199) [*bak'tunob*]. These are minor inconsistencies. I also disagree with the statement "Maya artists could also exhibit seemingly reckless disregard for right and left hands, sometimes reversing them and sometimes painting two on the same figure" (p. 101). There is a consistent pattern throughout Maya and Mesoamerican art of the left hand holding weapons and an association of the left hand with death by sacrifice, especially decapitation. This appears to be intentional and symbolic as only ten percent of people

In 1913, Herbert Joseph Spinden of Harvard published *A Study of Maya Art: Its Subject Matter and Historical Development*, a large format, and for its time, comprehensive treatment of the topic. This classic is still available through Dover Publications. Although their affiliation is with Yale, Mary Ellen Miller and Megan O'Neil have continued the tradition, albeit at a reduced scale, but with spectacular color images and line drawings. The summaries, syntheses, and accessible writing quality exhibited in *Maya Art and Architecture* deserve recommendation and endorsement.

REPORT ON THE PECOS CONFERENCE 2014—Helen Crotty

A total of 412 people from 24 states and Canada registered for the conference, held in Blanding, Utah August 7-10. Of these, the great majority (341), as might be expected, were from Arizona, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.

This year marked the first annual competition for the Cordell Prize. Twelve contestants vied to present the best "extemporaneous" talk by an archaeologist 35 years of age or younger. First prize (\$500) went to Nicole Lohman (Northern Arizona University) for her talk, *New Methods for Rock Art Recording at Petrified Forest National Park*; second prize (\$250) to Erina Gruner (Binghamton University) for *Curating Ancestry: The Afterlives of People and Things at Chacoan and post-Chacoan Centers*. Tied for third prize (\$100) awards were Elizabeth Hora-Cook (Utah State University) for *Laying the Foundation for Understanding the Paleoclimatic Impacts on the Horticultural Potential of Jones Hole Canyon, Utah* and Kellam Throgmorton (Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants) for *A Preliminary Look at Late Basketmaker III and early Pueblo I on the McElmo Dome*.

Many of the contestants' talks were outstanding, and the audience waited patiently while the committee took a long time to come to difficult decisions, finally awarding two third prizes. The Cordell Prize Committee is to be commended for developing a competition that drew younger archaeologists to the Conference and for providing guidelines that encouraged presentations that engaged the audience and seemed extemporaneous even if they weren't.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Low-Impact Archaeological Research – Drone with Thermal Camera Quickly Maps Ancient Pueblo Village. Thermal images captured by a small drone allowed archaeologists to peer under the surface of the New Mexican desert floor, revealing never-before-seen structures in an ancient Native American settlement. Called Blue J, this 1,000-year-old village was first identified by archaeologists in the 1970s. It sits about 43 miles (70 kilometers) south of Chaco Canyon in northwestern New Mexico and contains nearly 60 ancestral Puebloan houses around what was once a large spring. <http://bit.ly/1iKdWWg> - Live Science. [Adapted from Southwest Archaeology Today, a service of Archaeology Southwest.]

New Findings on Ancient Turquoise Trade Networks. About a millennium ago, the ancestral Pueblo Indians in the Chaco Canyon obtained their precious turquoise using a large trade network spanning several states, new research reveals. In the new study, researchers traced Chaco Canyon turquoise artifacts back to resource areas in Colorado, Nevada and southeastern California. The results definitively show, for the first time, that the ancestral Puebloans in the San Juan Basin area of New Mexico did not get all of their turquoise from the nearby Cerrillos mining site, as was previously believed. <http://bit.ly/1evjI0p> - Live Science. [Adapted from Southwest Archaeology Today.]

IN MEMORIAM

Mary Darden Hurt
August 30, 1924 - July 2, 2014

Mary was born in Erwin, Texas. As a young child, she moved with her family to Clayton, New Mexico and later to Albuquerque, where she graduated from Albuquerque High School. She earned a BA in history and sociology from the University of New Mexico where she was the first female editor of the *Daily Lobo* newspaper. She later earned an MA degree in social work from the University of Chicago and a second MA in library science from Indiana University. She spent most of her working life as a social worker. She met her husband, Wesley Robert Hurt of Albuquerque, at the University of Chicago, and they lived in Vermillion, South Dakota and Bloomington, Indiana, where he was a professor at the University of South Dakota and Indiana University. She enjoyed traveling with her archaeologist husband for research in Brazil, Colombia, and Uruguay. She was also an avid reader and historian with her own diverse interests. After returning to live in Albuquerque, she collaborated with long-time friend and co-worker Lillian Dolde to write *That's My Bank!*—a history of the Albuquerque National Bank published in 1996. Mary and Wesley were active members of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society, and Mary continued to attend meetings after Wesley's death in 1997. She wrote the chapter on the Albuquerque High School Archaeological Society for the ASNM Annual Volume 26 *The First Hundred Years* published in 2000.

Margaret Bice

Margaret, with her husband Richard Bice, was a founding member of AAS in 1966. She was active in the field and in AAS before she became confined to a wheelchair a few years later. Although she no longer attended meetings, she helped Dick by proofreading his papers and reports. Dick Bice was a former AAS president and ASNM field school director who died in 2008. Margaret died in early July, 2014 at age 95. The surviving family no longer lives in New Mexico, and in accordance with their wishes, there were no public services and no published obituary.

CALENDAR CHECK

Free Lectures

"Slingstones and Thundersticks: Coronado in the Rio Grande Valley, 1540-1542" by Matthew Schmader, City Archaeologist and Superintendent of the City of Albuquerque Open Space Division, 6:00 pm Wednesday, September 10 at the Jewish Community Center, 5520 Wyoming Blvd. NE. Sponsored by The Archaeological Conservancy.

