



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME 50, NO. 1

US ISSN 0002 4953

January 2015

STONE CALENDARS OF THE SOUTHWEST

7:30 PM, Tuesday, January 20, 2015
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

There are hundreds of stone calendar sites around the southwest located near ancient inhabited areas that were used to mark the annual seasons and important dates. These calendars are made with specific glyphs that align with unique shadows used to mark the time of year, including winter and summer solstice, equinoxes, cross-quarters and many other important indigenous dates. The Stone Calendar research project is attempting to identify the western regional extent of this type of calendar technology. Sites have been surveyed and studied in New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, California, as far south as the Sierra Madres in Mexico, and as far north as the Columbia River Gorge in Washington. Sites are studied using surveying techniques, three-dimensional predictive modeling, and final field observations including time-lapse photography. The study has helped to identify unique cultural variations in glyph design and revealed the technological evolution over time, leading to very complex and amazingly accurate stone calendars.

This talk shares some preliminary results of the Stone Calendar Project; a hobby that somehow got out of hand.

Ron Barber is a mechanical engineer at Los Alamos National Laboratory in the Accelerator Operations and Technology Division. He has 30 years of experience at National Laboratories in California and in New Mexico. He was born and raised in the oil fields of South America, in the middle of the boondocks. He and his siblings were hauled by their parents through the mountains, deserts and jungles in search of new adventures. Encountering indigenous cultures and prehistoric sites has led to a long-term interest and curiosity about ancient civilizations.

Over the last seven years he has focused on a project to study rock art throughout the American Southwest and Sierra Madre in Mexico, specifically looking for glyphs that might provide insights into early astronomical knowledge. He has applied his engineering background to develop a systematic approach to surveying and identifying glyphs for potential study. He uses modern-day surveying techniques, three-dimensional predictive modeling and time-lapse photography to help identify unique cultural variations in stone calendar design and to study the calendars' technological evolution over time.

NOTE: AAS DUES FOR 2015 ARE NOW PAYABLE

If you have not already done so, please download—or detach—and 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.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

December 16, 2014

Since this was our Christmas meeting, we began by enjoying appetizers before the main part of the meeting.

The meeting was called to order by President Marc Thompson. The minutes of the November meeting were approved as published in the newsletter. The committee chairmen and officers for this year were recognized, and special thanks were given to those persons who had agreed to continue to serve in 2015.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Newsletter: Helen Crotty reported that as Newsletter editor, she had received from the University of Arizona Press for review *Constructing Community: The Archaeology of Early Villages in Central New Mexico*. It is about villages in the Gran Quivira area. The review will be published in the Newsletter, and the reviewer may keep the book. Anyone interested in reviewing *Constructing Community* should contact Helen.

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that the group has finished the 1974 material from Gallinas Springs and is hoping to receive further Gallinas Springs material from Mesa Verde. The material from Sapawe is 95% finished and shelves and other items that were blocking access to the rest of the Sapawe material may have been moved.

Rock Art: Dick Harris reported that the rock art group has been continuing in the field. They thought they had finished one area, but then a member of the group spotted some more petroglyphs that they will record.

Field Trips: Marc Thompson announced that there would be a field trip to Coronado State Historic Site sometime after the first of the year. There are also plans to have a field trip to Tijeras Pueblo, though the date has not been determined as of yet.

Membership: Dianne Courney asked that members fill out the membership forms for 2015 and give or send them to the Treasurer as soon as possible.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Marc Thompson reported that Carroll Riley, who lives in Las Vegas, has an inoperable tumor behind his eye and is not likely to live much longer. He urged members who know him to send an email or to go see him. Contact Marc for instructions on how to get in contact.

Joan Mathien reported on the Elizabeth Garret Western Michigan University scholarship that was established to honor the memory of former AAS President Betty Garrett. There is currently \$25,000 in the fund. One student, Jamie Gomez, is currently being supported by the fund.

SPEAKERS:

The program for the evening consisted of presentations by four members. The first presentation was by Carol Chamberland, who spoke about the Colusa of Florida. The second was by Sondra Diepen, who spoke about old structures along Route 66. The third was by Sally McLaughlin, who spoke about her archaeological experiences in Jordan. The fourth presentation was by Tom Windes, who spoke about tree ring dating in Beef Basin of Utah.

After the presentations, we adjourned and partook of various deserts provided by the members.

Respectfully submitted,

----Joanne Magalis, Secretary

ADDENDUM TO MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY AND ANNUAL REPORTS ATTACHED

Membership Chair Diane Courney has provided and update to the Membership Directory, and John Guth has submitted the Treasurer's Financial Report for the year 2014. Additionally, Diane has compiled a list of AAS members' volunteer service to AAS and to archaeology outreach in the community. All these attachments follow the main portion of the newsletter, along with a membership renewal form.

ASNM ANNUAL MEETING IN TAOS MAY 1-3, 2015

Taos Archaeological Society will host the 2015 Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico on the first weekend of May. The theme of the meeting will be the newly created Rio Grande del Norte National Monument. Many presentations will highlight citizen archaeology. Presenters represent federal, state, academic, and local practitioners. Skip Miller, Carson National Forest Archeologist, will be the Bandelier speaker.

A special rafting/petroglyph trip is scheduled on Sunday, May 3, for a limited number (16) of participants (\$135 each, \$50 deposit required, sign up early!). Other field trips will also tie in with the Rio Grande National Monument theme. These include 1) historical archaeology of the Taos Junction Bridge (our only Native American Vice President, Charles Curtis, and his involvement in placer mining in Taos); 2) Mesa Prieta tours; 3) a local ancestral pueblo site, the on-going excavation in Arroyo Seco, "Baku;" 4) the Pot Creek site on the Taos-Southern Methodist University property. The host facility will be the Sagebrush Inn. More information is available on the Taos Archaeological Society and ASNM websites, and registration can be done online at the Taos Archaeological Society website <www.TaosArch.org>.

CALENDAR CHECK

Conferences

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

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Marc Thompson 508-9847
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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

2014-2015 MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS

(New 2015 2016 Directory is expected in early April)

<p><u>Correction of Cell Phone No:</u> Bill Huff 11013 Double Eagle NE Albuquerque, NM 87111 505-271-4181 / 505-350-8097</p>	<p><u>Correction of Email Address:</u> Tom and Gretchen Obenauf 7531 La Madera Rd Albuquerque, NM 87109 505-821-9412 senter.obenauf@att.net; gobenauf@blm.gov; Obenauf@att.net</p>	<p><u>Addition (Returning Member):</u> Jan Biella 923 Highway 313 Bernalillo, NM 87004 505-867-5908 jan.biella@state.nm.us</p>
<p><u>Addition (New Member):</u> Julian Chavez 220 Yale SE, Unit C Albuquerque, NM 87106 505-221-2147 jchavez128@cnm.edu</p>	<p><u>Addition (Returning Member):</u> Richard Chapman 923 Highway 313 Bernalillo, NM 87004 505-867-5908 chapman@unm.edu</p>	<p><u>Addition (New Member):</u> Leigh Cominiello 3 Del Oso Lane Cedar Crest, NM 87008 505-506-4884 larc@unm.edu</p>
<p><u>Addition (New Member):</u> Kyle Lacy 6108 Sonora Ave NW Albuquerque, NM 87120 505-340-9036 kylelacy@unm.edu</p>	<p><u>Addition (New Member):</u> Marty (Martha) McMahon 5800 Osuna Road NE, #98 Albuquerque, NM 87109 804-514-8309 martymac.7@gmail.com</p>	<p><u>Addition (New Members):</u> Richard Voorhees & Teresa Van Son 155 Placitas Road NW, #9 Albuquerque, NM 87107 651-351-2727 / 651-323-7906 vvoorhees70@gmail.com</p>

**Albuquerque Archaeology Society
2014 Financial Summary & Treasurer's Report
12/31/2014**

BEGINNING BALANCE	Jan 1, 2014	20,293.45
Checking	7,294.50	
Investments	12,998.95	
INCOME		3,227.80
Memberships	2993.00	
Interest	83.40	
Pottery SW	60.50	
Books & CDs	45.90	
Misc.	45.00	
EXPENSES		3,062.01
ABQ Museum	949.48	
Hibben Supplies	588.98	
Speakers	471.73	
Post Office	352.00	
CD Production	211.36	
Internet	171.49	
Office Supplies	133.32	
NM Fees	112.60	
ASNM Dues	25.00	
Misc.	46.05	
ENDING BALANCE	Dec 31, 2014	20,460.29
Checking	7,460.29	
Investments	13,000.00	
Net Change		+166.84

Treasurer's 2014 Report:

1. Income exceeded Expenses by \$166.89, indicating that current dues are appropriately set.
2. Membership dues continue to provide most income.
3. Checking account balance remains high, enabling AAS to generously support worthy projects and donations.
4. CDs are laddered on a three-year schedule, enabling AAS to both participate in rising interest rates and to have access to some funds on a yearly basis if a major project opportunity should arise that exceeds the checking account balance.
5. An internal financial review was performed in November by Steve and Donna Rospopo and the recommended changes made. Report attached.
6. Verification was obtained from the IRS that AAS is a 501 (c) (4) charitable organization.
7. Corporate registration was reinstated with the State of New Mexico for \$112.50.
8. AAS was registered as a charitable organization with the State of New Mexico. No penalties were imposed during 2014, but other ASNM experiences suggest that AAS could still be assessed penalties during 2015, potentially amounting to several hundred dollars.

REPORT OF AAS MEMBERS' VOLUNTEER SERVICE IN 2014

Other members who have contributed volunteer hours to AAS functions or archaeology outreach but were overlooked here, we apologize, but please email Diane Courney at ddcourney43@gmail.com so you can be added to the list.

THANKS TO EVERYONE FOR ALL YOU DO!

<p><u>Finance Committee:</u> John Guth, Treasurer Steve and Donna Rosopo – Internal Financial Review</p> <p><u>Monthly Meeting Minutes & Production of AAS Historical Record:</u> Joanne Magalis, Secretary</p> <p><u>Develop Meeting Programs:</u> Gretchen Obenauf, Co-Vice Pres. Carol Condie, Co-Vice-Pres.</p> <p><u>Meeting Audiovisual:</u> Tom Obenauf Donna Rosopo</p> <p><u>Membership Committee:</u> Diane Courney, Chair John Guth, Excel Mbrship List Helen Crotty, Directory Mark Rosenblum, Webmaster</p> <p><u>Newsletter Committee:</u> Helen Crotty, Editor & Archive Mark Rosenblum, Emailer Lou Schuyler, UPS Mailer Diane Courney, Archive</p> <p><u>Publicity - Print, Email and Social Media:</u> Evan Kay Laura Dudasik Dave Phillips Mark Rosenblum, Webmaster</p> <p><u>AAS Publications Sales & Storage:</u> Arlette Miller</p> <p><u>Pottery Southwest:</u> Patricia Lee, Editor Arlette Miller, Local Contact Diane Courney, Archive</p> <p><u>Field Trips Development:</u> Bandelier Nat'l Monument -- Gretchen Obenauf Kurt Anschuetz</p>	<p><u>Hospitality:</u> Ann Carson, Chair Sally McLaughlin, Greeter Gretchen Obenauf, Greeter and Refreshment Supplies</p> <p><u>Monthly Refreshments:</u> January - Diane Courney February – Karen Armstrong March – Nancy Woodworth April – Debbie Norman May – Sally McLaughlin June – Joan Mathien July – Jean Brodie September Eric Rinehart October Helen Crotty November Lou Schuyler December All Members</p> <p><u>Rock Art Recording Committee:</u> Dick Harris, Co-Chair Carol Chamberland, Co-Chair Pat Harris Sondra Diepen John Karon Manuel Lopez Steve Patchett John Richardson Dick Yeck</p> <p><u>Hibben Collections Archiving:</u> Karen Armstrong, Chair Dave Phillips, Hibben Coordinator Margery Barol Nancy Brouillard Wynette Burnette Ann Carson Julian Chavez Diane Courney Hayward Franklin Gail Jackson Maggie Knight Marty McMahon Joanne Magalis Doug Richardson Eric Rinehart</p> <p><u>AAS Webmaster</u> Mark Rosenblum</p>	<p><u>2014 Nominating Committee:</u> Diane Courney Margery Barol</p> <p><u>Archaeology Outreach:</u> NM State Archaeology Fair – Chris Turnbow Toni Goar Jan Biella Rock Art--Carol Chamberland - RockArt Table, Casa San Ysidro's Archaeology Day NM Museum of Nat'l History and Science Dyna. Theater Lecture on Rio Grande Rock NM Museum of Nat'l History and Science Meet the Experts Day</p> <p><u>Compile Data to Develop a History of UNM/SAR/MNM Chaco Canyon Field Schools directed by E. L. Hewett 1929-42, & 1947:</u> Joan Mathien, Researcher Carol Joiner, Asst.</p> <p><u>Relocation of AAS Library Collection to the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center on Permanent Loan</u> Marc Thompson Gretchen Obenauf</p> <p><u>AAS Meeting Speakers</u> Kurt Anschuetz (February) Tom Windes (November) Carol Chamberland, Sondra Diepen, Sally McLaughlin, and Tom Windes (December)</p> <p><u>AAS President Marc Thompson,</u> Appointed Director of Tijeras Pueblo Interpretive Center Museum Talk on Stone Tools at Tijeras Pueblo Interpretive Center Two papers on Mimbres pottery and culture at 2014 ASNM Annual meeting</p>
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ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 2015 MEMBERSHIP FORM

Name(s): _____

Address: _____

Phone Number(s): _____

Email Address(es): _____

Please select a **Membership category** AND a **Newsletter category**.

Membership category:

Individual ____ Family ____ (no difference in dues)

Electronic newsletter:

Basic: \$25.00 ____ Student with current ID: Free Sustaining: \$35.00+ ____

Newsletter by first class mail:

Basic \$30.00 ____ Sustaining: \$40.00+ ____

Institutions/Libraries:

\$10.00 ____ (newsletter sent by first class mail)

Free ____ (electronic newsletter only)

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

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

- ☐ Greeters (name tags & guest signup at meetings);
- ☐ Membership (keep track of membership lists and send renewal notices) and/ or---
- ☐ Assist Membership chair with display and signups at archaeological events;
- ☐ Field Trips (arrange for trip or assist chair with signups and follow up);
- ☐ Laboratory (assist with Hibben Center archival work);
- ☐ Rock Art Recording;
- ☐ Board of Directors and position desired.
- ☐ Other (describe on back)

☐ Newsletter - Asst Editor/Trainer

☐ 50th Anniversary Volume, Editor, AND

☐ 50th Anniversary Ctme (Archive Research)

Please print this form, fill it out, and mail the form and your membership dues check (payable to the Albuquerque Archaeological Society) to:

Treasurer
Albuquerque Archaeological Society
P.O. Box 4029
Albuquerque, NM 87196

Contact Mark Rosenblum at info@abqarchaeology.org with any email address change.



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME 50, NO. 2

US ISSN 0002 4953

February 2015

ARCHAEOLOGY ON ICE: AN EMERGING RESEARCH FRONTIER

E. James Dixon, Ph.D.

7:30 PM, Tuesday, February 17, 2015
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

Global warming is melting glaciers and permafrost around the world, and rare archaeological remains are melting from the ice. Approximately 10 percent of the earth's land surface is covered by ice, and the archeological remains preserved in the ice are largely unknown. The first artifacts from glaciers were found in 1914, and glacial discoveries continued throughout the early and mid-1900s. The accelerated retreat of glacial ice in the 1980s led to the discovery of Ötzi, the famous "ice man" found in the Tyrolean Alps. Amazing artifacts are also melting from small glaciers called "ice patches" in the Canadian Yukon, Scandinavia, Alaska, and the Swiss Alps. This exciting research frontier is the subject of a new exhibit, *Archeology on Ice*, at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology on the UNM campus.

E. James Dixon is the author of *Bones, Boats & Bison: Archaeology and the First Colonization of Western North America* (University of New Mexico Press, 1999). This pioneering work provides an overview of the early archaeology of western North America. He was a professor at the University of Alaska until 1993, when he became curator of archeology at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science. Subsequently he was appointed Professor of Anthropology and Research Fellow at the Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research at the University of Colorado (2001 – 2007). Since 2007 he has served as Professor of Anthropology and Director of the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico. He received his B.A. and M.A from the University of Alaska and his Ph.D. from Brown University. He was a Marshall Fellow for research at the National Museum of Denmark in 1972 and a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellow in 1996-97. He has extensive experience in North American archaeology, particularly focusing on the human colonization, high altitude and high latitude human adaptations, and early cultural development of the Americas. His first book, *Quest for the Origins of the First Americans* (1993), synthesizes the early prehistory of northwestern North America. His most recent book (2013), *Arrows and Atl Atls*, provides an overview of cultural development over a vast region of Alaska, Russia, and Canada known as Beringia. He has published extensively and advised and participated in educational films and videos for the History Channel, NOVA, and other television programs. He has been an invited lecturer in the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan, Russia, Switzerland, Norway, and Brazil.

AAS DUES FOR 2015 ARE NOW PAYABLE

If you have not already done so, please download—or detach—and 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.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

January 20, 2014

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 pm by President Marc Thompson. The auditorium was totally filled and there was standing room only.

New members and visitors were recognized and welcomed. There were more than twenty members of a meet-up group, known as Way Out West-Westside Explorers or WOW WE. Douglass Fischer, the founder and the first president of our society was also present.

The visitors and new members were invited to join us after the meeting for refreshments, which were provided by Diane Courney. The members of WOW WE also brought food. As a result, we had a feast after the meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved with one minor correction. (Actually this error was in the treasurer's report in the newsletter and not in the minutes per se. The society was described as a 501(c)(4) organization when it should have been described as a 501(c)(3).

PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENTS

Marc Thompson spoke about field trips that we are planning to Tijeras Pueblo and to Coronado State Historic Site. We need someone to help organize these field trips. Anyone who wishes to volunteer for this task should contact Gretchen Obenauf or Carol Condie, our Vice Presidents, after the meeting.

TREASURER'S REPORT

John Guth reported that the budget was balanced and that we have \$166 net increase over last year. He also encouraged all members who have not already renewed their memberships to do so as soon as possible.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Newsletter: John Guth delivered a message from Helen Crotty. She would like someone to train to take over the position of newsletter producer. Also the Society plans to put out a 50th anniversary volume. Anyone who is willing to help develop this publication should contact Helen.

Archiving: Karen Armstrong was not present. Marc Thompson reported that the crew was beginning to work on a new site, Comanche Springs.

Rock Art: Carol Chamberland reported on the activities of the rock art group. This was the first day of the seventh year of work. The group goes out to record rock art every week, weather permitting. The weather has not been cooperating, so they haven't been able to go out much this month. A large report on the work of the rock art group has been submitted to the Archaeological Records Management Section of the State Historic Preservation Division (ARMS).

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Marc Thompson announced that Hayward Franklin will be presenting "A Visit to the Potters of Mata Ortiz and Archaeological Sites in Northern Chihuahua" at the Friends of Tijeras Pueblo meeting Tuesday February 10 at 6:30 at the Sandia Ranger Station in Tijeras.

Joan Mathien heard from Marie (Mari) King. She and her husband, Dudley, were active members of this society during the 1970s and 1980s. Dudley was 100 years old when he died in 2011. Mari is now 98 and is living in a nursing home in California. She misses New Mexico.