"Archaeological Evidence of the Hernando de Soto Expedition in the Southeastern United States" by Jeffery M. Mitchem, Station Archaeologist at the Arkansas Archaeological Survey's Parkin Research Station, 6:00 pm Wednesday September 17 at the Jewish Community Center, 5520 Wyoming Blvd. NE. Sponsored by The Archaeological Conservancy.

Conference

Mogollon Conference. October 9-11, New Mexico State University Corbett Center Auditorium, Las Cruces. More information at www.lonjul.net/mog2014.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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2014 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

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THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLIX NO. 9

US ISSN 0002 4953

October 2014

A HARVEST OF RELUCTANT SOULS: FRAY ALONSO DE BENEVIDES'S HISTORY OF NEW MEXICO 1630

Baker H. Morrow

7:30 PM Tuesday September 16

Albuquerque Museum of Art and History

2000 Mountain Road NW

The most thorough account ever written of southwestern life in the early seventeenth century, Fray Alonso de Benavides's "A Harvest of Reluctant Souls" was first published in 1630 as an official report to the King of Spain. Benavides was a Portuguese Franciscan who was the third head of the mission churches of New Mexico. In 1625, Father Benavides and his party traveled north from Mexico City to New Mexico, a strange land of frozen rivers, Indian citadels, and mines full of silver and garnets. Benavides and his Franciscan brothers built schools, erected churches, engineered peace treaties, and were said to perform miracles.

Benavides's exploration narrative provides portraits of the Pueblos, the Apaches, and the Navajos at a time of fundamental change. It also gives us the first full picture of European colonial life in the southern Rockies, the southwestern deserts, and the Great Plains, along with an account of mission architecture and mission life and a unique evocation of faith in the wilderness.

Baker Morrow is editor and translator of *A Harvest of Reluctant Souls: Fray Alonso de Benavides's History of New Mexico, 1630*, reissued in paperback in 2012 by the University of New Mexico Press. He is also translator of Cabeza de Vaca's *The South American Expeditions, 1540-1545*, published by UNM Press in 2011.

In his day jobs, Baker Morrow is a practicing landscape architect in Albuquerque and founder and professor of practice in the landscape architecture program, School of Architecture and Planning, University of New Mexico. A third generation New Mexican, he is the author of *Best Plants for New Mexico Gardens and Landscapes* and the co-editor of *Canyon Gardens: The Ancient Pueblo Landscapes of the American Southwest*. He was the recipient of the Stewart Udall Cultural Landscape Preservation Award from the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance in 2008 and the Zia Award of the UNM Alumni Association in 2012 for distinguished professional achievement.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

September 16, 2014

The meeting was called to order by President Marc Thompson at 7:30 p.m.

Guests were welcomed. Among the guests were members of the Piro-Manso-Tiwa tribe of Las Cruces who traveled to Albuquerque to hear Michael Bletzer's presentation on the archaeology and history of the Piro people of the Socorro area from 1580 to 1681. All guests were invited to join us for refreshments after the presentation by the speaker. Refreshments were provided by Eric Rinehart.

The minutes of the September meeting were approved as published in the newsletter.

PRESIDENT'S (and other) ANNOUNCEMENTS

The New Mexico Historic Preservation Division's Archaeological Fair will be held on October 4, 2014 in Truth or Consequences. October 18th is International Archaeology Day.

Hayward Franklin has sent word that the Archaeological Society of New Mexico is seeking suggestions for a person to be the annual volume honoree. The nominee does not have to be a professional archaeologist. If you have any suggestions, you should write a paragraph describing this person's contributions and explaining why he or she deserves this honor and submit it to Marc Thompson. Helen Crotty added that nominations for the Richard A. Bice Archaeological Achievement Award may also be submitted to Marc.

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico is urging AAS members to join if they have not already done so. Membership dues are \$25, and all members receive a free copy of that year's ASNM volume of collected papers that retails for \$29.95, plus postage.

Dolores Sundt announced that she brought copies of the ASNM's most recent special publication, *Since Mera: The Original Eleven Bulletins with Essays and Opinions Derived from Recent Research*. The Mera Bulletins, long out of print, are classics of Rio Grande archaeology and still useful reference sources today.

Marc Thompson announced that Fall/Winter edition of *Pottery Southwest* will be available online prior to Thanksgiving.

TREASURER'S REPORT

John Guth said that that all our bills have been paid and accounts remain balanced. Our status as a non-profit corporation has now been filed with the Secretary of State, so we are a legal non-profit corporation again. A draft of the updated bylaws has been prepared and is pending the clarification of our corporate status.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

AAS Library: Gretchen Obenauf reported on the status of the AAS library. When the old AAS Laboratory was closed, the library was loaned to the Friends of Tijeras Pueblo, but the arrangement did not work out. The collection has now found a home at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center. We still retain ownership of the collection so that if IPCC ever decides that they do not want to keep the collection, it will be returned to AAS. The collection is non-circulating, but AAS members can use it whenever the IPCC library is open. The collection is now being kept in a climate-controlled room.

Rock Art: The rock art group was able to work in the field only one time in the last month due to weather conditions.

SPEAKER

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Michael Bletzer, a research associate with the Jornada Research Institute and an archaeologist with Four Corners Research, who provided the following synopsis of his presentation.

Respectfully submitted

-- Joanne Magalis, Secretary

"THE FIRST PROVINCE OF THAT KINGDOM:" CONTACT, COLONIZATION, AND THE DEMISE OF THE A'TZI-EM (PIRO) PUEBLOS, 1581-1681

Michael Bletzer

From the early 1580s up to the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, the A'tzi-em, or Piro, area was the first "province" that Spanish travelers coming north along the Rio Grande encountered in their "kingdom" of New Mexico. Following sparsely-documented early encounters between A'tzi-em and Spaniards, Franciscan missionaries and Spanish settlers moved into the province in the mid-1620s. By that time, the Spaniards had adopted the term *Piro* (likely of Tiwa origin) for the native term *A'tzi-em* (in its Spanish versions *Atzigues* or *Tziguis*).

The Spanish colonization of the Piro province during the 1620s and 1630s profoundly impacted the Piros. Historical records allude to significant population shifts, directed by Spanish missionaries and civil officials, from smaller pueblos to larger mission pueblos or *reducciones*. Long-term archaeological research at LA 31744, the likely site of historic Teypana Pueblo, supports this scenario. However, analysis—especially of abandonment deposits—also suggests that this process of settlement consolidation was more complex than the sources indicate, with substantial demographic give-and-take between local communities taking place even before the recorded establishment in 1626 of the mission of Nuestra Señora at the pueblo of Pilabó/Socorro.

Diagnostic artifacts and radiometric dates indicate that Teypana Pueblo was probably occupied into the 1640s. After that period only Pilabó/Socorro and the other Piro mission pueblos of Senecú, Selocú/Sevilleta, and Alamillo are mentioned in contemporary documents. Soon after mid-century, what seem to have been already-strained relations between Piros and Spaniards turned violent. Several Piro revolts (mostly centering on Senecú Pueblo) were crushed in the 1650s and 1660s. At the same time, Spanish slave raids against neighboring Apache groups opened a new cycle of violence that trapped the remaining Piro pueblos between Spaniards and Apaches. Together with periodic disease outbreaks and the onset in the 1660s of a decades-long drought, the recurring violence took a heavy toll on the Piros.

By the time of the Pueblo Revolt, only a fraction of the once populous Piro province was still occupied. Despite this, the Piros of Pilabó/Socorro tried to contribute to the pan-Puebloan revolt by attacking the retreating Spaniards at Socorro. The plan was betrayed and several hundred Piros were taken by the Spaniards to El Paso (where the deportees continued to plot against their "hosts"). A sizeable number of Piros, though, seem to have managed to evade deportation, hiding out in the mountains or joining other pueblos (e.g. Acoma, Zuni, Cochiti) or Apache groups.

In 1681, the Spaniards launched an unsuccessful attempt at reconquering New Mexico. On their return to El Paso, while marching off a second group of Piros and Tiwas captured at Isleta, the Governor Antonio de Otermín had the four Piro mission pueblos torched. Recent archaeological investigations in Socorro have yielded evidence of the 1681 destruction in what was most likely the mission complex of Nuestra Señora. In addition, test excavations produced the first structural traces (plaza surface, plaza feature) relating to Pilabó Pueblo. Ceramics indicate a general occupation from about 1200 to the Revolt period. But since the site is located in an urban area, very little is yet known archaeologically about the pueblo. The Pilabó project is ongoing, with a new excavation scheduled in early October that will rely on results from last year's effort to narrow the search for the pueblo's room blocks.

[Note: Michael Bletzer's article "The First Province of that Kingdom:" Notes on the Colonial History of the Piro Area" appeared in 2013 in *New Mexico Historical Review* 88(4): 437-459. It is a summary of archaeological work at Teypana and historical research on the Piros generally, current to 2012. The current Pilabó project is not included, nor is subsequent documentary research.]

PROPOSED AAS BYLAWS CHANGES

Treasurer John Guth is working on revisions to our current Bylaws, last revised in 2000, to bring them into agreement with current practices and to conform to New Mexico non-profit regulatory requirements. A summary of the proposed changes is attached to this Newsletter. John welcomes input from the membership on the proposed revisions. For more details, the 2000 version and the proposed revision are posted on the AAS website.

FALL/WINTER 2014 ISSUE OF *POTTERY SOUTHWEST* DUE IN NOVEMBER

The Fall/Winter 2014 issue of *Pottery Southwest* will be available online in late November 2014 featuring Rod Swenson's "Anasazi Organic Black on White Pottery: A New Paradigm" which challenges the widely accepted paradigm concerning the achievement of black color with organic (e.g., beeweed) paint. That paradigm relies on smothering the kiln with dirt after it has reached peak temperature to prevent the oxidation and destruction of the paint. Arguing from parsimony, Swenson says that smothering as the main method for making black on white would have been extremely unlikely if used at all. Fuel was scarce and the smothering paradigm involves a highly inefficient use of fuel. In addition, the large diameter fuel it calls for would have been hard to process without modern tools. The dirt would also have been hard to process as required for smothering without the picks and shovels modern replicators are seen using. Using instead much smaller fuel that would have been more plentiful and gathered and processed by hand, Swenson shows experimentally that the main problems associated with organic paint (e.g., oxidation and smoking) are eliminated and black on white can be produced efficiently and reliably, as he thinks it was, without smothering.

Swenson delivered his findings as a featured presentation at the 2014 Southwest Kiln Conference in Tijeras, New Mexico in August.

Rod Swenson is a CESP (Center for the Ecological Study of Perception and Action) Fellow at the University of Connecticut best-known for his decades of seminal experimental and theoretical work on the thermodynamics of evolutionary systems who has devoted the majority of his time during the last five years to experimental work in Arizona on the prehistoric ceramic technology of the Southwest.