SPEAKER

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Ron Barber, a mechanical engineer from Los Alamos who reported on his findings from a seven-year project surveying and locating rock art with potential astronomical implications, "Stone Calendars of the Southwest." A synopsis was not available at press time.

Respectfully submitted,

---Joanne Magalis, Secretary.

NEW (OLD) ROUTE TO THE ALBUQUERQUE MUSEUM AUDITORIUM

We have been advised by Albuquerque Museum staff that we should now use the main entrance to the auditorium, the one we formerly used until it was blocked by construction. Instead of entering from the area near the café, head to the right from the entrance door past the reception desk to the hallway where the restrooms are located and continue past the restrooms to the auditorium entrance. The AAS greeters' table will be there, and refreshments will be served in that area following the meeting.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY TO MARK 50TH ANNIVERSARY IN 2016

Organized and incorporated in 1966, The Albuquerque Archaeological Society will be 50 years old in 2016, and plans are underway to celebrate the occasion. A book is planned to cover the years 1992 to 2016 as a companion volume to *The Albuquerque Archaeological Society: The First Twenty-Five Years, 1966-1991* by Nancy H. Olson and Richard A. Bice, published by AAS in 1995. Volunteers are needed to help gather information for the volume and to write the narrative parts. Photographs of members at AAS field trips and other activities from 1992 to the present are requested. No editor has yet been named, but newsletters for those years are available for research now. Anyone interested in participating in this project and anyone who has photographs or slides of AAS events to share, please contact Helen Crotty (jhcrotty947@gmail.com or 281-2136).

BOOK REVIEW

Constructing Community: The Archaeology of Early Villages in Central New Mexico. Alison E. Rautman. 2014. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. 304 pp., 18 illustrations, 20 tables. \$55.00 (cloth), ISBN-13-978-0-8165-3069-4.

Reviewed by Matthew J. Barbour

Alison E. Rautman is an Associate Professor at Michigan State University. Between 2009 and 2012, she served as editor of *American Antiquity* and has written extensively on the archaeology of Salinas Province, located in Torrance County, New Mexico. Dr. Rautman's most recent book is *Constructing Community: The Archaeology of Early Villages in Central New Mexico* by the University of Arizona Press.

Constructing Community is a comprehensive overview of Salinas Province. While most archaeologists and historians have focused primarily on Spanish contact and the Salinas Missions, Rautman's book does justice to the prehistory of the region, particularly from the Pithouse Period (AD 600 to 1150) onward. The emphasis of the book is on community development as interpreted through the archaeological record. Much of the narrative is derived from Rautman's own work at Frank's Pueblo, Kite Pueblo, and Pueblo de la Mesa.

However, the author does offer a wide-range of regional and intra-regional assessments. The San Juan Basin and Mesa Verde Regions provide an underlying theoretical framework augmented with the author's own insights into the American Southwest, while the Rio Abajo—immediately to the east of the research area—offers a direct comparison. Moreover the interpretation provided, specifically in terms of village layout, has applications to similar eastern Anasazi culture areas, such as the Northern Rio Grande.

The biggest limitation of the study is the lack of data available within Salinas Province. Rautman divides the region into the East Tiwa, Jumanos, and Tompiro Divisions. The majority of sites explored in detail fall within the Jumanos Division. This is not an intentional bias by the author, but rather a reflection of the inadequacy of archaeological survey and excavation conducted within the other divisions.

Rautman is also dealing with a temporal prejudice. While others, e.g., Katherine Spielmann, have chosen to explore the Salinas Province, most of this research has focused on the later Spanish Contact and Colonial Periods. Rautman's research is relatively groundbreaking. Hopefully, it reflects a shift in regional studies to incorporate a more holistic view of pueblo settlement from aggregation (ca. AD 600) to abandonment (1600s).

Interestingly, an underlying theme of Rautman's work is the notion of continuity. In an era where migration is being used to explain many of the changes which occur among the Eastern Pueblos (along the Rio Grande and

elsewhere), Rautman suggests in situ development of village life in Salinas Province. Western influence certainly occurs. However, she sees much of this stimulus coming rather late in the occupation sequence. Thus, she offers a counter-argument to case studies elsewhere, particularly those that see migration of Four Corners Anasazi (and in the case of Salinas, Mogollon peoples) as the primary reason for cultural development among the Eastern Pueblos.

Constructing Community: The Archaeology of Early Villages in Central New Mexico is an excellent addition to any archaeologist's library. In addition to providing a much needed overview of Salinas Province, the theoretical and interpretational applications of the research extend well beyond the region. Alison Rautman's long view approach is refreshing. It stimulates renewed discussion of local innovation over that of outside influence, while capturing the nuances of life for Pueblo peoples living in Central New Mexico.

CALENDAR CHECK

Free Lectures

"A Visit to the Potters of Mata Ortiz and Archaeological Sites in Northern Chihuahua" by Hayward Franklin, 6:30 pm Tuesday, February 10, at the Sandia Ranger Station in Tijeras. Friends of Tijeras Pueblo series.

"Fires and the Archaic Landscapes of the Valles Caldera" by Anastasia Steffen, Valles Caldera National Preserve, 7:30 pm Tuesday, February 10, at the Pecos Trail Café, 2230 Old Pecos Trail. Dinner at 5:30. Santa Fe Archaeological Society AIS series.

Conferences

ASNM Annual Meeting May 1-3, 2015, at the Sagebrush Convention Center, Taos. Information and registration at www.TaosArch.org or www.newmexico-archaeology.org

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

Mogollon Conference early October, date TBA, El Paso Museum of Archaeology, El Paso, Texas. Call for papers. See MaloofoGO@elpasotexas.gov

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

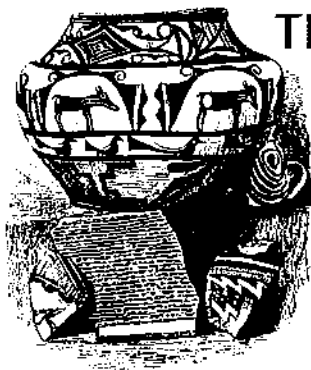
President	
Marc Thompson	508-9847
Vice Presidents:	
Carol Condie	265-4529
Gretchen Obenauf	821-9412
Secretary:	
Joanne Magalis	565-8732
Treasurer:	
John Guth	821-4704
Directors:	
Helen Crotty	281-2136
Carol Chamberland	341-1027

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



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

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MARCH 2015

475 YEARS AFTER: CORONADO IN THE TIGUEX PROVINCE, 1540-1542

Matthew F. Schmader, Albuquerque City Archaeologist

7:30 PM, Tuesday, March 17, 2015

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

The 1540-1542 expedition led by Francisco Vázquez de Coronado was the first major contact between native and non-native peoples in the western United States. The Coronado *entrada* was among the largest of the land-based enterprises launched by the Spanish crown in the sixteenth century as part of their empire building in the New World. This massive undertaking had an understandably profound impact on the native populations it encountered. When it reached Zúñi pueblo in July 1540, fighting quickly broke out and relationships between explorers and indigenous peoples were strained from an early point. Following the advice of scouting parties, the expedition moved on to the Rio Grande valley near Albuquerque, New Mexico, called the Tiguex province by Coronado. His forces spent both winters of 1540-1541 and 1541-1542 there.

Recent investigations at Piedras Marcadas Pueblo (LA 290), a major Rio Grande site in Tiguex Province, has uncovered evidence of several skirmishes. Electrical resistivity has revealed the locations of several hundred ground-floor rooms arranged around a central plaza. Over 1,000 pieces of 16th century metal have been found in the plaza and outside the central roomblock, including wrought-iron nails, bits of chainmail, lead musket balls, and copper crossbow arrow points called "boltheads," as well as personal items such as copper clothing lace tips (aglets) and buckles. This artifact assemblage represents a critical moment in time of the first contact between native peoples of the Rio Grande valley and the explorers sent by the largest empire in the world in 1540. The events that unfolded, and the native response to them, set the stage for the next 60 years of Spanish exploration, eventual colonization of *la Nueva México*, and ultimately, the Pueblo Revolt.

Matt Schmader has been conducting archaeological research in central New Mexico for 35 years and obtained a PhD in Anthropology from the University of New Mexico. As principal investigator on dozens of projects, he has worked at many sites ranging from PaleoIndian campsites, Archaic period dwellings, early Puebloan pithouses, Rio Grande classic pueblos, documenting petroglyphs, and digging at the historic red-light district in downtown Albuquerque. Recently, he has been researching the Contact period and the 1540-1542 Coronado exploration in the Rio Grande valley, investigating one of the more important sites from the expedition. He is Superintendent of the City of Albuquerque Open Space Division and also serves as the City Archaeologist.

NOTICE: 2014 MEMBERSHIPS EXPIRE MARCH 31. If you have not already done so, please download and fill out the attached 2015 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.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

February 17, 2015

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

Guests were welcomed and invited to join us for refreshments after the meeting. Refreshments were provided by Joan Mathien and Ann Carson. We were advised that we could no longer use the east door of the auditorium (next to the café), except in case of fire. We should use the southwest door instead. Refreshments will be served on tables outside the southwest entrance.

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

Treasurer's Report

John Guth reported that our income and expenses were in balance. 117 members have signed up. There are still 60 members who have not renewed. New members are also encouraged to join. There are membership forms to fill out in the lobby. These forms include two new activity areas where we need volunteers. One of these is for assisting with the newsletter. The other is for helping with our 50th anniversary publication.

Officers' Reports

Vice President Gretchen Obenauf stated that she will discuss a field trip when she introduces this evening's speaker. Marc Thompson added that we are trying to get our field trips better organized and there are a couple of people who are working on this. They will be field trip organizers, not the leaders of the field trips.

Committee Reports

Newsletter: Helen Crotty reported that Earlene Schroyer, one of our new members, has volunteered to help with the newsletter.

Rock Art: Carol Chamberland reported that the rock art group had not been able to go out because of the weather. Seven reports have been submitted to the Archaeological Records Management System of the Historic Preservation Division.

Pottery Southwest: Marc Thompson reported that he had received an email from Editor Patricia Lee. The deadline for submissions for the next two new volumes is March 15. Articles, book reviews and announcements can be contributed.

Refreshments: Ann Carson requested that members sign up to bring refreshments. Ann provides the juice and members should provide cookies, cheese, etc. A signup sheet was passed around.

SPEAKER

Vice President Gretchen Obenauf introduced E. James Dixon, Director of the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, whose subject was "Archeology on Ice: An Emerging Frontier," which is also a current exhibit at the Maxwell. Gretchen announced that a field trip to this exhibit is planned. If ten or more of our members will sign up for a Friends of the Maxwell Museum membership, Director Dixon will personally give us a guided tour.

Respectfully submitted,

Joanne Magalis, Secretary

ARCHAEOLOGY ON ICE: AN EMERGING FRONTIER

No synopsis from Dr. Dixon was available at press time. The talk introduced a new direction for archaeological research: surveying the edges of melting glaciers to collect archaeological remains that have been amazingly well preserved in the ice. The surveys must be done quickly before the frozen organic material deteriorates after exposure to warmer air. A new group specializing in this new type of archaeology has been formed and now has its own publication. The presentation included photos of artifacts and other materials collected from small Alaskan glaciers, or "ice patches," by Dr. Dixon and colleagues—Ed.

PROPOSED AAS 2015 BUDGET		2/21/15
BEGINING BALANCE	1/1/2015	\$
Checking	7,460.29	Includes \$750 Dudley King donations from 2011
Investments	13,000.00	
Net Value	20,460.29	
INCOME		
Membership Dues	2,800.00	
Interest	80.00	
Pottery SW CD Sales	60.00	
AAS Book & CD Sales	40.00	
Donations	0.00	
Income total	2,980.00	
EXPENSES - Operating		
ABQ Museum	1,100.00	
Speaker Reimbursements	500.00	
Post Office Box & Postage	350.00	
LOBO Internet	200.00	
Office Supplies & Copies	150.00	
CD Production	50.00	
ASNM Affiliate Dues	25.00	
State of NM Fees	10.00	
Operating Expenses total	2,385.00	
EXPENSES - Programs		
Maxwell Museum Supplies, if needed	500.00	w/specific Board approval
Dudley King Memorial Scholarship; one time award	1,000.00	w/specific Board approval & \$250 addition
AAS 50th Anniversary Publication Advance, if needed	1,000.00	w/specific Board approval
Archaeological Conservancy Donation, if a NM opportunity arises	1,000.00	w/specific Board approval, unlikely in 2015
Programs Expenses total	3,500.00	All from checking account
INVESTMENTS		
CD 5047 0.95% 6/30/15	2,000.00	
CD 5054 0.20% 6/30/15	2,000.00	
CD 5021 0.45% 6/30/16	3,000.00	
CD 5039 0.45% 6/30/16	2,000.00	
CD 5013 0.90% 6/30/17	4,000.00	
Investments total	13,000.00	
ENDING BALANCE	12/31/2015	
Checking	4,555.29	
Investments	13,000.00	
Net Value	17,555.29	
Potential Net Change	-2,905.00	w/potential program donations of \$3500
Contingency	-500.00	Potential AG additional charity registration fee

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 2015 TO BE VOTED BY MEMBERSHIP AT MARCH MEETING

A proposed budget (attached to this newsletter) prepared by Treasurer John Guth was approved by the AAS Board of Directors February 21 to be presented to the membership for approval at the March meeting. John's budget strategy includes: 1) continuing to obtain most income from dues and to have income and operations expenses remain in nominal balance; 2) maintaining laddered CDs to take advantage of interest rate increases and to have timely access to funds should an appropriate program opportunity arise with funding requirements in excess of checking balance; 3) honoring the 2011 Dudley King memorial donations with a one-time scholarship in his name to a deserving UNM student; 4) being willing to let the checking account balance decline slightly in order to contribute to appropriate opportunities, such as funding supplies for the Laboratory crew's preservation activities at the Hibben Center of the Maxwell Museum, a funding advance to support preparation of an AAS 50th anniversary publication, and a potential donation to The Archaeological Conservancy should an appropriate purchase opportunity arise. There is also provision for a small probability that the NM Attorney General's office could still assess a fine for lack of timely Charitable Organization registration in past years.

The Board has suggested that a \$1000 scholarship in Dudley King's name be established in 2015 from donations totaling \$750 received after his death in 2011, the remainder to be made up from AAS general funds. The scholarship is to be awarded to a deserving University of New Mexico student in an undergraduate or graduate program related to archaeology. Three members of AAS have agreed to work together on selection, publicity, and other aspects of the award. They are Joan Mathien and Matt Barbour, both also members of the ASNM Scholarship committee, and Evan Kay, our Publicity Chair. Unlike the ASNM Scholarship restriction, candidates in a doctoral program will also be eligible. The awardee, depending on the stage of his or her education, will be expected to make a presentation at an AAS meeting of their research or studies.

WANTED: BACK ISSUES OF AAS NEWSLETTER AND ANNUAL MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

Diane Courney, AAS Membership Chair and publications archivist, is looking for AAS Newsletters and Annual Membership Directories to fill some gaps in the existing archives. Material from the last 24 years is most needed now for research in preparation for our 50th anniversary publication, but anyone wanting to dispose of a file of AAS publications from any time in our past 49 years should contact Diane (771-9412 or ddcourney43@gmail.com) or Helen Crotty (281-2136 or jherotty947@gmail.com). We can sort through files for the needed items. If the owner prefers, the issues in question can be photocopied and returned.

The following Newsletters are missing: April 1996, April 1998, January 1999, October 2002, January and October 2004, August 2006, most of 2007, all of 2008, 2009, and 2010, and 2011 through July. Membership Directories from 1993 to 2011. Most, if not all, of the missing Newsletters can be photocopied from library files or recent years printed from personal electronic files, but if anyone has print copies to donate or lend, these would be much appreciated.

ASNM ANNUAL MEETING IN TAOS MAY 1-3, 2015

The 2015 Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, hosted by the Taos Archaeological Society, will be on the first weekend of May. The theme of the meeting is "Archaeology in the Rio Grande: A Collaboration," reflecting the interaction among federal, state, academic, conservancy, and avocational archaeologists in the Taos Valley, home of the newly designated (2013) Rio Grande del Norte National Monument. The program includes papers on Archaic, Pueblo, Plains Indian, Spanish Trail, Mining archaeology, and more. Many presentations will highlight citizen archaeology. Keith "Skip" Miller, Carson National Forest Archeologist, will present the Bandelier lecture, "Pottery and What It Tells Us About the Early Settlements of Taos." A variety of field trips and self-guided tours is offered, some with additional fees. A special all-day rafting/petroglyph trip in the pristine Middle Rio Grande Box is

scheduled on Sunday, May 3 (\$135, lunch included, \$65 deposit required, limit 16 people). On Monday, May 4, an afternoon float trip through the Orrila Verde (\$65, lunch included, prepay with reservation). Other field trips (signups at the meeting): historical archaeology of the Taos Junction Bridge (our only Native American Vice President, Charles Curtis, and his involvement in placer mining in Taos); Wells Petroglyph Preserve (Mesa Prieta) tours; and the Pot Creek site on the Taos-Southern Methodist University property. Self-guided tours include Taos Pueblo Santa Cruz Feast Day Corn Dances, the Millicent Rogers Museum, and Hacienda de los Martinez. The host facility is the Sagebrush Inn. Online registration and detailed information about the host facility, the program, and field trips is available on the Taos Archaeological Society website <www.TaosArch.org>.

CALENDAR CHECK

Conferences

Southwestern Federation of Archaeological Societies 51st Symposium, Saturday, April 25 in Hobbs, NM. Call for papers (deadline March 16) on any topic relating to the cultural or natural history of the Federation region of western Texas and eastern New Mexico. Accepted papers will be published in *Transactions of the 51st Regional Archaeological Symposium*, available in 2016. Calvin Smith, organizer, <legacymuseumcrm09@gmail.com>.

ASNM Annual Meeting May 1-3, 2015, at the Sagebrush Convention Center, Taos. Information and registration at www.TaosArch.org or www.newmexico-archaeology.org.

Pecos Conference August 6-8, 2015, at Lost Canyon Ranch near Mancos, Colorado. Website pending.

Mogollon Conference early October, date TBA, El Paso Museum of Archaeology, El Paso, Texas. Call for papers. See MaloofoGO@elpasotexas.gov.

Southwest Symposium January 14-16, 2016, at the University of Arizona, Tucson. Information and registration at <http://bit.ly/1zqAyGX>

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

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



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME 50, NO. 4

US ISSN 0002 4953

APRIL 2015

PICTOGRAPHS IN NORTHERN NEW MEXICO

Richard I. Ford

7:30 PM, Tuesday April 21, 2015
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

Northern New Mexico does not have striking pictographs like those the Lower Pecos or Fremont areas, but it has an amazing variety that is rarely acknowledged. The pictographs range in time from Late Archaic to "Hippie" with some of the most spectacular being Plains Woodland and Jicarilla Apache charcoal drawings. Eight distinctive styles will be discussed. A true surprise are the Roman Catholic Christian red-ochre-and-black-paint images found in hand-dug caves by *Penitente* Brothers, including Genizaro followers. And, of course, the Anglo Hippie spray paint art must be included.