Pottery Southwest, a scholarly journal devoted to the prehistoric and historic pottery of the Greater Southwest, provides a venue for students and professional and avocational archaeologists to publish articles as well as offering an opportunity to share questions and answers. Published by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society since 1974, *Pottery Southwest* is now available free of charge on its website which is hosted by the Maxwell Museum of the University of New Mexico (<http://www.unm.edu/~psw>). Submission of article proposals, book reviews, upcoming events, and other items of interest can be sent to psw@unm.edu. The deadline for the Fall/Winter issue is November 1, 2014. In 2015, feature articles provide an in-depth look at the motifs of Basketmaker III. The deadline for Spring/Summer 2015 is April 1, 2015 and the deadline for Fall/Winter 2015 is November 1, 2015.

NEW MEXICO ARCHAEOLOGY FAIR IN TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES OCTOBER 4

This year's Archaeology Fair, themed "Travel Through Time" runs from 10 am to 4 pm at Ralph Edwards Park in T or C. The Camino Real Scenic Byway runs through Truth or Consequences, and this year's Archaeology Fair poster features an image of the Trail at the southern end of Jornada del Muerto. The Fair will feature activities for children and adults, including atlatl throwing, knapping tools and arrowheads, making rope from materials found in the wild, and identifying and crafting different types of ceramic pots. Tours of Truth or Consequences's bathhouse district, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, are available. At the kids' table, children will learn to make yucca twine and shell beads and learn about making pottery. The Fair is produced by NM Historic Preservation Division (HPD) with assistance this year from the New Mexico Archaeological Council, Geronimo Springs Museum, MainStreet Truth or Consequences, Geronimo Trail National Scenic Byway, New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance, New Mexico State Parks, Office of Archaeological Studies, and Sierra County Historical Society. The Geronimo Springs Museum, 211 S. Main, T or C, will host a reception for members of the archaeological community Friday October 3 starting at 6:30. Tours of the museum will be available, including portions of the Cañada Alamosa Exhibit that are currently on loan to GSM from the New Mexico Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum and Human Systems Research. For those planning to attend both events, several local lodges and spas are offering a discount if the Archaeology Fair is mentioned when making reservations.

CALENDAR CHECK

Free Lectures

"The Chinese of New Mexico, 1870s to 1920s" by Anna Naruta-Moya, 7:30 to 8:30 pm Thursday October 16 at the Hibben Center, UNM campus. Maxwell Museum Lecture Series.

Staying Relevant in the 21st Century: The Pragmatism of Historic Preservation by Jeff Pappas, New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer, 7:30 Friday November 14 at the Hibben Center.

Museum Exhibition Opening

"Archeology on Ice" Effect of climate change on Arctic glaciers in Alaska. Opening to public 6:30 to 7:30 Friday, October 3. Maxwell Museum.

Event

New Mexico Archaeology Fair, 10 to 4 pm at Ralph Edwards Park, Truth or Consequences.

Conferences

Mogollon Conference. October 9-11, New Mexico State University Corbett Center Auditorium, Las Cruces. More information at www.lonjul.net/mog2014.

NMAC Fall Conference "Highway Archaeology and Creative Mitigations: Celebrating 60 Years of CRM at the NMDOT," 8 am to 3 pm Saturday, November 15. More information at dap@unm.edu.

ASNM Annual Meeting May 1-3, 2015 at the Sagebrush Convention Center, Taos.

Pecos Conference August 6-8 2015 near Mancos, Colorado.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

www.abqarchaeology.org

www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc

Annual Dues: For emailed Newsletter: Student no charge (provide copy of current ID); Basic \$25; Sustaining \$35+. Print Newsletter by First Class Mail: Basic \$30; Sustaining \$40. Institutions/Libraries: \$10 for print Newsletter by First Class Mail, emailed Newsletter at no charge.

2014 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Officers		Standing Committee Chairs		Committee Chairs (continued)	
President		Membership:		Refreshments:	
Marc Thompson	508-9847	Diane Courney 228-8400		Ann Carson	242-1143
Vice Presidents:		Newsletter:		Publicity:	
Carol Condie	265-4529	Helen Crotty 281-2136		Evan Kay	249-8412
Gretchen Obenauf	821-9412	Mailer: Lou Schuyler 856-7090		Laurie Dudasik	710-6826
Secretary:		Rock Art Recording:		Pottery Southwest	
Joanne Magalis	565-8732	Dick Harris 822-8571		Editor: M. Patricia Lee	
Treasurer:		Carol Chamberland 341-1027		Contact: Arlette Miller 410-9263	
John Guth	821-4704	Greeter:		Webmaster	
Directors:		Sally McLaughlin 898-9083		Mark Rosenblum	866-0300
Helen Crotty	281-2136				
Carol Chamberland	341-1027				

Summary of Proposed Changes for Membership Review

Revised & Restated AAS Bylaws

September 2014 Draft

Purpose:

Revise and restate the AAS bylaws of August 15, 2000 to:

- a) Reflect current Society operating practices, and to
- b) Conform to New Mexico non-profit regulatory requirements.

Proposed Changes:

1. Add a requirement to function as a local affiliate of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM).
2. Add a requirement to register as a non-profit corporation and charitable organization in the State of New Mexico.
3. Add a Student membership class.
4. Authorize charging a fee for members desiring the Newsletter by Postal Service mail.
5. Add a requirement to acknowledge and track donations.
6. Simplify Board of Directors:
 - a. Reduce from 11 to 7 members (6 to 8 range depending on c. and d. below).
 - b. Consisting of officers + three directors (NM statutory requirement for at least 3 directors)
 - c. Allow option of one current officer and immediate past president to serve as directors.
 - d. Allow one or two VPs.
 - e. Reduce meeting frequency from quarterly to twice a year.
 - f. Enable Board decisions by email.
7. Update standing committee descriptions:
 - a. Add Webmaster.
 - b. Add Rock Art.
 - c. Add *Pottery Southwest*.
 - d. Add Field Trip Coordinator.
 - e. Add Greeter.
 - f. Add Refreshments.
 - g. Add Publicity.
8. Reduce election nomination special committee size from "five" to "two or more"
9. Eliminate officer and director term limits.
10. State that all positions are non-compensated.
11. Change "audit" to "internal financial review" (Dodd-Frank regulatory requirement).

AAS Members are invited to suggest changes, additions, or deletions. Your input is encouraged and appreciated. Please send your comments to John Guth (jrguth4140@gmail.com)



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

November
~~October~~ 2014

VOLUME XLIX NO. 10

US ISSN 0002 4953

STRUCTURAL WOOD ANALYSES OF THE SANTA ANA MISSION CHURCH

Tom Windes

7:30 PM, Tuesday November 18, 2014
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

In 2011 and 2012, the 1750 Santa Ana Mission Church at the old Santa Ana Pueblo was renovated and restored, revealing much of the original structural wood used in its construction and providing details of construction that have seldom been documented. The history of the mission churches at Santa Ana is one of the best known from Spanish and later documents. The resulting structural wood project documented nearly 400 structural elements in the church and its adjoining rooms and tree-ring sampled 308 of these, which yielded 173 tree-ring dates. This is probably the most extensively-dated church in the Southwest. Almost all of the 84 corbels and 80 vigas, along with many of the horizontal intramural beams placed in the walls, as well as many of the door and window parts, were sampled. All the structural elements *in situ* were mapped, and a pile of elements found in the nearby wood dump—which had come from present and past construction and renovation activities—was documented. This talk provides an overview of the structural woodwork at the church and its dating results, as well as views of many of the "hand-wrought" features found at the church. The study also provides a re-examination of the historical record of the church by the use of dendrochronology.

Tom Windes was educated at the University of North Carolina (BA, 1965) and the University of New Mexico (MA, 1967). His professional experience is with the U.S. Forest Service (1970-71), the National Park Service's Chaco Project and other park projects (1972-2005); he has also conducted contract work across the Southwest. He has published over 90 articles and monographs in the Park Service's Chaco Reports and in numerous journals including *American Antiquity*, *Kiva*, *Scientific American*, *Journal of Archaeological Science*, and the *Journal of Field Archaeology*. His work has also been published by the Cambridge University Press, the University of Utah Press, the University of Arizona Press, and the University of New Mexico Press among others.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

October 21, 2014

The meeting was called to order by President Marc Thompson at 7:30 pm.

Visitors and new members introduced themselves and were welcomed and invited to join us for refreshments after the presentation by the speaker. The refreshments were provided by Helen Crotty. The speaker will have books to sell and autograph in the lobby after the meeting.

The minutes of the September meeting were approved as published in the Newsletter.

PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

Marc Thompson discussed elections for next year's officers. He noted that anyone who would like to serve as an elected officer is encouraged to run for an office, since it would be good to have new people involved. We also need to have two or three people to serve as a nominating committee. All of this year's elected officers have agreed to serve another term, if needed. We also need volunteers to conduct an internal review of our financial status. This is not a very complex assignment, but it must be done by people other than Board members.

TREASURER'S REPORT

John Guth reported that we currently have 145 members. New members joining tonight and for the remainder of 2014 will be considered as members for 2015 as well. Members who never paid their 2014 dues are encouraged to do so; they will also be required to pay dues for 2015. Proposed changes to our August 15, 2000 bylaws are summarized on the last page of the October 2014 newsletter. These changes will bring the bylaws into conformity with our current operations. Members are encouraged to send comments and suggestions to John Guth or to contact any of the Board members. The full text of the new bylaws is on the AAS website under the link for ASNM Annual Meeting.

OFFICERS' REPORTS

Vice President Gretchen Obenauf requested that members volunteer to give a presentation on their archaeological tours or activities at our December meeting. Anyone interested in doing so should contact Gretchen Obenauf or Co-Vice President, Carol Condie.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that the crew is currently working on forty or fifty boxes of material from Gallina Springs that was excavated in 1974 by Western Michigan University. This should keep the crew busy through the fall. She is also hoping that some Gallina Springs material currently located at Mesa Verde can be brought to the Maxwell Museum so that all of the Gallina Springs collections will be curated there. The crew will later complete its work on Sapawe.

Rock Art: Dick Harris reported that the group has been active, recording at two sessions and scouting at one. Two new members have recently joined the crew.

SPEAKER

Vice President Carol Condie introduced Baker Morrow, founder and professor of practice in the landscape architecture program of the School of Architecture and Planning at UNM and a practicing landscape architect in Albuquerque. He is also editor and translator of *A Harvest of Reluctant Souls: Fray Alonso de Benavides's History of New Mexico, 1630*, the subject of the evening's presentation, as well as translator of Cabeza de Vaca's *The South American Expeditions, 1540-1545*, which was the subject of a presentation by Morrow in March of this year. Both books are available from University of New Mexico Press.