Richard I. Ford is the Arthur F. Thurnau Professor Emeritus of Anthropology and Botany at the University of Michigan (Retired in Santa Fe). He taught at Michigan for forty years, where he received several additional research awards. He is an internationally acclaimed ethnobiologist. He received the Janaki Ammal Medal (India) and the first Distinguished Ethnobiologist Award (Canada). Professionally in the United States he is an elected member of the American Academy of Arts and Science and has received honors from Sigma Xi and Phi Sigma. He is a recipient of the Fryxell Award for Interdisciplinary Research, the Boas Award, and the Public Lands Volunteer of the Year Award. He has authored or edited 9 books and 140 published papers. Most of his research is in ethnobotany; paleo-ethnobotany in Mexico, Poland, and Tunisia; archaeology method and theory; Southwest ethnology; and cultural ecology. Presently, his research includes rock art recording and interpretations and working for Pueblos on their water rights legal cases.

NOTICE: ALL 2014 MEMBERSHIPS HAVE NOW EXPIRED! Please check your records or ask Treasurer John Guth if your dues are current. If not, this may be your last newsletter. Only members in good standing are eligible to vote or to participate in field trips. Membership renewal forms have been included in the past four newsletters and are available for downloading on the AAS website <abqarchaeology.org>.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

March 17, 2015

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 by President Marc Thompson. Visitors were welcomed and invited to join us for refreshments after the meeting. Refreshments were provided by Ann Carson and André Huffineyer.

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

Treasurer's Report

John Guth reported that he had filed the IRS tax form for the year as well as the New Mexico Nonprofit Corporation and New Mexico Charitable Organization reports. He also stated that there were still about 45 members from last year who had not yet renewed their memberships. He urged these members to renew.

Proposed Budget

The next item for discussion was the proposed budget for 2015. The floor was open for questions and comments. Marc Thompson assured the group that we did have money and that the budget was well thought out. The membership then approved the budget.

Committee Reports

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that the archiving crew has finished with Gallinas Springs, Comanche Springs and Sapawe. It is not known what the crew's next project will be.

Rock Art: Carol Chamberland reported that bad weather has been a problem, but the group has gone out scouting for the last two weeks. Work has proceeded on the reports that are being sent to Archaeological Records Management Section. The first report was described as humongous. Carol still has two large reports to complete. Gretchen Obenauf, who is the BLM Archeologist, commented that these rock art reports are really making our society look good. A member suggested that there be a program with slides of the rock art on which the group has been working. Carol Chamberland responded favorably to the suggestion.

Field Trips: Pat Harris announced that the Field Trip Committee has scheduled ten field trips. For the first three trips, clip boards with signup sheets will be available in the lobby after the meeting. The first trip is to be the following Saturday, March 21, at the Maxwell Museum to visit to James Dixon's exhibit "Archaeology on Ice." The second field trip is to Pa'ako on March 22, led by Steve Rospopo. Carol Chamberland will lead a trip to Tome Hill on April 26. Ethan Ortega will lead a trip to Coronado Historic Site in May. Marc Thompson will lead a trip to Tijeras Pueblo in July, and in August Carol Chamberland will lead a trip to the Albuquerque Museum of Art and History to see the new historic exhibit. There will also be an overnight trip to a Chaco Outlier, led by Steve Rospopo, as well as trips to Tent Rocks and Sapawe. There is room on the schedule for additional trips if anyone has a suggestion and/or wishes to lead a trip.

Pottery Southwest: Marc Thompson announced that the second issue is available online and the third issue will be available by the end of the month.

Announcements

Arlette Miller cannot attend the ASNM Annual Meeting in Taos this year. A volunteer is needed to take her place, selling AAS volumes and *Pottery Southwest* CDs. Dolores Sundt will also need help with distributing the ASNM annual volumes to members.

Speaker

Carol Condie introduced Matt Schrader, Superintendent of the City of Albuquerque Open Space Division and also City Archaeologist, whose presentation was entitled "475 Years After Coronado: Evaluating the Effects of the 1540-1542 Expedition to the Rio Grande Valley." No synopsis was available at press time, but Carol mentioned that an article discussing his work appears in the most recent issue of *American Archaeology*, the journal of the Archaeological Conservancy and that copies of the magazine would be available after the meeting.

Dr. Schmader announced that the 2019 Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology is to be held in Albuquerque.

Respectfully submitted.

---Joanne Magalis, Secretary

BYLAWS REVISION READY FOR MEMBERSHIP VOTE

John Guth, Chair of the Bylaws revision committee has prepared a summary of significant proposed changes approved by the AAS Board of Directors. The changes to the Bylaws will be effective upon approval by vote of the membership, except that titles, duties, and terms of office of the current members of the Board shall continue as at present until the next election. It is proposed to revise and restate the AAS bylaws of August 15, 2000 to: a) reflect current Society operating practices, b) conform to New Mexico non-profit regulatory requirements, and to c) help ensure the Society remains vigorous.

The draft revision of the bylaws has been posted on the AAS website (abqarchaeology.org) along with a combined version of the existing bylaws and the proposed revision, with deletions shown in strikethrough font and the new wording in bold font. Print Newsletter subscribers may request hard copies of the documents from Helen Crotty (281-2136). A ballot is attached, which may be returned by mail or by email or in person at the meeting. According to the existing Bylaws, "Members shall be allowed not less than 15 nor more than 65 days to cast their ballots. Adoption of proposed amendments requires approval by two-thirds of the votes cast."

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED BYLAWS CHANGES

1. Add requirement to function as a local affiliate of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico.
2. Add requirement to register as a non-profit corporation and charitable organization in the State of New Mexico.
3. Add Student membership class.
4. Add March 31 as the membership in arrears date.
5. Authorize charging a fee for members desiring the *Newsletter* by Postal Service mail.
6. Add requirement to acknowledge and track donations.
7. Update Officers:
 - a. Change from one Vice President to a First and a Second Vice President
8. Update Board of Directors:
 - a. Define the Board as consisting of the officers and two non-officer directors
 - b. State that each Board member has one vote
 - c. Reduce meeting frequency from quarterly to three times a year, with the option of combining two of these
 - d. Enable Board decisions by email
 - e. Delete Executive Committee
9. Update standing committee and crew descriptions:
 - a. Add Webmaster
 - b. Add Rock Art
 - c. Add *Pottery Southwest Journal*
 - d. Add Field Trips
 - e. Add Hospitality
 - f. Add Publicity
 - g. Change Library to Publications
10. Reduce election nomination special committee size from "five" to "two or more"
11. Change officer and director consecutive terms limit to four years, except for Secretary and Treasurer
12. State that all positions are non-compensated
13. Change "audit" to "internal financial review" (Dodd-Frank regulatory requirement)

APRIL AND MAY FIELD TRIPS TO TOMÉ HILL AND CORONADO HISTORIC SITE

Pat Harris, Field Trip Chair, announces that AAS field trips are open to current members only (check your dues status).

On Sunday, April 26, Carol Chamberland will lead a hike on Tomé Hill, a small volcanic hill south of Los Lunas. Tomé Hill has interesting geology and a long human history. Participants will look at rock art and learn about the local history in a 350-foot climb at a leisurely pace to the highest point on the hill—two to three miles of walking over rocky terrain in about 3 hours. The area is sunny with no trees for shade, and there are no facilities. Plan on a rest stop before meeting for the hike. Bring water, hat, hiking boots/shoes, walking stick, snack, and camera. There will be an optional stop on the way back at McDonald's or Subway.

Meet at 9 am in the southeast area of Lowe's parking lot at 12th Street and I-40 (nearest to the intersection) to carpool to the site, 40 minutes driving time each way. Each driver will get written directions.

To sign up, email Carol Chamberland (pictografix@comcast.net) with your name, the number of current AAS members in your party, email address, and phone number. In case of inclement weather, the hike will be canceled by email the night before.

On Sunday, May 17, Ranger Ethan Ortega will lead a tour of Coronado Historic Site. The tour will include the newly refurbished museum, the mural gallery, the video room, and the outdoor areas including exhibits, the kiva, and the archaeological laboratory. In the video room you'll be able to see the new exhibit "The Development of Native American Easel Art in New Mexico: The Dorothy Dunn Collection." It includes pieces by notable artists Vidal Casiquito, Jr. of Jemez, Gilbert Atencio of San Ildefonso, and Pablita Velarde of Santa Clara, as well as several pieces by Zia artist, Velino Shije Herrera. There is no charge for the tour.

The group will meet at the Coronado Historic Site at 9:30 am for the tour lasting until about 1 pm. The tour includes asphalt paths, some dirt paths, and ladders into the kiva. Bring water, walking shoes, weather protection, sunscreen, dark glasses, and lunch.

To drive to the site, take I-25 north from Albuquerque to Exit 242 and follow Highway 550 west across Rio Grande, turn right at Coronado Historic Site sign, follow straight road to parking lot.

To sign up, email Tour Coordinator Pat Harris (patparhar@comcast.net) with your name, the number of current AAS members in your party, email address and phone number.

PLANNING FOR AAS 50TH ANNIVERSARY PUBLICATION

Diane Courney, AAS Membership Chair and publications archivist is still looking for help assembling the anniversary volume from news items in past issues of the AAS Newsletter. Thanks to members Joan Mathien and Nancy Woodworth, who offered their back issues of the Newsletter, we expect to have extra copies that people can work on from home. If this sounds interesting, please contact Diane (771-9412 or ddcourney43@gmail.com) or Helen Crotty (281-2136 or jhcrotty947@gmail.com). At some point, help will be needed writing narratives from the collected material. Anyone who would like to help with this should call Diane or Helen.

ASN M ANNUAL MEETING IN TAOS MAY 1-3, 2015

There's still time to pre-register (\$45 until May 15) for the 2015 Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, hosted by the Taos Archaeological Society, May 1-3. Special rates at the Sagebrush Inn ended April 1, but rooms may still be available. The theme of the meeting is "Archaeology in the Rio Grande: A Collaboration," reflecting the interaction among professional and avocational archaeologists in the Taos Valley, home of the newly designated (2013) Rio Grande del Norte National Monument. For more information or to register online, visit the Taos Archaeological Society website (TaosArch.org).

CALENDAR CHECK

Field Trips

Tomé Hill Rock Art and History, AAS field trip for members only, Sunday April 26, meet in Albuquerque at 9 am for carpooling 40-minute ride to site south of Las Lunas. Hike will last about three hours. See article above; email Carol Chamberland (pictografix@comcast.net) to sign up.

Coronado Historic Site, AAS field trip for members only, Sunday, May 17, meet at Coronado Site near Bernalillo at 9:30 am for tour lasting until about 1 pm. See article above; email Pat Harris (patparhar@comcast.net) to sign up.

Conferences

Southwestern Federation of Archaeological Societies 51st Symposium, Saturday, April 25 in Hobbs, NM. Call for papers (deadline March 16) on any topic relating to the cultural or natural history of the Federation region of western Texas and eastern New Mexico. Accepted papers will be published in *Transactions of the 51st Regional Archaeological Symposium*, available in 2016. Calvin Smith, organizer, <legacymuseumcrmn09@gmail.com>.

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Jornada Mogollon Conference early October, date TBA, El Paso Museum of Archaeology, El Paso, Texas. Call for papers. See MaloofGO@elpasotexas.gov.

Southwest Symposium January 14-16, 2016, at the University of Arizona, Tucson. Information and registration at <http://bit.ly/1zqAyGX>

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

APPROVAL OR REJECTION OF DRAFT BYLAWS

A summary of the proposed changes approved by the AAS Board of Directors is published in the April Newsletter. The draft revision of the bylaws has been posted on the AAS website <abqarchaeology.org> along with a combined version of the existing bylaws and the proposed revision, with deletions shown in strikethrough font and the new wording in bold font. **Print Newsletter subscribers may call Helen Crotty (281-2136) to request hard copies of the documents.**

According to the existing Bylaws, "Members shall be allowed not less than 15 nor more than 65 days to cast their ballots. Adoption of proposed amendments requires approval by two-thirds of the votes cast."

To cast your vote on the proposed bylaws revision, you may download—or detach—the ballot below and mail it to:

Ballots
Albuquerque Archaeological Society
P.O. Box 4029
Albuquerque, NM 87196

Or bring the ballot to an AAS meeting in April or May.

Instead of voting the print ballot, you may email your acceptance or rejection of the proposed revision to info@abqarchaeology.org. Put Ballot in the subject line. Be sure to include the name(s) of member(s) voting.

THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

BYLAWS REVISION BALLOT

APRIL 2105

_____ I/we **accept** the proposed Bylaws revision.

_____ I/we **reject** the proposed Bylaws revision.

(Name of member)

(Date)

(Name of second family member)

(Date)



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME 50, NO. 5

US ISSN 0002 4953

MAY 2015

THE ARCHAEOLOGY AND PREHISTORY OF THE RIO BONITO

Phillip H. Shelley

7:30 PM, Tuesday May 19, 2015

Albuquerque Museum of Art and History

2000 Mountain Road NW

The presentation will report on a multiyear research and training project along the Middle Rio Bonito in the Sierra Blanca region of south central New Mexico. This project focused on investigating the post-Archaic occupation of the area with major emphases on refining chronological frameworks and defining temporal variations in subsistence, settlement, and material cultural patterns. These variations were examined within the context of changes in the local socio and natural environmental conditions.

Phil Shelley is a native New Mexican who fell in love with archaeology, history and historic preservation while growing up on a ranch in southern New Mexico. He served as Professor of Anthropology and Dean of the Graduate School at Eastern New Mexico University from 1977 until his "retirement" in 2008. In retirement he headed up a sacred sites study for the Mescalero Apache and then took the position of Tribal Historic Preservation Officer for the Pueblo of Santa Ana. He has published many peer-reviewed articles in professional journals including *Kiva*, *Journal of Archaeological Science*, *Geoarchaeology*, *Plains Anthropologist*, and *Journal of Field Archaeology*. In addition he has published chapters in a variety of volumes including *Archaeological Variation within the Middle Rio Bonito*; *Thirty-Five Years of Archaeological Research at Salmon Ruin*; *Lithic Debitage: Context, Form, and Meaning*; and *Lithic Use-Wear Analysis*. In addition to work, Phil enjoys hunting, fishing, the outdoors, horse racing and especially his family.

In addition to the scheduled speaker, we will be presenting a check and a certificate to Chris Merriman, a doctoral student at UNM, who has been awarded the Dudley W. King Scholarship.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

April 21, 2015

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

Visitors and new members introduced themselves. There were three visitors and two new members. They were invited to join us for refreshments after the meeting. The refreshments were provided by Joan Feldman and Ann Carson.

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

Treasurer's Report:

John Guth reported that we now have 144 members but that 44 of our 2014 members haven't renewed. The forms for renewal can be found on the table in the lobby. John reminded the membership that our organization is funded by membership fees, so we do need members to renew.

President's Report

Marc reported that Helen Crotty, our *Newsletter* editor, broke her wrist.

Bylaws Approval:

Marc Thompson asked whether anyone had any questions or comments on the proposed new Bylaws. Seven people have voted in favor so far. Someone asked whether we couldn't just approve the Bylaws with a show of hands. Marc explained that according to the existing Bylaws we had to give members 65 days to respond. We could approve the new Bylaws by a show of hands at our June meeting.

Committee Reports:

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that the crew has begun to work on material from Los Ranchos. This includes the material from the plaza, the survey, and the Chamisal site. The collection is very disordered, so the first task is sorting and creating some kind of order. The collection has been stored in a barn and it is a bit mousy, but Dave Phillips has assured us that it has been stored long enough that there is no danger of hanta virus. In addition to the Los Ranchos material, the crew still has the materials from an Alaska site to work on. The material from Sapawe has been archived, but there is still work to do. Karen is now going over some work sheets from the 1975 excavations at Sapawe and has only about 3000 sheets to go. The lab crew will be closing down work for the summer in about three weeks. During the summer, Karen plans to catch up with the backlog.

Rock Art: Carol Chamberland reported that there have been several weeks when the crew was unable to go into the field due to inclement weather, but they have been going out for the last two weeks. They have also submitted six more reports to the Archaeological Records Management Section in Santa Fe.

Field Trip Committee: Pat Harris reported that field trips to the Maxwell Museum at UNM and the site of Pa'ako have already occurred. This Sunday, April 26th, Carol Chamberland will lead a field trip to Cerro Tomé. This will involve a three-mile walk and about a 300-foot climb.

On May 17th, Ethan Ortega, AAS member who works for the Department of Cultural Affairs at the Coronado Historic Site, will lead a tour of the site. Although many of us have been to this site, there is much that is new to see. There is a new state of the art exhibit in the museum wing, and LED lights have been installed in the mural room. The murals look stunning in these new lights.

On June 26th, there will be a trip to the Abó area to look at petroglyphs. Signup sheets for all of these field trips are in the lobby.

Pottery Southwest: Marc Thompson reported that the current issue of *Pottery Southwest* is available on line. Since it is an open- access site, it can be found by googling Pottery Southwest.

Announcements

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico is meeting in Taos on May 1 to 3. Arlette Miller is looking for a volunteer to sell our *Pottery Southwest* CDs and other AAS publications at the meeting.

The Scholarship Committee has chosen Chris Merriman, a PhD candidate at UNM, as recipient of the one-time-only Dudley W. King scholarship.

Speaker

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Richard I. Ford, Professor Emeritus of Anthropology and Botany at the University of Michigan and internationally acclaimed ethnobiologist. His subject "Pictographs of Northern New Mexico" reflects his current research interest in rock art recording and interpretations and working for Pueblos on their water rights legal cases. [No synopsis of Dr. Ford's presentation was available at press time—Ed].

Respectfully submitted,

----Joanne Magalis, Secretary

AAS AWARDS DUDLEY KING SCHOLARSHIP

The Albuquerque Archaeological Society Scholarship Committee has selected Chris Merriman, a PhD Candidate in Anthropology at the University of New Mexico, to receive the Dudley King Scholarship in the amount \$1,000. Chris's dissertation research addresses how the First Americans would have adjusted their lifeways to climatically driven environmental changes at the end of the last ice age (13,500-10,000 years ago). Much of the data needed to complete this project will be derived from GIS-based analyses of the spatial relationships between artifacts, archaeological sites, and important landscape features.

The bulk of the research revolves around the Robert H. Weber Collection, which is one of the largest and best documented collections of Paleoindian artifacts in the United States. (By coincidence, Robert H. Weber was a member of both AAS and ASNM and was the ASNM Annual Volume honoree in 1997.) The Weber Collection includes not only the artifacts, but a detailed catalog and USGS 7.5' quadrangle maps, both of which provide provenience information. Weber also left rock cairns at most of his artifact finds. These markers, affectionately known as "Bob piles," are still present on the landscape today.

The money from the AAS Dudley W. King Scholarship will be used to defray the costs associated with the purchase of a Trimble Juno 3D Handheld GPS unit and all relevant software. The GPS will be used to relocate "Bob piles" on sites; define site boundaries; and map significant landscape features mentioned in Weber's notes.

In return, Mr. Merriman plans to make a presentation on his research to our group at a future AAS meeting. Details about this talk will be forthcoming in a future issue of the *AAS Newsletter*.

On behalf of President Marc Thompson, Dudley King Scholarship Committee members Evan Kay, Frances Joan Mathien, myself, and all AAS members, congratulations go out to Chris Merriman. Good luck in your education and research. AAS cannot wait to learn more.

----Matthew J. Barbour

BYLAWS REVISION AWAITS MEMBERSHIP VOTE

As announced in the April newsletter, significant changes to the Bylaws of August 15, 2000, have been approved by AAS Board of Directors for a vote by the membership. John Guth, Chair of the Bylaws Revision Committee, explains that the intent of the proposed revision and restatement is to: a) reflect current Society operating practices, b) conform to New Mexico non-profit regulatory requirements, and to c) help ensure the Society remains vigorous.

According to the existing Bylaws, "Members shall be allowed not less than 15 nor more than 65 days to cast their ballots. Adoption of proposed amendments requires approval by two-thirds of the votes cast." The draft revision of the Bylaws has been posted on the AAS website along with a combined version of the existing bylaws and the proposed revision, with deletions shown in strikethrough font and the new wording in bold font.

As of the April 21 meeting, only seven members had voted. Current members may vote by emailing info@abqarchaeology.org and stating that they accept (or that they reject) the proposed Bylaws revisions and giving their names and date of voting. Print Newsletter subscribers may request hard copies of the documents from Helen Crotty (281-2136) and mail the ballot attached to the April Newsletter to the Albuquerque Archaeological Society, P.O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196.

MAY 17 FIELD TRIP TO CORONADO HISTORIC SITE

The Sunday, May 17, 9:30 to 1:00, tour led by Historic Ranger and AAS member Ethan Ortega will include the newly refurbished museum, the mural gallery, the video room and new exhibit "The Development of Native American Easel Art in New Mexico: The Dorothy Dunn Collection" as well as the outdoor areas, the kiva, and the archaeological laboratory. Mostly easy walking on asphalt or dirt paths, but two ladders to kiva.

Meet at Coronado Historic Site 9:30 and bring lunch. Wear walking shoes and appropriate weather protection, sunscreen, dark glasses, etc. Directions: take I-25 north to Exit 242 and follow Highway 550 west across Rio Grande, turn right at Coronado Historic Site sign, follow straight road to parking lot.

To sign up, email Pat Harris at patparhar@comcast.net with your name, how many members are in your party, email address, and phone number. Note that AAS field trips are open to current members only.

JUNE 28 FIELD TRIP TO ABO NATIONAL MONUMENT

Save the date Sunday, June 28, for a tour of Abo National Monument currently being organized. There are ruins and petroglyphs to see. More information will follow as it develops. If you'd like to sign up now please email Pat Harris at patparhar@comcast.net with the tour name, your name, how many members are in your party, email address and phone number. Note that AAS field trips are open to current members only.

FIELD WORK OPPORTUNITY MAY 25-26

David Greenwald, President of Jornada Research Institute has announced a field session for May 23 and 24 at Creekside Village near Tularosa, New Mexico to continue excavations in the great kiva. This

opportunity is set up for members of Jornada Research, but membership is easy and inexpensive, ranging from \$20 for students to \$65 for families annually (visit jornadaresearchinstitute.com and click on "Become a Member"). Members will have other fieldwork opportunities, as JRI also has pit houses to be tested and eventually will begin work on the historic component (the probable location of the James West Ranch headquarters that was involved in the Tularosa Ditch Wars shootout between ranch hands and the Dona Ana County posse).

Greenwald's invitation to JRI members (new and continuing): "If you would like to participate in the excavations and discovery process as we seek to define the south wall and bench and finish excavation of the collapsed roof fall from above the kiva floor, join us on what should be a beautiful weekend along the Rio Tularosa. This is the first documented great kiva found in the Tularosa Basin. Only one other great kiva is known to exist there; it located nearby.

"We will begin on Saturday May 23rd at 8:00 am by gathering at the Four Corners Research Office (23323 Highway 70 [east of Tularosa]). For those who confirm their participation, you will be given further instructions as how to access the office grounds. We will begin with a short introduction to the archaeology and history of Tularosa Canyon from our terrace that overlooks much of the canyon and then we will drive to Creekside Village. The hike to the site is about 10 minutes and the trail is rated moderately difficult (some uneven terrain). Bring a hat, gloves, water, lunch, sunscreen, and wear comfortable shoes and protective clothing (much mesquite and creosote bush to hike through). If you have a dig kit, please bring it. We will provide the other equipment (buckets, shovels, screens, and such). Shade is primarily limited to the river canyon. Temperatures are anticipated to be in the mid-90s. On Sunday, May 24th, we will again meet at the Four Corners office 8:00 and drive to the site."

Field efforts will be directed by David Greenwald, who will discuss the broad history of the area and provide an opportunity to see and visit other parts of the Creekside Village site. He will also share information on other projects that are being conducted by JRI. Creekside Village is about 7.5 acres in size; JRI is trying to acquire the property to create an archaeological preserve. Their objectives are to define enough of the site to warrant such a designation.

BOOK REVIEW

Traditional Arid Lands Agriculture: Understanding the Past for the Future, edited by Scott E. Ingram and Robert C. Hunt. Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 2015, 392 pp.

Reviewed by Matthew J. Barbour

Traditional Arid Lands Agriculture: Understanding the Past for the Future grew out of a 2011 Society for American Archaeology Symposium on agriculture in the American Southwest (which includes the states of Sonora and Chihuahua in Mexico and Arizona, New Mexico, southwest Utah and southwest Colorado in the United States). The book is a collection of papers centered on the theme, edited by Scott E. Ingram of the University of Texas and Robert C. Hunt at Brandeis University.

Contributions include: "The Archaeology and Agronomy of Ancient Maize (*Zea mays* L.)" by Karen R. Adams; "Agricultural Soils of the Prehistoric Southwest: Known Unknowns" by Jonathan Sandor and Jeffrey A. Homburg; "Defining the Environmental Context of Indigenous Agriculture in the Southwest: What We Don't Know about Middle to Late Holocene Climate Change and Floodplain Dynamics" by Gary Huckleberry; "Human Vulnerability to Dry Periods" by Scott E. Ingram; "Estimates of Prehistoric Irrigated Field Crop Productivity: Sonoran Desert" by Robert C. Hunt; "The Impacts of Flooding on Hohokam Canal Irrigation Agriculture" by Kyle Woodson; "Water Fight: Archaeology, Litigation, and the Assessment of Precontact Canal Irrigation Technologies in the Northern Rio Grande Region" by

Michael Adler; "Rain-Fed Farming and Settlement Aggregation: Reflections from Chihuahua, Mexico" by Robert J. Hard, William L. Merrill, A. C. MacWilliams, John R. Roney, Jacob C. Freeman, and Karen R. Adams; "The Archaeology of Ruderal Agriculture" by Alan P. Sullivan III; "Understanding the Agricultural Consequences of Aggregations" by Suzanne K. Fish and Paul R. Fish; "Precontact Agriculture in Northern New Mexico" by Richard I. Ford and Roxanne Swentzell; and "What More We Need to Know about "Southwestern" Agriculture" by Paul E. Minnis

As with any collection, quality of the individual pieces is highly variable. All have scholastic merit. However, many are written exclusively for an academic audience making the work inaccessible to the general public. Furthermore, emphasis is as much on pointing out what remains unknown, as it is on summarizing what archaeologists know about prehistoric agriculture and its relevance to environmental issues that continue to plague the region into the present day.

To this end, contributors represent a who's who specializing in prehistoric agriculture in the American Southwest. Rather than debating minutia, their arguments complement one another. Each takes a specific variable or context and examines how it may (or may not) relate to the overall patterns witnessed in the American Southwest. For example, Michael Adler examines the evidence (or lack thereof) for prehistoric water control features in the Northern Rio Grande and Robert Hunt discusses variability in crop yield acknowledging the role precipitation, soil, temperature, and botanic competitors must have on individual harvests. The result is a conglomeration of problems and anomalies that bring into question what we know or think we know. It is a fairly potent and humbling message.

Those who prefer the fallacy of a simple explanation should look elsewhere. However, for those researchers seriously inquiring into the nature of agriculture in the American Southwest, *Traditional Arid Lands Agriculture* is a necessary read. It represents an excellent starting point for future studies in the area of prehistoric agriculture written by some of the greatest minds in the field today.

IN MEMORIAM

Marie L. King 1917- 2015

Marie (or Mari, as she preferred to be called) King died at age 98 on April 20 in Albany, California, where she had been living with or near her daughter Margaret since the death of her husband Dudley W. King at age 100 in 2011. Mari's death is a deep personal loss to those of us who were her friends and associates in the Albuquerque Archaeological Society and the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. Mari and Dudley were very active members of both organizations and participated in AAS field projects and laboratory work and in the ASNM Rock Art Field Schools. Mari was a long-time AAS Librarian, always bringing books related to the subject of the evening's presentation to the AAS meetings and encouraging members to borrow them. Dudley was a past president and parliamentarian of AAS and ASNM, and he and Mari were honored at the 2010 ASNM Annual Meeting with a special Lifetime Achievement Award for their many services to the two organizations. Donations given in memory of Dudley were the major funding source of the Dudley W. King Scholarship, which, sadly, was awarded, just a few days after Mari's death. She is survived by her daughters Carol and Margaret and son Tom, four grandchildren, and one great-grandchild. A service in Albany, California is planned for the fall. The family suggests donations to CERF+, an organization that provides emergency relief for artists, and which Mari supported. CERF+ (Craft Emergency Relief Fund) can be contacted at POB 838, Montpelier, VT 05601 or <http://craftemergency.org>.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Clovis-Era Bone Jewelry Identified in Alaska. During the last two summers, teams led by University of Alaska Fairbanks professor Ben Potter have expanded the breadth of the Mead Site, a white spruce bench that overlooks Shaw Creek Flats north of Delta Junction. Within the boundaries of the Mead Site, researchers have found what they believe are tent outlines. Inside the oval of what was probably a hide-covered structure 12,300 years ago, a student working with a trowel found a tiny bone pendant with delicate crosshatching on the edge. The pendant is paired with another, both shaped like zipper pulls. A second pair found at the site look like tiny fish tails. At the tapered end of each are broken remainders of a round opening, like the eye of a needle. Their function is unknown, but Potter speculates that they might be an ornament worn near the face and might be signs of the presence of women at the Mead site. For photo and more information, see <http://bit.ly/1JZDS1g> – Sitnews.US. [Adapted from *SitNews*, Ketchikan, AK, and listed by *Southwest Archaeology Today*, a service of Archaeology Southwest.]

CALENDAR CHECK

Conferences

Pecos Conference August 6-8, 2015, at Lost Canyon Ranch near Mancos, Colorado. Registration form at <http://pecosconference.com>.

Jornada Mogollon Conference October 9-10, at El Paso Museum of Archaeology, El Paso, Texas. Call for papers, abstracts due August 15. Send to MaloofGO@elpasotexas.gov.

Southwest Symposium January 14-16, 2016, at the University of Arizona, Tucson. Information and registration at <http://bit.ly/1zqAyGX>.

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

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
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THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

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June 2015

SEVEN YEARS IN THE HIGH DESERT: ROCK ART RECORDING IN CENTRAL NEW MEXICO

Carol Chamberland

7:30 PM, Tuesday June 16, 2015

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

In 2008, Albuquerque artist Carol Chamberland made a proposal to Bureau of Land Management Archeologist Gretchen Obenauf: "How about we assemble a small team of hikers to record rock art on BLM land? I've seen plenty of it while I've been hiking in the boonies." Gretchen instantly loved the idea and added her own spin to the concept. "Great idea! The BLM can provide a 4WD vehicle and gas, plus maps to get you started!"

At the next Albuquerque Archaeological Society meeting, Carol announced she was looking for a few strong hikers who were available all day on Tuesdays. They were already at an archeology meeting, so she figured they'd have an interest in prehistory. She repeated the announcement the following month. That's all it took to round up a full quota of volunteers, ready for training. Carol had learned to record rock art by working with the best: Jean and Jerry Brody in Galisteo Basin Project. She shared that training with the new recruits and they were off into the field.

Over the years, a few volunteers have left and been replaced, but the core group remains intact, seven years on. They've recorded sites for BLM offices in Albuquerque, Socorro and Farmington. They wore out one vehicle and are now on their second one. After four years, Carol retired from leadership and Dick Harris took over. Now they alternate leading the group as needed. They've shot untold numbers of photographs, drawn hundreds of sketches, measured kilometers of rock art, hiked hundreds of miles. They've found sites that were previously unknown and provided new insights into those that everyone thought they knew. Five-mile ridges, entire mountains and many a long canyon: they've covered it all.

The presentation will show selections from the many sites they've recorded. Rock art styles ranging from Archaic, Ancestral Puebloan, Navajo, Comanche, Hispanic, and Historic will be included. Kick off your boots. Come enjoy an armchair traveler's view of seven years spent hiking and recording in the New Mexico backcountry.

Carol Chamberland is an artist and hiker who resides in Albuquerque, NM. She has a BFA in Painting from Arizona State University plus an MA and MFA in Conceptual Design from San Francisco State University. She has served as Artist in Residence at Canyons of the Ancients National Monument in Colorado. She was also Artist in Residence at Petrified Forest National Park. Carol was a founding member and served five years as Chair and Vice-Chair of ASNM's Rock Art Council. She was recently honored with an Individual Achievement Award by the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office. The BLM also granted her a National Volunteer Award for Making a Difference on Public Lands. Awards aside, she keeps doing this work because she loves it.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

May 19, 2015

President Marc Thompson called the meeting to order at 7:30 pm. He welcomed everyone and invited them to refreshments following the meeting. Refreshments were provided by Ann Carson and Sally McLaughlin. There were no visitors, but one new member introduced herself.

The minutes of the April minute were approved as published in the newsletter.

Treasurer's Report: John Guth was not present because he was recovering from surgery.

Committee Reports:

Archiving. Karen Armstrong reported that the Archiving Crew has begun work on material from Kit Sargeant's excavations at Casa Chamisal in Los Ranchos. The crew had begun to sort and label some of the material which had been brought to the Hibben Center of the Maxwell Museum. It was thought that this was all of the material. Then it was discovered that there was still more material at Casa Chamisal. The crew worked in the basement of Casa Chamisal on May 13th. Many shoe boxes containing a type sherd collection and files and posters were found and taken to the Hibben. There was also material that had been in a barn at Casa Chamisal. This material had been removed from the barn and tossed into a shed. The crew was to go through the material tomorrow (May 20) and transfer it to the Maxwell Museum. When all of it has been transferred, there will be a great deal of work to be done, as the crew will organize, re-package and inventory the material. Karen stressed that we must rescue Kit's work.

Rock Art. Four days were scheduled for rock art study since the last meeting. Two of these days were rained out. One site was salvaged, and a small site was recorded on the other days.

Field Trips. Pat Harris reported that 29 people went on the field trip to Coronado State Historical Site. Ethan Ortega was a very good guide and Marc Thompson contributed much through his expertise.

The next field trip on June 28th will be a tour of Abó and petroglyphs in the Abó area. The trip will be led by Steve Respopo. He warned that the trip to the petroglyphs involved some hazardous walking, and boots are required. The trip will be limited to 20 people. Members were urged to sign up even if the list goes over 20, as a wait list will be created.

The Tijeras field trip will be on July 12, and will be led by Marc Thompson and Judy Vredenburg. Walking will be easy.

Carol Chamberland reported that the Tomé Hill field trip has been rained out twice. We will try again in the fall.

Pottery Southwest. Marc Thompson reminded everyone that the current issue is available on line; as it is open access, all one has to do is Google Pottery Southwest. The next issue will be out in late summer.

Announcements:

Karen Armstrong reported that Phyllis Davis had not been well enough to attend the last two meetings. She sends greetings.

Diane Courney reported that AAS membership forms are available on the table by the door. Some people have still not paid their 2015 dues. Gretchen Obenauf will accept the renewal forms and the dues.

Diane Courney also spoke about the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. Dolores Sundt, Executive Secretary of the organization, brought copies of the annual volume to the meeting tonight for those ASNM members who did not attend the meeting in Taos. Members can pick up their copies at the table outside the door. ASNM membership forms are also on the table. Anyone who joins tonight will get the annual volume, plus another volume as a new member. This year's annual volume is in honor of John S. Hayden, who was present tonight. Dolores Sundt has resigned from her positions as ASNM Executive Secretary, and Diane Courney will be taking over. Diane has been helping Dolores, and they will continue to work together.

Ethan Ortega said a few words about Sunday activities at the Coronado State Historic Site. During June, there will be programs about native animals. During July, there will be programs about Native technology and crafts. Fliers about these activities are available on the table outside the door.

Joan Mathien announced that Mary and Herman Stein had sent a check for \$98.00 in memory of Mari King. The money is to be used in support of our group's activities. She also announced that Betty Kelley of Gallup, New Mexico had died. She was an active and enthusiastic volunteer who loved archaeology. She served as ASNM Field School Manager and additionally in other positions during the excavations at the Vidal site 1979-1993.

Scholarship Presentation:

Marc Thompson presented the Dudley King scholarship certificate and \$1000 to Chris Merriman. Chris is a PhD candidate at UNM, currently finishing up his dissertation on Paleo-Indian responses to climate change at the end of the last ice age. He is working with Robert H. Weber Collection, one of the largest and best documented collections of Paleoindian artifacts in the United States. Chris has promised to give us a presentation of his research in the near future.

Speaker:

Carol Condie introduced Phil Shelley, Professor of Anthropology and Dean of the Graduate School at Eastern New Mexico University from 1977 to 2008. His topic was "The Archaeology and Prehistory of the Rio Bonito."

Respectfully submitted,

---Joanne Magalis, Secretary

BYLAWS REVISION FINAL VOTE

Significant changes to the Bylaws of August 15, 2000, have been proposed to: a) reflect current Society operating practices, b) conform to New Mexico non-profit regulatory requirements, and to c) help ensure the Society remains vigorous. The draft revision of the Bylaws has been posted on the AAS website along with a combined version of the existing bylaws and the proposed revision, with deletions shown in strikethrough font and the new wording in bold font. Current members may vote by emailing info@abqarchaeology.org and stating that they accept (or that they reject) the proposed Bylaws revisions and giving their names and date of voting. Print Newsletter subscribers may request hard copies of the documents from Helen Crotty (281-2136) and mail the ballot attached to the April Newsletter to the Albuquerque Archaeological Society, P.O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196.

As the membership will have had 65 days to vote in accordance with the provisions of the Bylaws last revised in 2000, a final membership vote will be recorded at the June meeting.

AAS FIELD TRIPS JUNE 28 TO ABO AND JULY 12 TIJERAS PUEBLO

The Sunday June 28 tour of Abó National Monument led by Rangers has been filled, but we are accepting names for a wait list. There are ruins and petroglyphs to see. If you'd like to be on the wait list, please email Pat Harris *after* June 11.

The Sunday July 12 trip to Tijeras "*Behind the Scenes at Tijeras Pueblo*," led by Marc Thompson and Judy Vredenburg will take place 9:30 to noon. Meet at the USFS Sandia Ranger Station parking lot on the east side of NM 337 about a half mile south of the Tijeras exit from Interstate 40. Bring walking shoes, sunscreen, etc. Also recommended, a bag lunch and funny hats (preferably with metal toponym pins).

To sign up, email Pat Harris (patparhar@comcast.net) with the tour name, your name, how many members are in your party, email address and phone number.

BOOK REVIEW

Searching for Golden Empires: The Cultural Collisions in Sixteenth-Century America, by William K. Hartmann. University of Arizona Press, 2014. 373 pages, 15 illustrations, 14 maps.