Respectfully submitted,

--Joanne Magalis, Secretary

NOMINATING COMMITTEE REPORT

The Nominating Committee (Diane Courney and Margery Barol) thanks those individuals who have already consented to be on the ballot for the 2015 AAS Officers and Board members. We extend an invitation to all other members seriously to consider becoming a more-active member by volunteering for a committee or even taking another step up to running for a leadership position as an officer or a Board member. This is how the organization continues to exist beyond the 48 years it has already. Contact a present Board member or a Nominating Committee member; if not this year, then next year. The present slate is: President, Marc Thompson; Co-Vice Presidents, Gretchen Obenauf and Carol Condie; Secretary, Joanne Magalis; Treasurer, John Guth; Director at Large, Carol Chamberland and Helen Crotty, but nominations from the floor will be entertained at the November meeting. If there are additional nominations, a ballot will be distributed for voting by mail or at the December meeting.

ADDEMDUM TO AAS 2014-2015 MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

Membership committee chair Diane Courney has prepared an addendum (attached) to our current Membership Directory to include several new members who joined after the current directory was distributed in May. Members may request a download of the current Directory by contacting info@abqarchaeology.org. Members who receive the print newsletter may contact Helen Crotty at 281-2136 or jherotty947@gmail.com to request a print copy. *The information in the directory and the addendum is for the private use of members and, under the federal privacy laws, is not to be used for any other purpose.*

MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARTS AND CULTURE/LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY LIBRARY BOOK SALE SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 15 AND 16

Book sale hours and admission fees are: Saturday, November 15, 10 a.m. – 1 p.m., \$10; and 1 – 4 p.m., \$1, and Sunday, November 16, Noon – 4 p.m., Free. Major topic categories include: American History, Anthropology and Archaeology, Architecture and Design, Fine Arts, Folk Art (Pennsylvania Dutch, Amish, Shaker), Literature/Poetry (1940s-1990s books, chapbooks, ephemera), Mexican Art and Material Culture, Native American Art and Material Culture, New Mexico (Art, History, Photography), Spanish Colonial Art (Santos), US - Mexico Border Culture. Books from several major collectors and scholars are included.

Librarian Allison Colborne reports that there are books for every reading taste and interest and at every price. "I've priced the books to sell, every book is priced well below market." She notes that, "Thanks to the generous support of Santa Feans of the previous sale, proceeds helped the LOA Library implement the 'Koha web accessible system'—making the technological leap into the 21st century possible. Proceeds from the 2014 sale will underwrite the ongoing technical support of this new integrated library system, as well as the operations, programs, and collections acquisitions of this renowned library (established 1932)."

For more information on the Laboratory of Anthropology Library book sale, call Allison Colborne, at 505-476-1264 or visit indianartsandculture.org/booksale.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Oil Development Closes in on Chaco Canyon. "Right now, you can stand at Pueblo Alto, look north and see a landscape that is substantially the same as what the Chacoans saw," said Barbara West, former superintendent of the Chaco Culture National Historical Park. But that could be changing. Chaco, a World Heritage Site, is surrounded by one of the most productive oil and gas basins in the United States. And now new drilling technology is making the region, once thought to be played out, attractive to oil and gas companies. The BLM Farmington Field Office, which has deferred some leases in the area, is now preparing an amendment to its 2003 resource management plan to address problems unforeseen a decade ago. The decision area includes 1.3 million acres of BLM-managed surface plus 1 million acres of federal mineral estate beneath lands owned or managed by private

owners, by the state, or by other federal agencies. The 34,000 acres of Chaco Culture National Historical Park are already protected and off-limits to drilling. A scoping period during which the public could voice its concerns about resource management concluded at the end of May. The office is now in what it calls the "alternative development stage," during which a 20-member interdisciplinary team is looking at ways to address the issues raised by the public. By next summer, the office hopes to have a draft environmental impact statement, which will analyze the alternatives. The public will have another opportunity to comment at that time. After reviewing the comments, the office will issue a determination. Once it signs a "record of decision," that action will finalize the resource management plan amendment. [Adapted from the *Santa Fe New Mexican*, <http://bit.ly/1o6rdQS>.]

CALENDAR CHECK

Free Lecture

Staying Relevant in the 21st Century: The Pragmatism of Historic Preservation by Jeff Pappas, New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer, 7:30 Friday November 14 at the Hibben Center.

Event

Navajo Rug Auction. November 15: Preview 11 am, Auction 1 pm. Prairie Star Restaurant, Highway 550 at Tamaya Road, Bernalillo, NM. Free admission. Proceeds benefit Navajo weavers and the Maxwell Museum.

Conferences

NMAC Fall Conference "Highway Archaeology and Creative Mitigations: Celebrating 60 Years of CRM at the NMDOT," 8 am to 3 pm Saturday, November 15. More information at dap@unm.edu.

ASNM Annual Meeting May 1-3, 2015 at the Sagebrush Convention Center, Taos.