Reviewed by David H. Snow

Internationally recognized scientist, artist, and author William Hartmann also is a dedicated scholar of the Desert Southwest—with an asteroid (Asteroid 3341) named in his honor! An avocational archaeologist and historian, he has contributed books and numerous articles to the substantial body of literature on Spain's quest for "golden empires" across the northern frontiers of New Spain in the sixteenth century. Hartmann's engaging, well documented, insightful probing into sixteenth century rumors of fabulous wealth, and the intrigues and machinations of power-seekers following the conquest of the Aztec empire, is replete with informative, sometimes personal, frequently provocative (occasionally tedious) "side-bars." The author's historical journey is well illustrated for the reader from his own photographs and paintings as the reader follows the various paths created by Cabeza de Vaca and Esteban, by Marcos de Niza and, finally, by the various expeditionary ventures, both by sea and on land, that ended with the debacle of Vasquez de Coronado.

Hartmann portrays the principals who set in motion the cultural collisions that resulted from the search for golden empires. Hernan Cortez, more than just conqueror and destroyer of Tenochtitlan, is characterized as a man driven by the quest for power and status that great riches might confer on him. Marcos de Niza, intrepid priest and seemingly indefatigable, was ultimately scorned by his contemporaries and by later historians, despite having completed a remarkable quest. He twice retraced the trail blazed by Cabeza de Vaca and companions in search of rumored fabled cities. A major theme of Hartmann's fascinating research is the effort to verify many of the details provided in the account of the priest. Did the Moor, Esteban, for example, really enter Hawikuh only to be killed for molesting Zuni women, or was he killed for crossing a line of corn pollen laid down to prevent interference with a ceremony? The surviving accounts do not place Esteban inside the village, but merely relate that he and several natives who accompanied him had been housed overnight outside the village, and were killed therein the following day. Moreover, there is apparently no direct evidence that Marcos de Niza even got within sight of Hawikuh, and his report to that effect may only have repeated what was told him by the natives who had been to Cibola.

Many of the original and translated documents that Hartmann has delved into for his research might be unfamiliar to those focused on Southwestern prehistory. In general outline, the conquest of Mexico by Cortez, the trek of Cabeza de Vaca and comrades, and the exploits of Fray Marcos de Niza in search of the reputed "seven cities of Cibola" are more or less familiar as chapters in the early history of the New World—and, certainly of the Southwest. Perhaps not quite so familiar were those efforts by sea along the west coast of Mexico in attempts to reach the Orient (or the rumored seven cities) via a more direct, or expedient route to fame and glory. The seacoast voyages up the Gulf of California by a variety of expeditions in the 1530s, in the belief that the land mass to their right would veer westerly to the golden orient, resulted in discovery of the Colorado and Gila Rivers. These are reviewed by Hartmann in considerable detail.

Bits and pieces of ethnographic detail recorded in the various accounts should be of more than passing interest to Southwestern archeologists and ethnohistorians. Widespread communications across the borderlands and perhaps farther were clearly in place long before European contact as the accounts both of Cabeza de Vaca and later by Marcos de Niza, indicate. Somewhere north of Petatlán, some "60 to 90 miles" north of the original site of Culiacán on Mexico's west coast, perhaps in the vicinity of today's Los Mochis (where your train ride across the Barrancas from Chihuahua City ends), Cabeza de Vaca wrote in his report that the local natives "have a special name for those who use this [common] language, and we found it in use over a region of 400 leagues." Here, the author notes, is an interesting bit of "prehistoric ethnology." At something over 1000+ miles ("400 leagues"), such a "common" language, as Hartmann notes, might stretch as far back, perhaps as Texas! But, does "use" here refer to spoken or to a kind of sign language?

Somewhere in northern Sonora, at the village that Marcos de Niza called "Vacapa," in 1539 he wrote of a "new group" of painted or tattooed natives visiting "from the east." Although the location of Vacapa remains to be securely identified, it was somewhere on the upper Rio Yaqui region. Ethnographically, many of the native groups across the

borderlands from extreme southern California to Coahuila practiced body painting or tattooing. The Opatas of the upper Sonora and Yaqui drainages, however, reportedly “made fun of the neighboring Pima who painted themselves” (Johnson 1950:17). Who might have been those visitors from easterly regions? Were they those “Querechos” encountered by Ibarra’s 1563-64 entry into upper Sonora? “Querecho” also was used by Oñate in New Mexico in 1598, presumably referring to Southern Athapaskans. Not Apaches, opined Riley (2005:163) referring to Ibarra’s Querechos; but I wonder. The *Relación del Suceso* by an anonymous author with the Vasquez de Coronado expedition, noted that the *Teyas* and *Querechos* of the Southern Plains “are well built, and are painted...” (Hammond and Rey 1940:292 [emphasis added]). Referring to the natives of Coahuila, Alonso de León (1978:49) in mid-seventeenth century wrote that they “painted their faces, each nation with different stripes,” suggesting a means of group identification.

At or very near San Diego in 1542, natives informed Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo of “bearded men with crossbows and swords marching through the interior.” They almost certainly were referring to the trek of Coronado’s troops through the Southwestern borderlands. People near the mouth of the Gila River informed Alarcón that they had been to Cibola; and natives of Vacapa (northern Sonora), informed Marcos de Niza that they traveled to Cibola in 30 days, trading for turquoise, hides, etc., with their “sweat and their personal service....” Interestingly, Jane Hill (2007:32) derives the term Kolowisi for Zuni’s horned serpent from a Piman language. Somewhere on the lower Gila River, Alarcón was also told that an old man there “knew” of a “mighty river with such large crocodiles” [sic; ‘cocodrilos’?], and that shields were made from their hides (!).

For many years, speculation has followed the search for the footprints of the sixteenth-century Spanish adventurers who sought the mythical “golden empires” in the Southwest. This reviewer recommends Hartmann’s tales, for his is a most interesting and informative account; a very nearly step-by-step, league by league re-examination of the courses of cultural collisions from the pages of history provides a wealth of intimate knowledge and research into the accounts of grandiose dreams, of grand adventures, and of great failure.

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NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Garcia Canyon Pueblito Stabilization Underway in Northern New Mexico. Garcia Canyon Pueblito was acquired by The Archaeological Conservancy in 2012. It is an excellent representation of Navajo pueblito archaeology and one of the few tangible remnants from the Gobernador Period (circa 1690-1780), a time of social and political upheaval. Built and occupied during a time when the neighboring Ute people were raiding the area, the pueblito sits atop a mesa in a defensive position, 70 feet above a canyon, with a commanding view to the north. Tree-ring dating has determined that the first four rooms of this one-story structure were constructed in 1712, and additions continued until 1722, when the sixth through ninth rooms were added. The site contains well-preserved petroglyphs and a midden. The pueblito was abandoned by 1730. Although walls, doorways, and portions of the wooden roof beams are still intact, stabilizing the archaeological remains is crucial for the successful long-term preservation of the pueblito's structure as well as site environment. The Conservancy has contracted with the San Juan County Museum Association/Division of Conservation Archaeology, headed by Larry Baker. The plan calls for the minimum amount of stabilization necessary to preserve the structure's appearance and architectural fabric. This project has been funded in part by a grant from the Southwest Intervention Fund of the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Additionally this project is funded by the State of New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs through the Historic Preservation grant program. [Adapted from The Archaeological Conservancy <http://bit.ly/1K2DgqH> via *Southwest Archaeology Today*.]

CALENDAR CHECK

Conferences

Pecos Conference August 6-8, 2015, at Lost Canyon Ranch near Mancos, Colorado. Registration form at <http://pecosconference.com>.

Jornada Mogollon Conference October 9-10, at El Paso Museum of Archaeology, El Paso, Texas. Call for papers, abstracts due August 15. Send to MaloofGO@elpasotexas.gov.

Southwest Symposium January 14-16, 2016, at the University of Arizona, Tucson. Information and registration at <http://bit.ly/1zqAyGX>.

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THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

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July 2015

THAT SINK OF VICE AND EXTRAVAGANCE: SANTA FE'S FORT MARCY MILITARY RESERVATION

Matthew J. Barbour

7:30 PM, Tuesday July 21, 2015

Albuquerque Museum of Art and History

2000 Mountain Road NW

Established with the conquest of Santa Fe by General Stephen Watts Kearny on August 18, 1846, the Fort Marcy Military Reservation served as the military and administrative center for the Territory of New Mexico throughout much of the nineteenth century. Situated at the junction of three major trade networks—El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, the Old Spanish Trail, and the Santa Fe Trail—Fort Marcy transformed a preexisting dilapidated presidio of the Spanish and Mexican periods into a symbol of a burgeoning imperial power. The military post would go on to play an important role in numerous conflicts, including various campaigns against the Navajo, the Taos Revolt of 1847, the American Civil War, and the Spanish American War.

Excavations conducted in recent years throughout downtown Santa Fe have revealed a plethora of archaeological finds associated with the military reservation, such as foundations associated with the fort's structures, plumbing/sewage systems, and pits filled with kitchen and domestic refuse. Portable artifacts collected in association with these features consist primarily of imported items such as European and Oriental porcelains, rubber combs, children's toys, medicinal products, and lots and lots of liquor bottles. In conjunction with archival research, these materials have begun to paint a detailed picture of life at the military reservation and for Santa Fe as a whole. Fort Marcy emerges not simply as a base from which war was conducted, but a testament to changes in regional trade networks brought by United States control of the American Southwest.

Matthew J. Barbour holds BA (2002) and MA (2010) degrees in Anthropology from the University of New Mexico and has worked for the New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs since 2002. Most of this time has been spent with the Office of Archaeological Studies, where he headed a number of large-scale archaeological excavation and survey projects throughout New Mexico but mostly in and around the cities of Deming and Santa Fe. Currently, Mr. Barbour is the Manager of Jemez Historic Site (Giusewa Pueblo/San Jose de los Jemez Mission) in Jemez Springs. Throughout his thirteen-year career, he has published over 200 nonfiction articles and monographs on the archaeology and history of the American Southwest and is a regular contributor to several local newspapers and regional magazines. In 2012, and then again in 2014, Mr. Barbour was awarded the City of Santa Fe Heritage Preservation Award for Excellence in Archaeology.

Reminder: No AAS Meeting and No Newsletter in August.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

June 16, 2015

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

Visitors and new members introduced themselves and were invited to join us for refreshments after the meeting. Refreshments were provided by Ann Carson and André Huffmeyer.

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

Treasurer' Report: John Guth reported that we have \$7,700 in the checking account. This is down about \$1000 from last year because of the donation to the Dudley and Mari King scholarship last month. We currently have \$13,000 in CDs. John also reported that we now have 167 members, the largest number in the last five years.

Approval of the new Bylaws was the first order of business. They were approved unanimously by a show of hands.

Committee Reports

Archiving: Hayward Franklin reported in Karen Armstrong's absence that the archiving crew has been busy cataloging the Chamisal Pueblo collection. There is a special sub-collection that Hayward will work on. This material, which is stored in about 50 shoe boxes, is a marvelous pottery type collection that was put together by Helene Warren and Kit Sargeant. Hayward will produce an article about the collection for *Pottery Southwest*.

Rock Art: Dick Harris reported that the rock art recording group finished with one site today. He also reported that they have three people in training to become group leaders.

Field Trips: Pat Harris reported that the trip to Abó is scheduled for June 28. Currently, all spaces are taken, but there is a wait list for those still wanting to go. Space is still available on the field trip to Tijeras Pueblo scheduled for July 12. Signup sheets will be on the table outside the door.

Announcements

Pottery Southwest: Marc Thompson reported that the current issue will be up on the website until the end of August. The website is open access and can be found by Googling "Pottery Southwest." Articles for the next issue must be submitted by the end of August.

Membership Directory: Diane Courney reported that the 2015 Directory would be ready for distribution to current members after one change is made.

Field Opportunity: Diane also told the group about an opportunity for excavation experience with La Jornada Institute, which is excavating a site in Socorro under the direction of Michael Bletzer. Anyone interested should contact Diane for further information.

Frances Vernon Bradley and Arnold Fieldman: Marc Thompson reported that Frances Vernon Bradley, a founding member of AAS then known as Frances Vernon, died at the age of 97 on April 17. Marc also reported receiving a message from Sheila Fieldman of Alexandria, Virginia that her husband Arnold had died on June 11. The Fieldmans have maintained their membership in AAS since moving to Virginia some years ago.

Tijeras Pueblo Field Trip: Marc Thompson announced that the trip will include outside trails and the new exhibits in the museum. We will eat lunch in the ramada. As the site is backfilled, we will not see standing walls.

Ann Carson. Gretchen Obenauf announced that at the Historical Society of New Mexico's annual meeting in Albuquerque in May, Ann Carson was given an award for her historic home preservation activity.

Speaker:

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Carol Chamberland, co-chair of the rock art recording team, whose presentation was titled "Seven Years in the High Desert: Rock Art Recording in Central New Mexico 2009-2015."

Respectfully submitted,

--Joanne Magalis, Secretary

AAS MEMEBERS' FIELD TRIP AUGUST 16 TO ALBUQUERQUE MUSEUM

Carol Chamberland will lead a docent tour of the new history exhibit at the Albuquerque Museum of Art and History on Sunday, August 16. Meet at 10 in the lobby (the museum is free on Sundays). Allow one to two hours for the tour, and you can stay longer to visit other exhibits on your own if you wish. **Parking is free, but tell the museum desk what parking space number you're occupying.**

To sign up, Email Carol pictografix@comcast.net with your name, how many members are in your party, your email address, and phone number. If the tour must be canceled for any reason, Carol will email the night before.

Note: Space was still available at press time for the July 12 *Behind the scenes at Tijeras Pueblo* tour, 9:30 to noon, meeting at Sandia Ranger Station in Tijeras. Email Pat Harris (patparhar@comcast.net) to sign up.

BOOK REVIEW

Chaco Revisited: New Research on the Prehistory of Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, Carrie E. Heitman and Stephen Plog, editors. 2015. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. 392 pp. \$65.00s (cloth). ISBN 978-0-8165-3160-8.

Reviewed by Frances Joan Mathien

During the past 15 years, there has been a shift from excavation to non-invasive techniques in the archaeological field. In his introduction, Stephen Plog reviews major studies that have taken place in Chaco Canyon since the late 1890s. He discusses how shifts in archaeological method and theory affect the goals and approaches of major projects that preceded recent investigations that are now mostly limited to non-excavation research. The following nine chapters present results of recent studies and two chapters by discussants offer assessments of our current understanding of agricultural production and the social organization of the Chacoans, as well as suggestions for future directions.

Three chapters focus on maize agriculture, which is always a challenge in a semi-arid environment where droughts occur often and are variable in location and duration. R. Gwinn Vivian and Adam S. Watson review the size of areas where seven types of fields could have been used to successfully grow crops. They pay special attention to *Akchin* farming in which renewed soil nutrients allow long-term use of alluvial fans; they predict likely areas where this method would have been successful for the Chaco farmers. Vivian and Watson conclude that the recent low-end population estimates for the canyon could be increased, which would then support the sophisticated society that is evidenced by the archaeological remains. Supporting their conclusions is the research on corn pollen densities by Phil R. Geib and Carrie C. Heitman. After examining the ethnographic literature and taking into account that Chaco was a central place for ceremonies that required husking large amounts of corn and use of considerable amounts of pollen, their results still suggest higher pollen counts in the canyon than for other sites in the region. Their study again points to probable larger population estimates that would allow for complexity in the social organization of the Chaco World. Discussant Paul E. Minnis contrasts the data from the Chaco World with that of the Casas Grandes World where considerably more basic data has been published on various aspects of agricultural production (e.g., the size of fields and formality of gardens and water control features) which suggest the amount of labor invested and social organization. He points to a need for publication of additional information on the larger Chaco Region, which would make it possible to more accurately scale the reliability and productivity of agriculture through time and improve inferences on levels of social complexity needed to maintain a larger Chacoan society.

Craft specialization is one hallmark of incipient complexity in social organization. Edward A. Jolie and Laurie D. Webster re-examined the technology and design styles of perishable materials from earlier excavations. Two, and perhaps three, learning networks are visible in coiled baskets, plaited mats, and fine plaited sandals. Yet other evidence indicates long-term and widespread ties through symbols and ritual practices. Adam S. Watson sees a diversity in bone tool production centers, but with changes among areas through time and with greater standardization in bone awl production through time. He proposes a decline in the hide-working and basketry-production crafts during the Late Bonito Phase and a greater demand for bone tubes and ornaments, possibly indicating a change in makeup of the population.

Who were the people who contributed to the Chaco population is a question addressed by Meradeth Snow and Steven A. LeBlanc, who evaluate previous studies of craniometric and dental traits in an attempt to link Chacoans with other Ancestral Puebloans and historic Pueblo peoples. Because problems are inherent in these techniques, their main and only conclusion is that the Chacoans were not Uto-Aztecan speakers. Unlike previous investigators, they could not confirm that any one skeletal group recovered in Pueblo Bonito was related to Tanoan speakers of the Rio Grande or to the Zuni. Reviewing the taphonomic evidence for the human remains recovered from Rooms 32 and 33 at Pueblo Bonito, Kerriann Marden suggests that the remains of one individual from Room 32 were dragged in from Room 33. There was also a mixing of bones of two individuals from above the floor boards in Room 33 with those found below the floor. Because a 10 cm hole in the boards would have allowed placement of offerings in the lower level, either by entrance through the hole or periodic removal of the boards, Marden questions the interpretation of elite status for lower level Burials 13 and 14. She suggests long-term wealth deposits for that particular lineage were repeatedly set into a place that invokes familial memory. Neither study, however, negates the probability of a lineage buried in Pueblo Bonito having a major role in the Chacoan social system.

Three contributions focus the "house" society model in which networks include affines as well as blood relatives in a functional network. This type of complexity appears when societies need to integrate a number of different communities into a workable entity wherein political power and use of property become important. In her analysis of five sets of data visible in house construction and remodeling (e.g., distribution of ceremonial objects, offering contexts, post features, stratigraphic deposits, and wall resurfacing practices), Carrie Heitman finds that some practices suggest long-term continuity (e.g., architecture and the curation of heirlooms) with burial placement suggesting processes that led to emerging social hierarchies. Yet variability in other practices, e.g., the number of layers of kiva plaster, indicate differences among the various groups that made up the larger society. Barbara Mills's study contrasts great kivas and court kivas, as well as an evaluation of objects used in ritual practices, to reach similar conclusions. Peter Whiteley discusses probable Chacoan kinship practices. The Crow-Omaha kinship system is usually found in societies where population densities increase with sedentism and lead to some form of hierarchy in a central place. When groups split off, dualism is often seen in architectural form. As new networks form through generations, pluralism evolves to accommodate affinal networks. He suggests that the dualism and pluralism seen today in the Rio Grande and Western Pueblos were present in Chacoan architecture, e.g., at Wiji and Pueblo Bonito. Thus the "House" society model has sufficient flexibility to combine various types of evidence cited by Heitman and Mills with kinship types to better understand the proposed level of social complexity found in the Chaco World.

Discussants Kelley Hays-Gilpin and John Ware provide a window into the discussions that occurred during the conference from which these papers evolved as well as commentary on the contributions presented in this volume. To better understand Chaco, which is a complicated and integrated society, they encourage more collaboration with contemporary Pueblo people, use of ethnography as homology, and research that leads to a better understanding of the history of the broader world in which the Chacoans lived. This includes not only the Southwest but also its southern neighbors with whom they had ongoing relationships. The reader is encouraged to read this chapter first to grasp the importance of the preceding chapters and the new directions that research might take to help us better understand the Chaco World. As Plog indicated in his introduction, the contributions in this volume do not answer many of the long-standing questions regarding Chaco, but they are steps on which to build. They illustrate the value of using non-destructive techniques to re-examine older data in combination with the use of newer models to advance our understanding of the archaeological record and the cultures that created it.

For those interested in Chaco, this volume includes a number of new ideas to explore, and the bibliographies will lead you to the latest research reports. Just be aware that Heitman's table listing the number of pieces of turquoise at sites in the canyon needs to be carefully read, as the footnote numerals that should have been in a smaller superscript blend into the counts, suggesting they are larger than they are. Enjoy.

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NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Graffiti Removal at Sandia Cave. Over 100 volunteers helped in the cleanup of Sandia Cave, a National Historic Landmark and the site of one of local archaeology's most discussed controversies. The June 27 event was attended by New Mexico State Historic Preservation Division officials, including Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer and State Archaeologist Jan Biella, State SiteWatch Coordinator Norma Nelson, Assistant SiteWatch Coordinator Rebecca Procter, and members of the Torrance County and Tijeras Canyon SiteWatch chapters who helped remove graffiti and picked up litter. Archaeologists explained the preservation project and cave specialists gave lessons on using Elephant Snot®, a commercial graffiti-removal product so named for its viscous texture. The product is suitable for ridding rock, mortar and porous surfaces of graffiti. Katherine Schaum, a UNM Anthropology Master's student, successfully applied for an HPD grant to help fund a \$28,000 project to preserve the cave. Heavy, spray-painted graffiti has covered the mouth of the cave and access structures for several years and vandals have scraped drawings and words into prehistoric campfire smoke on the cave's ceiling. In 1937, UNM archaeologist Frank Hibben claimed to have found pre-Clovis artifacts he said proved human use of the cave dating back 25,000 years, although the circumstances under which the artifacts were discovered came into question. Later research established intermittent human use from 10,000 years ago, the period of Clovis Man, and is the accepted theory today. [Adapted from New Mexico Historic Preservation Division Monthly Report.]

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THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

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September 2015

RE-EXCAVATING THE PAST: NEW WORK WITH ANCIENT TEXTILES, BASKETS, WOOD, AND HIDES FROM SOUTHEASTERN UTAH

Laurie Webster, PhD

**7:30 PM, Tuesday, September 15, 2015
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW**

During the 1890s, local “cowboy” archaeologists excavated thousands of prehistoric perishable artifacts from alcoves in southeastern Utah. Most of these objects were shipped to museums outside of the Southwest, where they were largely forgotten by archaeologists and the public. Who were these early collectors, where did these objects go, and what insights do they provide about the clothing, creativity, and daily lives of the early inhabitants of southeastern Utah? In this presentation, Laurie Webster will discuss her recent research with these early collections and highlight some of the extraordinary 1000- to 2000-year-old textiles, baskets, hides, wooden implements, and other perishable artifacts recovered from sites in this region.

Dr. Webster is an anthropologist from Mancos, Colorado, who specializes in Southwestern perishable material culture. She is a visiting scholar in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona and a Research Associate at the American Museum of Natural History and has published numerous books and articles about Southwestern perishable technologies.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

July 21, 2015

In the absence of President Marc Thompson, the meeting was called to order at 7:30 pm by Vice President Gretchen Obenauf.

Two new members were present as well as two guests, all members of the Friends of Coronado State Historical Site. The new members and guests were invited to join us for refreshments after the meeting. Refreshments were provided by Cindy Carson and Debby Norman.

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

VICE PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Our other Vice President, Carol Condie, was absent because of a fractured pelvis, but it is hoped that she will be able to attend the September meeting. A card for Carol was passed around for signatures.

There will be no meeting in August.

Gretchen thanked Helen Crotty for her work on the Newsletter, Webmaster Mark Rosenblum, who sends out the electronic version of the Newsletter, and Lou Schuyler, who mails out the print version. The July edition of the Newsletter includes a highly recommended book review by Joan Mathien.

Sally McLaughlin was thanked for performing the role of greeter.

TREASURE'S REPORT:

In the absence of Treasurer John Guth, there was no report. Gretchen will be available after the meeting to collect money for new memberships.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archiving, Karen Armstrong: The archiving crew is currently on summer leave. She and Dave Phillips have been discussing future projects. Volunteers are always welcome.

Publicity, Evan Kay: We now have over 500 likes on our Facebook page. Evan posts articles of interest from time to time and recommends that members check the page occasionally.

Rock Art, Dick Harris: The group had been out four times since the last meeting. There was rain all around, but not where they were working.

Field Trips, Pat Harris: Twelve people went on the trip to Abo. This trip was described as wonderful and the petroglyphs were terrific. Seventeen people went on the trip to Tijeras Pueblo. This trip was also enjoyed by all. Several trips are scheduled for August, September and October. On August 16th, Carol Chamberland will lead a tour of the museum's new history exhibit. On September 27th, we are planning to have a trip to Mesa Prieta in the southern part of Petroglyph National Monument. On October 4th, Carol Chamberland will lead a trip to Cerro Tome, providing the weather cooperates and isn't rained out again. There will also be an overnight field trip on October 24-25 to see a Chaco outlier and petroglyphs in Largo Canyon. Those interested in going on these field trips should sign up after the meeting.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Donna Rospopo and Tom Obenauf were thanked for their work with the lights and the projector at our meetings.

Mark Rosenblum, our Webmaster, should be informed of any changes in email addresses. Contact him at the AAS website (info@abqarch.org) or at 866-0300.

Book Reviewers: Helen Crotty, our Newsletter editor, receives publishers' notices of books about Southwest archaeology that are available for review. The reviewer gets to keep the book. Interested members should contact Helen at jhcrotty947@gmail.com or 281-2136.

A Three Trails Conference will be held at the Santa Fe Convention Center on September 17-20. The three trails that came in and out of Santa Fe will be the topic of discussion. Speakers will include Matt Barbour and two other Santa Fe archaeologists.

NEW BUSINESS

Nominating Committee: Volunteers are needed to serve on a nominating committee for next year's officers and Directors. Diane Courney, chair of the committee, will be looking for volunteers or suggestions. Members willing to serve on the Board or on the committee should contact her at ddcourney43@gmail.com.

SPEAKER

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Matt Barbour, formerly with the Office of Archaeological Studies in Santa Fe and currently Manager of Jemez Historic Site (Giusewa Pueblo/San Jose de los Jemez Mission) in Jemez Springs, who provided the following synopsis of his talk.

Respectfully submitted,

--Joanne Magalis, Secretary

That Sink of Vice and Extravagance: Santa Fe's Fort Marcy Military Reservation

Matthew J. Barbour

On August 15, 1846, General Stephen Watts Kearny stood on top of a roof in Las Vegas, New Mexico. While an army from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, marched down the road in front of him toward the provincial capital of Santa Fe, he explained the intentions of the United States government to a crowd of local residents: "From the Mexican Government you never received protection. The Apaches and Navajos come down from the mountains and carry off your sheep, and even your women, whenever they please. My government will correct all of this. It will keep off the Indians."

Three days later, on August 18, Kearny's army, comprised of 300 dragoons, 500 Mormons, and 1,000 Missouri volunteers, captured Santa Fe without "firing a gun or shedding a drop of blood," unofficially ushering in the beginning of US jurisdiction and the American Territorial period in New Mexico. The next day, Kearny ordered a reconnaissance of Santa Fe to select a site for a fort to headquarter the US garrison. On August 24, only six days after arriving in Santa Fe, the army began to occupy those buildings in the Spanish and Mexican presidio that were not in complete disrepair and to build a star fort and blockhouse overlooking the city. The general named this new symbol of US dominion Fort Marcy after President James Polk's secretary of war, William Marcy.

To the Mexican residents of Santa Fe, Fort Marcy was pitched as a means of protecting the settlement from Native American raids. However, military correspondence tells another tale. Lieutenant William H. Emory commented that fort construction was actually necessary "in case of extremities," meaning the possibility of local resistance, and that from the fort "every house [in town] could be leveled on the least appearance of revolt."

Santa Fe stood at the confluence of three major trade networks: El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, the Old Spanish Trail, and the Santa Fe Trail, which linked the capital, respectively, to central Mexico, California, and the eastern United States. Control of Santa Fe meant control of the American Southwest, and the actual purpose of the military reservation, beyond ensuring the fealty of the local population, was to establish and keep that control.

Any challenge to US control and the trade networks which led into Santa Fe was met with overwhelming force. Soldiers from Fort Marcy participated in quelling the Taos Revolt of 1847, the western extension of the American Civil War through New Mexico Territory, and the various campaigns against the Navajos. They committed atrocities such as the forced confinement of Native Americans in the Bosque Redondo Indian Reservation and served as government-bankrolled thugs to protect the coalition of politicians and businessmen now known as the Santa Fe Ring.

Unsurprisingly, views of the military post and the city it controlled were far from flattering. Lieutenant Colonel Edwin Sumner referred to it as "that sink of vice and extravagance," choosing to move his department headquarters out of Santa Fe to the newly constructed Fort Union for a brief period in 1851. This did not last. Command of all military actions in New Mexico returned to Fort Marcy shortly thereafter, which housed, among other things, the Palace of the Governors—seat of civil authority in the territory.

The delineation between civil and military rule was often not clear. Following the Taos Revolt of 1847 and for most of the American Civil War, New Mexico Territory fell under martial law, which meant that command of the territory was directly held by army officials stationed at Fort Marcy. At other times, rule of New Mexico ostensibly fell to civil officials, but military suzerainty was never far away. Fort Marcy's headquarters were positioned, quite literally, across the street from the legislative chambers. Even today, when the seats of both state and military authority have long since moved elsewhere, local government—City Hall—is still housed within the former footprint of the Fort Marcy Military Reservation.

Between 2004 and 2008, archaeologists working for the Office of Archaeological Studies, including me, had the opportunity to take a good hard look at the Fort Marcy Military Reservation. The City of Santa Fe was in the process of building a new convention center across from City Hall, a location known to have once housed the fort's officers', noncommissioned officers', and enlisted men's quarters.

Archaeological excavation was required by law before construction could begin. The excavations uncovered not only the foundations of the buildings, but also the refuse pits and cesspits that once served the inhabitants. Archaeologists collected over 70,000 artifacts associated with the soldiers, including West Coast oysters, Chinese porcelain, and Irish soda bottles, among many other things.

Unlike military personnel stationed at more isolated posts, the men at Fort Marcy lived a fairly swank lifestyle. The abundance of nonlocal products among the artifacts illustrates the access to commercial goods afforded by the position of Fort Marcy at the confluence of three major trade networks. As expected, the soldiers were in a position of economic and political power, and their wage-based jobs, in a city with a traditional barter economy, allowed them to buy anything their hearts desired. Nevertheless, we were surprised to discover some of the types of goods the soldiers chose to consume.

Alcohol has always been a problem on military installations. While policies at most posts forbade its consumption, alcohol use was endemic throughout the ranks. This is clearly visible within the archaeological record at Fort Marcy, especially in the cesspits. Soldiers appear to have drunk illicit products to excess and then disposed of the evidence in the outhouse.

And they didn't just drink liquor. Any product whose primary ingredient was alcohol would do, including most patent medicines sold in the nineteenth century. While products such as Progst & Kirchner and Kansas City Brewing beer bottles appear in the assemblage, so do Dr. Siegert and Dr. J. Hostetter's bitters.

Some of these "medicines" may have had legitimate business in a privy. Hunyadi Janos, produced by Andreas Saxlehner of Budapest, was a popular brand of laxative among the soldiers. Janos was a national hero credited with driving the Turks from Hungary in the fifteenth century. This hook of military fame was not lost on the manufacturer, who claimed that their product cured "liver problems" and removing "piles," that is, troublesome tumors or swellings about the anus and lower part of the rectum, now more commonly called hemorrhoids. Of course, Hunyadi Janos may have also contained a strong dose of alcohol.

The consumption of alcohol was so prevalent at Fort Marcy that patterns can be discerned across rank. Officers drank more wine. Enlisted men preferred whiskey. Interestingly, noncommissioned officers often chose beer, a pattern perhaps best explained by the fact that many NCOs were German and Irish immigrants.

Alcohol was not the only "indulgence" found within the cesspits (historical archaeologists often place items used primarily for their intoxicating effects in their own category). Far more surprising was the presence of Ferguson-type syringes. While Fort Marcy possessed medical facilities, syringes were distributed across a wide variety of contexts. The highest concentration occurred in the enlisted men's privy, suggesting the recreational use of opioids by soldiers stationed at the post.

Morphine addiction, often referred to as "soldier's disease," was not unheard of, particularly after the American Civil War. However, the number of syringes and syringe fragments at Fort Marcy was nearly double the number of tobacco pipes found. Historic accounts suggest cigars and cigarettes were quite popular throughout New Mexico, particularly in association with fandangos thrown in Santa Fe. This is not to say tobacco was not favored by soldiers at Fort Marcy, but the biodegradable nature of tobacco products does not allow for their preservation in the archaeological record.

Soldiers loved their fandangos. These events, apparently a sort of social ball, were often held nightly and provided the soldiers yet another opportunity to consume alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs. Joseph Pratt Allyn, an American traveler to Santa Fe in 1863, suggested the events were "supported by Americans" and wrote that "champagne flowed like water." It was also an opportunity to meet women, and soldiers sometimes took companions from among the Mexican dancers. In one written account, it appears that a soldier didn't care that the woman was already married, and paid her husband a fee to keep her company.

Given the nature of life at Fort Marcy, it should come as a surprise to no one that the military installation was repeatedly targeted for closure throughout its nearly fifty-year existence. Because of the shady reputation of fandangos, Lieutenant Colonel Edwin Sumner even went so far as to call on Congress to abandon New Mexico Territory altogether. Eventually, political functions were moved outside the post with construction of the new Capitol Building in 1886. Military personnel were then transferred to Fort Stanton in 1895, before Fort Marcy was sold at auction in 1904.

The archaeological and historical record relating to Fort Marcy paints a rather bleak picture of the military post. Claims of the debauchery at the Fort Marcy Military Reservation are certainly well founded. Is this to say all soldiers stationed were corrupt drunkards or druggies? No, but many probably were.

FIELD TRIP SCHEDULE FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER

Sunday September 17, tour of Mesa Prieta (southern part of Petroglyph National Monument) led by NPS/Open Space guide. This three-mile round trip walk includes petroglyphs, shepherd's corral, agricultural terraces, check dams, and water control features. Participants can expect a climb over a fence, a small hill, and a gulch with lava stone tripping hazards. There are no facilities or shade. Hiking boots (no open-toed shoes) are recommended, as well as long pants, hat, sunscreen, weather protection, hiking poles, camera and drinking water. The tour is limited to 20 people, who must be current AAS members. Weather dependent.

Meeting place and time to be determined. Sign up at the meeting or contact Steve Rospopo (sdrospopo@msn.com).

Sunday October 4, Tomé Hill outing, led by Carol Chamberland. Tomé Hill (a small volcanic hill south of Los Lunas) has interesting geology and a long human history. Participants will look at rock art and learn about the local history in a 350-foot climb at a leisurely pace to the highest point on the hill—two to three miles of walking over rocky terrain in about 3 hours. The area is sunny with no trees for shade, and there are no facilities. Plan on a rest stop before meeting for the hike. Bring water, hat, hiking boots/shoes, walking stick, snack, and camera. There will be an optional stop at McDonald's or Subway on the way back.

Meet at 9 am in the southeast area of Lowe's parking lot at 12th Street and I-40 (nearest to the intersection) to carpool to the site, 40 minutes driving time each way. Each driver will get written directions.

Sign up at the meeting or email Carol Chamberland (pictografix@comcast.net) with your name, the number in your party (must be current AAS members), email address, and phone number. In case of inclement weather, the hike will be canceled by email the night before.

WAFT LIST ONLY. Overnight Saturday and Sunday October 24-25, tour of Chaco Outlier and Petroglyphs of Largo Canyon, led by Linda Wheelbarger (Totah Archaeology Project/San Juan College). The tour includes ruins, petroglyphs, and lecture on Navajo cosmology and archaeology. Early departure to carpool in high-clearance vehicles. Travel about three hours (183 miles) to designated turnoff to meet guide and drive to Chaco outlier, see the ruins and eat bag lunch. Then depart outlier, travel to Farmington for hotel accommodations, dinner, and lecture. Return to Albuquerque, approximately two hours and 45 minutes (170 miles from Bloomington). No trails, moderate

to rough country with hills, and no facilities and no trees. Expenses include fee of \$20 each participant to provide honorarium for guide Linda Wheelbarger and cost of hotel and meals.

The tour is limited to 20 current AAS members. Weather dependent. Sign up for the wait list at the meeting or contact trip coordinator Steve Rospopo (sdropsopo@msn.com).

NOMINATING COMMITTEE VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

As announced at the July meeting, volunteers are needed for the nominating committee. Members willing to run for an AAS office or to serve on the committee may contact Diane Courney (ddcourney43@gmail.com).

DIGGING OPPORTUNITIES SEPTEMBER 19-27

David Greenwald, President of Jornada Research Institute, announces opportunities for members of JRI to participate in an ongoing project to excavate the Sevilleta/ Tzelaqui Pueblo, located along the Camino Real in the La Joya area on the east side of the Rio Grande and south of US 60. This pueblo was occupied until 1680/81. The Spanish built a mission church, one of four in the Piro/Atzigues Province. Thus far excavations have been focused on the mission and convento. The plan is to expand the investigations by opening additional areas of the mission mound during the field session scheduled for September 19-27. The number of participants is limited to 12 each day, and because of insurance requirements, participants must be members of JRI. Membership is easy and inexpensive (\$20 annually for students and seniors, \$35 for individuals, \$65 for families). To join, visit jornadaresearchinstitute.com/become-a-member/. Dr. Michael Bletzer (michael.bletzer@gmail.com) is directing investigations; he can be contacted for more information. To sign up for one or more days, contact David Greenwald at dgreenwald@tularosa.net.

POTTERY SOUTHWEST FALL ISSUE DUE OUT ONLINE IN SEPTEMBER

Pottery Southwest 31(3) Fall 2015 will be on line in September 2015. Published by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society since 1974, *Pottery Southwest* is 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>). *Pottery Southwest* provides a venue for students, professional, and avocational archaeologists to publish articles as well as providing an opportunity to share questions and answers. The deadline for submission of articles, book reviews, upcoming events, and other items of interest for the Winter 2015-2016 issue is December 1, 2015. Guidelines for submissions appear at the end of each issue or request a copy by e-mailing psw@unm.edu.

Featured articles in *Pottery Southwest* 31(3) Fall 2015 include "Knife-Wing Imagery on El Paso Polychrome: Using DStretch to Reveal Obscured Ceramic Designs" by Myles R. Miller and Marc Thompson elaborates on the discussion introduced in *Pottery Southwest* 31(2) that features an article entitled "What Means These Mimbres Bird Motifs?" (Thompson, Gilman, and Wykoff 2015). That article examines the presence and meaning of Knife-wing imagery on Mimbres Black-on-white ceramics. In their discussion of the distribution of this icon beyond the Mimbres region, the authors mention the discovery of a Knife-wing image on an El Paso Polychrome vessel from the Jornada Mogollon region. Given the recent interest regarding the origins of Southwestern ideologies, cosmologies, and related symbolic expressions, a more detailed discussion of the Jornada image seems appropriate. A technical aspect of the study introduces the use of decorrelation stretch (DStretch) software to reveal ceramic designs obscured by sooting, fire-clouding, erosion, or by amateur attempts at vessel repair.