Pecos Conference August 6-8, 2015 near Mancos, Colorado.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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2014 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Officers

President
Marc Thompson 508-9847
Vice Presidents:
Carol Condie 265-4529
Gretchen Obenauf 821-9412
Secretary:
Joanne Magalis 565-8732
Treasurer:
John Guth 821-4704
Directors:
Helen Crotty 281-2136
Carol Chamberland 341-1027

Standing Committee Chairs

Membership:
Diane Courney 228-8400
Newsletter:
Helen Crotty 281-2136
Mailer: Lou Schuyler 856-7090
Rock Art Recording:
Dick Harris 822-8571
Carol Chamberland 341-1027
Greeter:
Sally McLaughlin 898-9083

Committee Chairs (continued)

Refreshments:
Ann Carson 242-1143
Publicity:
Evan Kay 249-8412
Laurie Dudasik 710-6826
Pottery Southwest
Editor: M. Patricia Lee
Contact: Arlette Miller 410-9263
Webmaster
Mark Rosenblum 866-0300

ADDENDUM

2014-2015 ALBUQUERQUE ARCHEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

Bob Ayre P.O. Box 1649 Moriarty, NM 87035 505-269-7882 ayre@lobo.net	William Gassaway 1209 Summer Ave NE Albuquerque, NM 87112 505-681-8878 wgassaway@gmail.com	Scott Kirk 3901 Montgomery Blvd NE, #206 Albuquerque, NM 87109 630-730-5991 kirks@unm.edu
Doug and Katherine Bogges 210-A San Pasquale Ave NW Albuquerque, NM 87104 505-797-1214 / 505-250-2830 davout29@hotmail.com / boggeses@hotmail.com	Carol Georgopoulos 24 Camino de la Questa Placitas, NM 87043 505-292-0877 geocar27@gmail.com	(E-mail address change) Mark Rosenblum 51 Vegas Road Los Lunas, NM 87031 505-866-0300 markrosenm@gmail.com
Idell Conway and John Jeheber 1111 Morningside Drive NE Albuquerque, NM 87110 505-216-9635 igonaway@aol.com / jayjaytoo@gmail.com	Bill Huff 11013 Double Eagle NE Albuquerque, NM 87111 505-271-4181 / 505-350-8098 wmjhuff@gmail.com	Judy Vredenburg 12 Ardilla Road Tijeras, NM 87059 505-400-8687 judyvr@aol.com
Jennifer Eggleston P.O. Box 1296 Tijeras, NM 87059 505-281-1726 jenniferde06@hotmail.com	Bob Julyan 31 Avenidia Almendro NE Albuquerque, NM 87123 505-298-8420 rjulyan@comcast.net	Kristina Whitney 3400 Comanche Rd NE, #B118 Albuquerque, NM 87107 520-705-1859 kwhitney2@unm.edu

The information in the directory is for the private use of members and, under the federal privacy laws, is not to be used for any other purpose.

Web Site: www.abqarchaeology.org

E-mail Address: info@abqarchaeology.org



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME XLIX, NO. 11

US ISSN 0002 4953

December 2014

ANNUAL HOLIDAY MEETING AND POTLUCK

6:30 PM, Tuesday, December 16, 2014

Albuquerque Museum of Art and History

2000 Mountain Road NW

Please bring your favorite appetizers or dessert; doors open and setup starts at 6:00 PM. Beverages, utensils, and plates are provided. The meeting will be in the Ventana Room off the main lobby, which has very limited kitchen facilities; please bring "finger food" ready to serve and serving utensils if needed. After appetizers, we will have our business meeting and program. Desserts will follow the meeting. The program, as usual, will feature AAS members speaking about archaeological sites they visited during the past year.

Our four speakers will be: Carol Chamberland, who visited Calusa sites in Florida; Sondra Diepen, who has been photographing historic ruins along Route 66; Sally McLaughlin, who participated in an excavation in Jordan; and Tom Windes, who continued his tree ring research in the Beef Basin of Utah.

AAS DUES FOR 2015 ARE NOW PAYABLE

Please fill out the attached membership renewal form and mail it with your check to Treasurer, Albuquerque Archaeological Society, PO Box 4029, Albuquerque NM 87196 or bring both to the meeting. Please don't be shy about showing interest in working with a committee or on the Board. Wider membership participation is needed and encouraged.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

November 18, 2014

President Marc Thompson called the meeting to order at 7:30 pm. Guests and new members were welcomed and invited to join us for refreshments after the meeting. Refreshments were provided by Lou Schuyler.

The minutes of the October meeting were approved as published in the newsletter

PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENT

Marc reminded the group that next month's meeting is our Christmas meeting. It will be on the third Tuesday as usual, but the doors will be open at 6 o'clock and the meeting will begin at 6:30. The meeting will be held in the Ventana Room of the museum.

TREASURER'S REPORT

John Guth reported that we now have 155 members. Five new members had joined that evening.

Work continues on the revised bylaws. They will probably not be ready until January or February.

The society has been registered with the New Mexico State Charitable Organizations Registrar. It will cost us at least one hundred dollars and possibly several hundred dollars because our registration had lapsed. We are now a corporation and a charity.

Donna and Steve Rospopo have done the internal financial review of the society's books. Steve was asked to report their conclusions.

Steve said that our financial records are in excellent shape. They made four small recommendations that would make our records acceptable even to an external CPA. The records match up with the bank statements and everything is in order.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that November 19 would be the last day for the crew until January. The archiving of the material from the 1974 Gallinas Springs excavations will be completed this week. We are still in the process of trying to get the Gallinas Springs material currently located at Mesa Verde to the Maxwell Museum. The group is not finished with Sapawe because the remaining Sapawe material is in an inaccessible location in the warehouse. It will be processed in January.

Rock Art: Dick Harris reported that the group had been active. During the past month, they had two recording sessions, one holiday and one scouting trip.

Pottery Southwest: Patricia Lee has revived *Pottery Southwest*. The 2014 Fall/Winter edition is now available on line and free. Go to unm.edu/~psw/ and click on "Current Issue." The home page can also be found by Googling "Pottery Southwest Archaeology."