Also featured is "Motifs 1-9 at Two Early Basketmaker III Sites in New Mexico" by Linda Honeycutt, who examines ceramic collections from two early Basketmaker III sites to determine which, if any, black-on-white bowl motifs occurred at both sites. As part of her ongoing study of Basketmaker III Black-on-white Bowl Motifs in the Four Corners Region, Honeycutt utilizes sherd photographs taken at two museums and data from site excavation reports for the two earliest dendrochronologically dated sites currently in her data base, 29SJ423 and LA2506 to establish the presence or absence of each motif at each site. She then compares the two collections to see which motifs were shared between them. Of nine possible motifs, seven were identified in both collections. At both sites, the depiction of these motifs on the interior surfaces of bowls was apparently concurrent with the development of painted pottery sometime between AD 550 and 600.

THREE TRAILS CONFERENCE "ALL TRAILS LEAD TO SANTA FE" SEPTEMBER 17-20 SANTA FE COMMUNITY CONVENTION CENTER

The conference, gathering people interested in three of the most significant trails in North America: El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, the Santa Fe Trail, and the Old Spanish Trail, will provide a chance to share information and learn about new ways of evaluating the trails and their impact on our national and international identity. The Conference will present opportunities to explore environmental and sociological aspects of the trails and their connections, as well as their history. Full-day bus trips on the three trails are offered on Thursday, but were nearly full at press time. Half-day bus trips on parts of the trails on Thursday and Sunday were still available. Papers and presentations are on the program for Friday and Saturday.

Santa Fe emerged as the hub of an overland continental trade and communications network of thousands of miles, linking markets and people from Mexico City in what is now southern Mexico, and west to the California coast, and east to Missouri and the rest of the United States—a network that included three important historic trails: El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, the Old Spanish Trail, and the Santa Fe Trail. All three have been designated National Historic Trails and are administered by various Federal institutions. They are described below.

El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro: During the colonial years, New Mexico was tied to the outside world by a single thoroughfare that descended the Rio Grande Valley from north of Santa Fe, dropped through the natural gate at El Paso, and continued to Mexico City, some twelve hundred miles to the south. This route of commerce and travel was known as El Camino Real, which meant Royal Road or King's Highway. Of the great highways leading north, this was the oldest, having been extended by segments throughout the 16th century. Some of El Camino Real had its earliest beginnings as Indian trails. Later, sections of the route were traversed by Spanish conquistadors and colonizers. Finally, with the coming of Juan de Onate's expedition in 1598, the full length of the trail was defined.

Old Spanish Trail: Quality woolen goods were transported to Los Angeles, and California-bred horses and mules were brought back to Santa Fe. It took the vision and courage of Mexican trader Antonio Armijo to lead the first commercial caravan from Abiquiú, New Mexico, to Los Angeles late in 1829. Over the next 20 years, Mexican and American traders continued to ply variants of the route that Armijo pioneered, frequently trading with Indian tribes along the way. And it was from a combination of the indigenous footpaths, early trade and exploration routes, and horse and mule routes that a trail network known collectively as the Old Spanish Trail evolved. After the United States took control of the Southwest in 1848, other routes to California emerged, and use of the Old Spanish Trail sharply declined.

Santa Fe Trail: Between 1821 and 1880, the Santa Fe Trail was primarily a commercial highway connecting Missouri and Santa Fe, New Mexico. From 1821 until 1846, it was an international commercial highway used by Mexican and American traders. In 1846, the Mexican-American War began. The Army of the West followed the Santa Fe Trail to invade New Mexico. When the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ended the war in 1848, the Santa Fe Trail became a national road connecting the United States to the new southwest territories. Commercial freighting along the trail continued, including considerable military freight hauling to supply the southwestern forts. The trail was also used by stagecoach lines, thousands of gold seekers heading to the California and Colorado gold fields, adventurers, fur trappers, and emigrants. In 1880 the railroad reached Santa Fe and the trail faded into history. Registration at 3trailsconferencesantafe.org. [Adapted from Three Trails Conference website postings.]

SOUTHWEST KILN CONFERENCE IN SAFFORD, ARIZONA OCTOBER 16-18

Eastern Arizona College's Discovery Park Campus in Safford will be the site of the 2015 kiln conference. The schedule a tour of local archaeological sites on Thursday, presentations on ceramic technology on Friday, and demonstrations on pottery production and decorating techniques on Saturday, along with firings Saturday afternoon and Sunday morning and a clay digging expedition Sunday afternoon. New this year are a beginner's pottery workshop on Friday evening, trading of raw and processed materials among participants, and a "hot out of the kiln" sale of finished pots for those interested in selling their replica vessels. Registration at SWKiln.com.

CALENDAR CHECK

Free Lectures

"Lions in the Desert: Pioneer Physicians in New Mexico," talk and book signing with Dr. Jake Spidle, Saturday, September 12 at 2:00 pm, Lincoln Historic Site, Lincoln, New Mexico. Slide presentation in Watson House Meeting Room, walk to the Dr. Woods House afterward. The talk is free, admission to Lincoln Historic Site is \$5 per adult. Lincoln is located 12 miles east of Capitan on US 380. Lincoln Historic Site is open daily 8:30 am to 4:30 pm.

"Hard Times in Dry Lands: Apocalypse in the American Southwest or Business as Usual?" by Debra Martin, Lincy Professor of Anthropology, University of Nevada-Las Vegas, Thursday, Sept. 24, 7:30 pm, Anthropology 163, UNM campus. XLI Journal of Anthropological Research Distinguished Lecture.

Specialized Seminar

"Bodies as Battlefields: Culturally Sanctioned and Gendered Forms of Violence in Ancient America" explores violence against women as an institutionalized form of social control. Friday, Sept. 25, 12 pm, Anthropology 248, UNM campus.

Conferences

Three Trails Conference 2015 "All Trails Lead to Santa Fe," September 17 to 20, Santa Fe Convention Center. Information and registration at 3trailsconferencesantafe.org.

Jornada Mogollon Conference October 9-10, at El Paso Museum of Archaeology, El Paso, Texas. For details, contact Maloofo@elpasotexas.gov.

Southwest Kiln Conference October 16-18, 2015, in Safford, Arizona, at Eastern Arizona College Discovery Park Campus. For details visit the conference website at swkiln.com.

Southwest Symposium January 14-16, 2016, at the University of Arizona, Tucson. Information and registration at <http://bit.ly/1zqAyGX>.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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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.

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THE

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HAVE YOU HEARD ABOUT ABIQUIU? WHICH ONE?

Cheryl Muceus

**7:30 PM, Tuesday, October 20, 2015
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW**

Living in the Abiquiu area of Northern New Mexico for the last 20 years, I am surrounded by history and traditions. The Hispanics of the area have been around for almost 300 years and those are the newcomers. As the westernmost outpost of the Spanish Empire in Nuevo Mexico, Abiquiu was the village that explorers hoped to see again when setting out into the wilds. I will share a little history, stories and images of both the old Abiquiu and the new.

Cheryl Muceus (sounds like museum), retired in 2013 from Ghost Ranch Conference Center, where she managed both the Florence Hawley Ellis Museum of Anthropology and the Ruth Hall Museum of Paleontology. Cheryl was hired in 1985 by Dr. Ellis as her assistant curator of anthropology and flowed into other positions, such as "duster of dinosaur bones," as needed. Coordinating the Archaeology at Ghost Ranch seminar from 1991 to 2013 was another.

Note: At the request of the Albuquerque Museum of Art and History, our December meeting has been changed from December 15, the third Tuesday, to December 8, the second Tuesday. Please change your calendar.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

September 15, 2015

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

Refreshments for the evening were provided by Ann Carson and Donna Respopo. All present were invited to gather for refreshments after the meeting. Several visitors and new members introduced themselves.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved as published in the newsletter and Helen Crotty received applause for the excellence of the last newsletter.

TREASURE'S REPORT:

Treasurer John Guth reported that we have \$7,500 in our checking account and \$13,000 in CDs. This is after giving the Dudley King Scholarship and paying for storage boxes at the Hibben. He also reported that we now have 176 members.

VICE PRESIDENT'S ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Vice President Gretchen Obenauf reported that Carol Condie is home and doing better after a pelvis fracture. She hopes to attend this the October meeting. Carol is on the board of directors of the Archaeological Conservancy, and she asked Gretchen to urge our members to join and contribute to this excellent organization. Copies of the Conservancy's magazine, *American Archaeology*, which is free with membership, were available in the lobby.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archiving, Karen Armstrong: Last spring, the group rescued Kim Sargent's collection from the Chamisal site; it is now stored, at least temporarily, at the Maxwell Museum. The Sapawe material is under control although some interesting materials are still missing. After being on vacation for most of the summer, the group is now working on material from Alaska. This collection consists of bones from many different species of Arctic animals, and Karen showed the membership a whale vertebrae from the collection. Karen is always looking for new recruits for the archiving group. She has now been volunteering at the Maxwell for 10 years and is going to receive a pin for her service.

Rock Art, Carol Chamberland: The team attempts to go out every Tuesday to record rock art on BLM lands. This summer has been difficult because of rain, disappearing roads and a flat tire. Today they actually were able to record a site. The rock art groups have been led by Dick Harris and Carol, but there are now some new leaders in training to take on some of the burden.

Nominating Committee, Diane Courney: Diane Courney asked that anyone interested in serving on this committee should let her know. The committee will be looking for people interested in serving on the Board of Directors in 2016.

Field Trips, Pat Harris: Carol Chamberland led a tour of the new history exhibit at the Albuquerque Museum on August 16th. The participants were a small group of intelligent women and the trip was very enjoyable. Three future field trips were discussed. On September 27, there will be a three-hour tour of Mesa Prieta in Petroglyph National Monument. On October 4, Carol Chamberland will lead a rock art tour of Tomé Hill. This trip was rained out twice in the spring, but hopefully it won't rain this time. October 24-25th is the date for our overnight field trip to a Chaco outlier and to petroglyphs in Largo Canyon coordinated by Steve Respopo. This trip is currently full; contact Steve to sign up for the wait list.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Marc Thompson reported that the next issue of *Pottery Southwest* would be available on the internet by the end of the week. Editor Patricia Lee is seeking papers and other materials for future issues.

Danielle Silva, a representative of U.S. Federal Eagle Credit Union (formerly U.S. New Mexico Federal Credit Union) announced that members of AAS are eligible to join U.S. Federal Eagle Credit Union. Reading materials about the credit union were available on the table outside the door for anyone interested in joining.

SPEAKER

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Laurie Webster, an anthropologist from Mancos, Colorado, who specializes in Southwestern perishable material culture and a visiting scholar in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Arizona and a Research Associate at the American Museum of Natural History. Dr. Webster spoke about her most recent research on nineteenth century collections held by museums in Washington, DC and Provo, Utah. She provided the following synopsis of her presentation.

Respectfully submitted,

---Joanne Magalis, Secretary

Re-excavating the Past: New Work with Ancient Textiles, Baskets, Wood, and Hides from Southeastern Utah

Laurie D. Webster, PhD

During the 1890s, local "cowboy" archaeologists recovered nearly 4,000 Basketmaker and Pueblo-period perishable artifacts from dry caves in southeastern Utah. In 2011, I began a project to document and photograph these extraordinary collections and make them more widely known to archaeologists, native communities, and the public. In 2011 and 2012, with the help of assistants Erin Gearty and Chuck LaRue, I spent two months at the Field Museum of Natural History documenting the Green and Lang collections, and in September 2012, I gave a talk to the Albuquerque Archaeological Society (AAS) about that work. In 2014, we spent another month at the Museum of the American Indian (NMAI) at the Smithsonian Institution and then two weeks at the Museum of Peoples and Cultures (MPC) at Brigham Young University. These four years of work have resulted in the documentation of approximately 1500 perishable artifacts, the generation of more than 4500 digital photographs, and the radiocarbon dating of 16 objects.

The focus of my talk at the September 2015 meeting of the AAS was our 2014 work with these collections. I began by summarizing the histories of the major collections we studied: (1) the Charles Lang and Platte Lyman collections made in Allen and Cottonwood Canyons in 1893 and 1894, now at the MPC; (2) the Kunz Collection made by Charles McLoyd and Charles Cary Graham in Grand Gulch and canyons of the Colorado River in 1892-1893, initially purchased by John Kunz from Aztec, NM, and then bought from him by Fred and Talbot Hyde for the American Museum of Natural History (AMNH); (3) the Hyde Exploring Expedition in Grand Gulch and Cottonwood Wash led by Richard Wetherill in 1893-1894, funded by the Hyde brothers for the AMNH; and the (4) the Whitmore-Bowles Exploring Expedition led by Richard Wetherill in Grand Gulch, Cottonwood Wash, Chinle Wash, and Marsh Pass in 1896-1897, later also purchased by the Hyde brothers for the AMNH. I explained that in 1909, when then-curator George Pepper left the employ of AMNH, he took 98 boxes and barrels of these artifacts with him, and with the blessing of Talbot Hyde, later sold them to George Heye for his new Museum of the American Indian, now part of the Smithsonian Institution. After receiving these collections, Heye intentionally erased the AMNH and field numbers from the artifacts, which has created significant provenience problems for the museums and documentation projects like ours.

After discussing the histories of these collections, I shared about 50 images of perishable artifacts that were recorded by the project in 2014. Basketmaker II examples include several finely woven sandals in the process of manufacture; twined and looped yucca bags, one formerly filled with red pigment; coiled basket trays; a small bag made from a prairie dog hide, still filled with a type of tobacco; several man's hair ornaments, one still bearing a well-preserved wrapping of bluebird, sapsucker, and junco feathers; an S-shaped throwing stick; two atlatis; a dart foreshaft bunt; and a dartmaker's kit consisting of a cottonwood tray with foreshaft blanks, dart points, a bundle of sinew, and other objects. Basketmaker III artifacts include a pristine twined sandal and a cottonwood feather box. Pueblo-period artifacts include a hide shirt; wooden draw knives; a turkey-feather twined blanket with a decorative design worked in white feathers; finely woven twined sandals; a painted wooden armband; the base of a bifurcated coiled basket and a small bifurcated twill-plaited basket; twill-plaited sifter baskets with various forms of decoration; a full-size wooden

bow; bundles of hair snares and scissor snares; cotton seeds; a cotton beater; spindle shafts with a variety of whorls; and a wooden bowl with reed dice.

The Edge of the Cedars Museum in Blanding, Utah, will serve as a permanent archive for project data and photographs, and we are also working on an on-line digital perishables archive to make the basic information and images more widely available. In February 2016, we will begin our survey of the 1700 perishable artifacts at the American Museum of Natural History in New York, which is expected to take about three to four months to complete over the next two years. We will then turn our attention to the collections at the University of Pennsylvania Museum and the Phoebe Hearst Museum at University of California Berkeley. Readers wishing to learn more about our project, follow our progress, or support our work with a tax-deductible contribution can check out our new website, <http://www.friendsofcedarmesa.org/perishablesproject/>.

BOOK REVIEW

From Tribute to Communal Sovereignty: The Tarascan and Caxcan Territories in Transition, edited by Andrew Roth-Seneff, Robert V. Kemper, and Julie Adkins. 2015. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. 272 pp. \$55 (cloth). ISBN 978-0-8165-3158-5.

Reviewed by Matthew J. Barbour

The Jalisco and Michoacán regions of central western Mexico remain relatively obscure to New Mexican archaeologists and archaeological enthusiasts when compared with the Yucatan or Valley of Mexico. Yet, it is from this region of New Spain that New Mexico was settled. Cultural and historical ties abound between the area once known as New Galicia and our present day home.

From Tribute to Communal Sovereignty explores the prehistoric, historic, and present day indigenous communities of western central Mexico through a collection of academic articles by American, British, and Mexican scholars. It is one of the few books written in the English language to deal extensively with the region and for that reason alone is a valuable resource.

The papers in the book are divided into the following four parts.

Part I, Introduction: "Ethnic Landscapes: Territoriality, Time Immemorial, and the Twenty-First Century," by Andrew Roth-Seneff and "Indigenous Population Transformation in West-Central Mexico," by Robert V. Kemper and Julie Adkins.

Part II, Construction the Historic Horizon of Contact: "Territory and Resistance in West-Central Mexico, Part 1: Introduction and Archaeological Background," by Phillip C. Weigand; "Territory and Resistance in West-Central Mexico, Part 2: The Rebellion de Nueva Galicia and Its Last Postclassic Prelude," by Phillip C. Weigand; and "The Prehispanic Heritage of the Tarascans (Purepecha)," by Helen Perlstein Pollard.

Part III, Native Organization and Colonial State Formation: "Visions of the Past: The Tarascan Kingdom and the Late Colonial Primordial Titles of Michoacan," by Hans Roskamp; "Identity and Ethnicity in Colonial Michoacan: Corporatism, Social Contract, and Individualism among the Tarascans," by Felipe Castro Gutierrez; and "Indigenous Space and Frontier in Sixteenth-Century Nueva Galicia," by Jose Francisco Roman Gutierrez.

Part IV, The Past in the Present: "The Historia of Islands: New Huichol Territorial Claims to Ancestral Places," by Paul Liffman; "The Defense of Territory in the Costa-Sierra Nahua of Michocan," by John Gledhill; and "Ritual and Public Spheres in an Ethnic Celebration of Communal Sovereignty: The Purepecha Transition," by Andrew Roth-Seneff.

Part I discusses the problems faced by self-recognized Tarascan and Caxcan peoples in regards to communal land claims and cultural identity. Then in Part II, the focus turns towards the cultural history and systems utilized by Native Americans in pre-Columbian west-central Mexico living both within and outside of the Tarascan Empire. Part III explores Tarascan and Caxcan conquest by, rebellion against, and integration within the Spanish Empire. Last Part IV summarizes and interprets how indigenous identity and land holdings have evolved under the Mexican government including the Constitution of 1917 and the legal reforms that continue into the twenty-first century.

Contributors to the collection are to be applauded for their multidisciplinary approach to the research. The work combines archaeology, history and ethnography to stunning effect. *From Tribute to Communal Sovereignty* is a masterful overview of the Tarascan and Caxcan peoples, how these indigenous groups were impacted by European colonialism, and in what manner they are organized and identified today.

For New Mexico scholars, Jose Francisco Roman Gutierrez's article "Indigenous Space and Frontier in Sixteenth-Century Nueva Galicia" is perhaps the most noteworthy. Gutierrez discusses the ideological causes and spiritual revitalization movement which contributed to the Mixton War and other rebellious acts in sixteenth century New Galicia. This lies in stark contrast to traditional interpretations which paint these as uprisings against Spanish rule. Rather than rebellions against secular officials, Gutierrez argues that it was resistance against conversion and cultural degeneration. Under this interpretation, the Mixton War has clear commonalities with modern elucidations of the Pueblo Revolt which would occur in New Mexico over a century later.

The academic prose may turn off some readers. Added to this is the fact that English is not the primary language of some of the contributors. *From Tribute to Communal Sovereignty* is not an easy read. The focus on a relatively obscure portion of Mesoamerica may not initially be of interest to many archaeological enthusiasts. However, an understanding of this region can be beneficial for scholars studying not only west-central Mexico, but New Mexico and New Spain, as a whole.