Nominating Committee: Diane Courney reported that the nominating committee, which consists of herself and Margery Barol, had met and confirmed that the current officers are willing to serve for the coming year. All the elected officers were asked to stand and be recognized. Carol Chamberland, our elected Director-at-large was also recognized. Nominations from the floor were called for, but there were none. A motion was made to close the nominations and this was seconded and approved. A vote on the slate was proposed. All in favor of the current slate were asked to raise their hands. The slate was approved.

SPEAKER

Tom Windes was introduced by Vice President Carol Condie. Tom, a long-time member of AAS, has been involved in Southwestern archaeology for many years. Most of his career has been with the National Park Service's Chaco Project as well as other park projects, and he has conducted contract work across the Southwest since his retirement from NPS. He is especially interested in collecting wood samples for tree ring dating. Tom provided the following synopsis of his presentation.

Respectfully submitted,

--Joanne Magalis, Secretary

STRUCTURAL WOOD ANALYSES OF THE SANTA ANA MISSION CHURCH

Tom Windes

In 2011 and 2012, the Santa Ana Mission Church at the old Santa Ana Pueblo was renovated and restored, revealing much of the original structural wood used in its construction. The history of the mission churches at Santa Ana is one of the best known from Spanish and later documents. The recent work there provides an excellent opportunity to assess its historical record and to examine the construction techniques as well as insights into those who worked on the project.

The first church at Santa Ana was built in the early 1600s. Its fate after the 1680 Pueblo Revolt is unknown; presumably it was destroyed. According to Spanish accounts, the village had been burned by El Paso Governor Pedro Reneros de Posada during the attempted reconquest of the pueblos in the winter of 1687/1688. A small chapel was present by 1694, and a small church had been built by 1706. The present larger church was started in the 1730s and eventually finished in 1750 after a long period of dormancy thanks to the alcalde mayor of Albuquerque who "borrowed" the Santa Ana church vigas for use in the Alameda church, now at 4th and Alameda streets. A flurry of construction finished the church in 1750 with the arrival of Fray Juan Sanz de Lezaun. As is typical of New Mexican flat-roofed architecture, leaking roofs were a problem necessitating constant repair, and these events are evident from many of the tree-ring dates. Water damage is a major reason for the present work at the church.

The structural wood project documented nearly 400 structural elements in the church and its adjoining rooms and tree-ring sampled 308 of these, from which 173 tree-ring dates were derived. Almost all of the 84 corbels and 80 vigas, along with many of the horizontal intramural beams placed in the walls and many of the door and window parts were sampled. All the structural elements *in situ* were mapped, and a pile of elements that had come from present and past construction and renovation activities—and was found in the nearby wood dump—was documented. In brief, only a handful of tree-ring dates may have come from the 1706 church. However, the 1730s and 1740s revealed considerable activity in the harvesting of trees, especially among the corbels, horizontal intramural beams placed with the walls, window lintels, and from the front (east) balcony area.

Despite the loss of vigas to the early Alameda church, it is clear that the collection of building materials had continued. Carpenters from Pecos Pueblo helped to harvest and shape the corbels and doors; the corbels were decorated with motifs that may have been produced by several individuals using a common motif framework. In 1750, a new fray proclaimed completion of the church in less than 3 months, but the scarce dates from the late 1750s reveal that the roof had not been completed until years later. Finally, numerous dates from the vigas revealed roof repairs throughout much of the 1800s with a new roof placed in about 1914. The latest date, at 1919, came from an intramural in the east balcony. The Santa Ana church remains a wonderful example of Spanish/Puebloan architecture and the continuity of culture and faith in northern New Mexico.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Park Service Considering New Rules for Deaccessioning Archaeological Materials. The National Park Service (NPS) has proposed a rule to allow deaccessioning of federally owned archeological items determined to be of insufficient national archeological interest. The amendment to the Code of Federal Regulations Chapter 36 part 79 is open for public comment for 90 days ending Feb. 17, 2015. Federal agencies, including the NPS, are responsible for millions of archeological objects around the nation. The proposed rule is intended to assist federal agencies in their stewardship of archeological collections which they curate on behalf of the American public.

The new rule would provide agencies with a rigorous procedure to deaccession a limited number of particular material remains that are determined to be "of insufficient archeological interest" by meeting very specific criteria. No human remains or cultural items as defined in the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) may be disposed of under this proposed rule. Objects for possible disposition under the proposed rule must be archeological "material remains." Examples include large quantities of red brick fragments retained during an excavation or soil samples that have become contaminated.

Deaccessioned objects are not to be sold or traded as commercial goods. Public comments will be reviewed and considered before a final rule is drafted. The final rule is expected to be published in the Federal Register in 2015. See the proposed new rule at: <https://federalregister.gov/a/2014-26839>. [From the Rexburg, Idaho *Standard Journal* and *Southwest Archaeology Today*, a service of Archaeology Southwest.]

EDITORIAL CORRECTIONS

Gallinas Springs was misspelled in the minutes of the October meeting published in the November issue. The error was the Editor's not the Secretary's. The masthead for the November *Newsletter* was incorrectly dated October 2014, and the masthead volume numbers for 2014, numbers 1 through 10, were incorrectly shown as Volume XLI. The correct Volume is XLIX. Starting with the January 2015 issue, volume numbers will be in Arabic rather than Roman numerals.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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2014 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

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Gretchen Obenauf	821-9412
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Joanne Magalis	565-8732
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Helen Crotty	281-2136
Carol Chamberland	341-1027

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Helen Crotty	281-2136
Mailer: Lou Schuyler	856-7090
Rock Art Recording:	
Dick Harris	822-8571
Carol Chamberland	341-1027
Greeter:	
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