FIESTA OF CULTURES OCTOBER 17 AT CORONADO HISTORIC SITE

The Friends of Coronado present their fun-filled annual celebration, Fiesta of Cultures, on Saturday, October 17, from 10:00 to 4:00. Everyone is invited to come and celebrate and enjoy the blending of local Pueblo, Hispanic, and Anglo cultures with music, dancing, ancient life-way demonstrations, and fine arts and crafts vendors for pre-holiday shopping. Included are an atlatl throw, calf-roping game, and other craft activities for the kids, plus yummy refreshments. Returning this year are the popular Buckarettes, "Spanish conquistadors," and mountain men who will share their adventures. You'll enjoy watching blacksmiths, authentic pottery firing, weaving, and other life-way demonstrators/reenactors. Don't forget to see the baby Alpaca! The art gallery features a new video about the site as well as the early Native Easel Art exhibit. And if you have not been to the museum lately, you will want to see the beautifully updated exhibits. Tours of the ancient pueblo and the painted kiva will go on throughout the event, and Historic Preservation Division, SiteWatch, New Mexico Archeological Council, and the Office of Archaeological Studies will all have tables. No admission charge for the day at the Coronado Historic Site in Bernalillo.

UPCOMING JORNADA RESEARCH INSTITUTE DIGGING OPPORTUNITIES AND TOURS IN OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER

Dr. David Greenwald, President of the Jornada Research Institute (JRI) announces another field session for JRI members at Creekside Village near Tularosa, October 17 and 18 to continue excavations in the great kiva and on the three pit houses currently being excavated. The weather should be ideal. Contact JRI regarding your interest to participate, as interest is near capacity for attendance. This field session is a member event only as the landowner requires liability insurance that is provided through membership in JRI. Membership is easy and inexpensive (\$20 annually for students and seniors, \$35 for individuals, \$65 for families). To join, visit jornadaresearchinsititute.com/become-a-member/.

Another dig opportunity with JRI is coming in November (date not firm yet). Dr. Michael Bletzer will return to Sevilleta/Tzelaqui Pueblo to continue excavating in the Mission Mound in Socorro. The late September session produced some interesting discoveries, including a metal hook, Spanish pottery, and trade pottery from northern New Mexico.

JRI-related tours include Sevilleta/Tzelaqui Pueblo on October 24 as part of the Celebrate Sevilleta National Wildlife Refuge. You can sign up through the Friends of Sevilleta website (amigosdelasevilleta.org) for either a morning or afternoon tour led by David Greenwald to this incredible sixteenth and seventeenth century site along the Camino Real. Also enjoy the events at the National Wildlife Refuge Center that are planned that day.

On Sunday November 15, a day-long tour of Three Rivers Petroglyph Site will be led by Joan E. Price, M.F.A. research associate at JRI. For this guided tour, the group will meet at Three Rivers Petroglyph Site parking lot at 7:00 a.m. for sunrise, looking for and discussing the solar animation of images on stones and discussing ethnographic and cultural landscapes. Please be prepared to pay a \$5 fee for day use of the site maintained by the Bureau of Land Management. Please RSVP Joan Price at rainhousejoan@tularosa.net.

NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL FALL CONFERENCE NOVEMBER 14

The NMAC fall conference on "Fire and Archaeology in the Southwest" will be held at the Hibben Center Saturday, November 14, 8:00 am to 4:00 pm, preceded on Friday, November 13 7:30-9:00 pm by a public presentation "Humans, Forests, and Fires in the Southwest: Multi-Century Perspectives from Tree Rings, Fire Scars and Archeology" by Tom Swetnam, Laboratory of Tree Ring Research at the University of Arizona in Hibben Room 105. Concurrent with the conference will be a book sale at the Maxwell Museum gift shop of a large selection of used (and mostly out of print) publications on Southwest archaeology and ethnology at (ahem) fire sale prices. For a preliminary program and registration form, contact Amalia Kenward at amaliackenward@fs.fed.us.

ANSM 2016 ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD IN SANTA FE APRIL 29 TO MAY 1 HOSTED BY THE SITE STEWARD FOUNDATION

The 2016 annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico will be Friday, April 29 through Sunday, May 1, 2016, at The Lodge hotel, 750 N. Saint Francis Drive in Santa Fe. Single- and double-occupancy rooms will be available to meeting attendees at the discounted rate of \$89 per night. The meeting will be hosted by the Site Steward Foundation beginning Friday afternoon with posters, vendors and exhibitors, meetings, silent auction, reception and cash bar. Saturday activities include field trip sign-up, posters, vendors and exhibitors, silent auction, presentation of papers, speakers, annual meeting, evening social hour, cash bar, and end with the Bandelier dinner and speaker. An assortment of field trips will be offered on Sunday in the Santa Fe area with box lunches available.

AMERICAN ROCK ART RESEARCH ASSOCIATION ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD IN LAS CRUCES MAY 27-30, 2016

Las Cruces will be the site of the annual meeting of the American Rock Art Research Association May 27 to 30, 2016. One of the many reasons that ARARA chose to meet in Las Cruces next year is President Obama's designation of 85,000 acres as the Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument. The new Monument includes a large number of archaeological sites, including over 50 rock art sites. ARARA Area chair Marglyph Berrier has already met with many local people to plan for field trips. The field trip wish list includes over 20 sites within a one- to two-and-a-half-hour drive from Las Cruces, among them Three Rivers and Hueco Tanks. Anyone wishing to help with the preparation or to volunteer to lead a field trip can contact Marglyph Berrier at marglyph@msn.com.

IN MEMORIAM

Lelia (Lea) Shepperson 1931-2015

Lea Shepperson died at home September 27. She and her husband, Robert Shepperson, had been AAS members for a number of years. Before moving to New Mexico in 1990, Lea had been active with the League of Women Voters in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma and served as an art docent in Oklahoma City museums. In New Mexico, she helped prepare an inventory of the Casa San Ysidro Collections in Corrales and also served on a team to prepare an inventory of a private Spanish Colonial collection in Santa Fe. A service of celebration of her life will be held Saturday, October 17 at 2:00 pm at the Albuquerque Friends Meeting House, 1600 5th Street NW.

CALENDAR CHECK

Events

Fiesta of Cultures Saturday, October 17, 10 to 4, at Coronado Historic Site in Bernalillo, New Mexico.

Free Lectures

"Humans, Forests, and Fires in the Southwest: Multi-Century Perspectives from Tree Rings, Fire Scars and Archeology" by Tom Swetnam, Laboratory of Tree Ring Research at the University of Arizona, on Friday, November 13, 7:30 to 9:00 pm, Hibben 105, UNM Campus.

"Photographs as Technology and Idea: A Discussion of Photos from the Maxwell Museum's Archive" by Curator Deborah Romanek, Thursday, October 22, 7:30 pm. Hibben 105, UNM campus.

Tours

"Archaeology, Ethnology, Archives." Curator David Phillips will lead a tour of Archaeology, Curator Lea McChesney will present the Ethnology collection, and Archivist Diane Tyink will introduce recently processed archival collections, Wednesday, October 14, 11:00 am, Maxwell Museum, UNM campus.

Sevilleta/Tzelaqui Pueblo near Socorro on Saturday, October 24 as part of *Celebrate Sevilleta National Wildlife Refuge*. Sign up through the Friends of Sevilleta website (amigosdelasevilleta.org) for either a morning or afternoon tour led by David Greenwald.

Three Rivers Petroglyph Site day-long tour on Sunday, November 24 2015, led by Joan E. Price, research associate at JRI. Meet at 7:00 a.m. \$5 day use fee Contact Joan Price at rainhousejoan@tularosa.net.

Conferences

Southwest Kiln Conference October 16-18, 2015, in Safford, Arizona, at Eastern Arizona College Discovery Park Campus. For details visit the conference website at swkiln.com.

New Mexico Archeological Council "Fire and Archaeology in the Southwest" Saturday, November 14, 8:00 to 4:00 at the Hibben Center, UNM campus. Registration and preliminary program at amaliackeward@fs.fed.us.

Southwest Symposium January 14-16, 2016, at the University of Arizona, Tucson. Information at <http://bit.ly/1zqAyGX>.

ASNM Annual Meeting April 29-May 1, 2016, at the The Lodge hotel in Santa Fe. Preliminary notice.

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.

2014 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

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Rock Art Recording:	
Dick Harris	822-8571
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Field Trips	
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ADDENDUM TO AAS 2015 MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

As of October 4, 2015

<p><i>Change (in italics):</i> Jeremy Kulisheck 1226 8th Street NW Albuquerque, NM 87102-1250 505-820-6317 jkulisheck@fs.fed.us</p>	<p>Vincent Frazzetta & Veronica Havens 285 Calle Barrio Nuevo Bernalillo, NM 87004 505-588-2118 vfrazz9@outlook.com; verahav@gmail.com</p>	<p>Patricia Holguin 2813 Bel Air Drive NE Albuquerque, NM 87110 505-884-1212 holguinpat@hotmail.com</p>
<p>Beth Compton 1612 Salt River Court Rio Rancho, NM 87144 505-385-7663 bcompton@unm.edu</p>	<p>Pete and Cindy Golden P.O. Box 89 McIntosh, NM 87032 505-384-2606 goldpete1@gmail.com</p>	<p>Yvonne Leiby 3631 Calle Pino NE Albuquerque, NM 87111 505-908-0070 ycl61801@comcast.net</p>
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<p>Deborah and John Ellis 7401 Enchanted Sky Lane NE Albuquerque, NM 87113 505-299-0398 dbellis@comcast.net</p>		

Members receiving the Newsletter by email may request an electronic copy of the 2015 Directory from info@abqarchaeology.org. Members receiving a print copy of the Newsletter may request a print copy by contacting Helen Crotty at 281-2136 or jherotty947@gmail.com.

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



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

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SACRED TOBACCO AT ROCK ART SITES ACROSS WESTERN AMERICA

Larry Loendorf

**7:30 PM, Tuesday, November 17, 2015
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW**

The ceremonial use of tobacco is well-established among Native groups in western America. Less known is the association between tobacco and pictograph and petroglyph sites. In New Mexico, wild or desert tobacco is found at several different styles of petroglyph sites. One group with multi-colored Chihuahuan Polychrome paintings is found in the Jornada Mogollon region. The Doña Ana site, near Las Cruces, has a rockshelter with the entire ceiling painted in triangles and diamond forms. The site is very similar to the Walt's Canyon site near Carlsbad. Both sites have tobacco growing along the base of the rock walls under the overhanging ceilings. These sites, and a dozen more, suggest there is a correlation between the paintings and the tobacco.

The relationship between tobacco and rock paintings is different in Montana and Wyoming, where there are depictions of the plants. One series of sites appears to represent the Crow Indian tobacco society. Indeed, at one site there is a strong possibility that a tobacco garden was planted in the floor of a massive rockshelter with associated rock paintings of tobacco plants, tobacco gardens, and tobacco society altars. Other sites have depictions of anthropomorphs wearing tobacco headdresses.

In the presentation, I will show examples of these tobacco-related sites. Plus, as a bonus, I will present a radiocarbon age for the Doña Ana site and discuss its implications. The date was recently obtained by using the Rowe Plasma dating system at the New Mexico Office for Archaeological Studies.

Larry Loendorf was born and raised in Montana. His BA and MA degrees are in anthropology and archaeology from the University of Montana and his PhD is from the University of Missouri-Columbia. After receiving his PhD, he taught at the University of North Dakota for 22 years and then moved to undertake research and teaching at the University of Arizona and later at New Mexico State University. Currently, he is the president of Sacred Sites Research, Inc., a non-profit company that is dedicated to protecting ancient pictograph and petroglyph sites.

Loendorf's early career was mainly as a "dirt" archaeologist. Working with field crews, he located and excavated dozens of sites in the Pryor Mountain-Bighorn Canyon region and on the High Plains from North Dakota to New Mexico. For the past thirty years he has concentrated on rock art related research projects.

Reminder: The AAS December Meeting and Holiday Potluck will be held on December 8, starting at 6:30 pm.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

October 20 2015

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 p.m. by President Marc Thompson. A number of visitors were present and there was one new member. All were invited to join us for refreshments after the meeting. Refreshments were provided by Ann Carson and Helen Crotty.

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

TREASURER'S REPORT

John Guth reported that we have about \$20,000 in various accounts. The Board has voted to donate some of these funds to worthy projects. We have contributed \$500 to Friends of Cedar Mesa for Laurie Webster's Perishables Project. Dr Webster was our September speaker, and the donation will help to support her continued study of the perishables from Cedar Mesa, Utah in museum collections. We have also contributed \$2,000 to The Archaeological Conservancy for their purchase of part of the Manzanares Pueblo site. This site is significant because it is a very early site in the Galisteo Basin. Some of our funds will also be used to support the celebration and a publication marking the 50th anniversary of AAS.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Newsletter: Helen Crotty reported two announcements that arrived too late for the October Newsletter. Laurie Webster has posted a You Tube video with pictures of Cedar Mesa perishables on the Friends of Cedar Mesa website. These pictures can be accessed by Googling "Cedar Mesa Perishables." The second announcement concerned the exhibit "Oblique Views" sponsored by Archaeology Southwest at the Museum of Indian Archaeology and Culture in Santa Fe. The show, opening October 25, features pairs of aerial photographs, one taken by Charles Lindberg in 1929, and the other a recent one by Adriel Heisey, taken at the same angle as Lindberg's.

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that the team has almost completed the material from the Walakpa site in Alaska. Karen has been working on the Sapawe site, blending paperwork with artifacts. The team's next project has not been announced yet, but it will involve ceramics. The team works on Wednesday mornings at the Hibben Center, and volunteers are always welcome.

Membership: Dianne Courney brought extra copies of the addendum to the Membership Directory for members who receive print newsletters by mail.

Nominations: Dianne also reported for the nominating committee, which consists of herself, Helen Crotty, and Pat Harris. The slate of candidates for the offices to be filled for next year has one person for each office. The candidates are: for President, Carol Chamberland; for First Vice President, Gretchen Obenauf; for Second Vice President, Ethan Ortega; for Treasurer, John Guth; for Secretary, Joanne Magalis; and for the elected Director-at-Large, Evan Kay. The second Director-at-Large position is not elected if the immediate past President is willing to serve. Marc Thompson has opted to fill the position.

The floor was then opened for additional nominations from the floor. There being none, a motion that the nominations be closed was passed unanimously. The election will be held at the December meeting.

Rock Art: Dick Harris reported that the weather has not been cooperative for the Rock Art Recording group. They were able to go out only about half the time, and mostly on scouting expeditions.

Field Trips: Pat Harris reported that 14 people went on the trip to Mesa Prieta at Petroglyph Monument on September 27. The October 4 trip to Cerro Tomé was rained out again. The overnight field trip to the Chaco outlier and Largo Canyon is scheduled for October 24-25. No field trips are scheduled for November and December.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Dianne Courney announced that the Fall Conference of the New Mexico Archeological Council will be November 14. The theme is "Fire and Archaeology in the Southwest." Because of website problems, NMAC has not been able to send out the information, so Diane brought copies of the schedule and registration forms; these are available on the table outside the auditorium door.

SPEAKER

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Cheryl Muceus, former Manager of both the Florence Hawley Ellis Museum of Anthropology and the Ruth Hall Museum of Paleontology at the Ghost Ranch Conference Center. Cheryl provided the following synopsis of her talk.

Respectfully submitted,

---Joanne Magalis, Secretary

Have You Heard About Abiquiu? Which One?

Cheryl Muceus

In order to understand the importance of the two Abiquiu villages let's go back a bit farther into the history of this territory. Don Juan de Oñate receives permission from King Phillip of Spain to colonize Nueva Mexico. There have been other exploring parties up from Mexico but none had permission to establish settlements and Hispanicize the natives. In January of 1598, Oñate led the mile-long entourage of 600 individuals, 83 wagons and thousands of horses, cows, sheep, mules, oxen, and goats from Mexico and reached what he called San Juan Pueblo near the confluence of the Rio Chama and the Rio Grande in July. At that time, San Juan was constructed on both sides of the river, Ohkay Owingeh on the east side and Yungue Yunque on the west. The Kingdom of Nueva Mexico came into being.

As no riches in gold and silver had been found on the previous expeditions, the priority for Oñate's was colonization and converting the native population to Catholicism. The first Catholic church, San Juan Bautista, was started in August. The name of the first Spanish capital was changed from Yungue to San Gabriel del Yungue. The capital was moved to Santa Fe in 1610.

The Pueblo Revolt of 1680 forced the Spanish and their allies to leave Nuevo Mexico or be killed. They withdrew to the El Paso area. Beginning in 1692, the Spanish attempted to take back their northern territory, and after many battles they had succeeded by 1694. The mythical peaceful reconquest was achieved by de Vargas. He assured the Pueblo leaders that he would abide by the Laws of the Indies (the laws protected the sedentary Native Americans from outside encroachment and also abolished forced Christianization and forced unpaid Pueblo labor).

The majority of land grants were given by the governor to communities, although there were some individual grants. A Spanish land grant was large enough to insure a water source beginning at the river, with individual homesteads built on the river terraces, upper grasslands for grazing, and wooded areas for fuel wood and wood for building. In 1734 a community land grant was given to Bartolome Trujillo and others for Puesto de Abiquiu. The grant for the church, or capilla, was Santa Rosa de Lima de Abiquiu. Santa Rosa de Lima was the first saint canonized from the New World. A census in 1744 indicated that 20 families lived in Santa Rosa.

The Genizaro community of Santo Tomas de Apostol was granted in 1754. Genizaro is the name given non-tribalized Indians who had been traded to the Spanish or captured by the Spanish to be used as field hands or household help. When the Genizaro population grew, land grants were given to them for areas that buffered the Spanish-populated settlements, the plan being that raiding Indians would hit the Genizaro lands first. The remains of a prehistoric adobe Tewa pueblo dating to AD 1400 were already present on the site, and the Genizaro pueblo was built alongside and on top of it.

There was often conflict between the village priests, the Genizaro Indians, and the local curanderas. The Genizaros were mostly from nomadic tribes, and relations with the local Hispanic communities were not peaceful. During the winter of 1763-64, a slowly spreading infectious disease—now thought to be hepatitis of European introduction—began killing villagers. The priests blamed it on sorcery and witchcraft. To read more about this fascinating time, see *The Witches of Abiquiu; the Governor, the Priest, the Genizaro Indians and the Devil* by Malcom Ebright and Rick Hendricks.

The Abiquiu (Santa Rosa and Santo Tomas) were the northwestern outpost of the Spanish Empire until 1821, and then the northwestern outpost for the Mexican Empire. In 1821, the Old Spanish Trail between Abiquiu and Los Angeles opened up to pack trains. By 1858 there was an Indian Agency for the Ute and Jicarilla Apache in Santo Tomas. Later there was also a garrison of the American Army in Abiquiu to support the Indian Agency. The Utes

were later moved to Tierra Amarilla and eventually to the southern Ute agency in Ignacio, in southern Colorado. The Jicarilla Apache were moved to Dulce. By 1880 most of the tribes had been moved to permanent reservations.

In 1880, flooding by the Rio Chama destroyed some of the farmland and a portion of the structures at Santa Rosa and the occupants moved into Santo Tomas. The Pueblo of Abiquiu was given a choice to be the Village of Abiquiu in 1928, with the biggest change being the need to pay taxes on houses and gardens, but paying taxes on the common lands was a problem.

In 1977 and 1978 an archaeological excavation of Santa Rosa was led by Charlie Carrillo of University of New Mexico and supervised by Dr. Carol Condie. The project was unique in that the whole community was involved in excavation, recording, stabilization, and oral history of the site. [A slide show of this excavation followed the PowerPoint presentation.]

Several deposits of copper were found by the Spanish in what came to be called Canyon de Cobre, just north and west of Abiquiu. The five- by two-mile box canyon is brilliantly colored by the Cutler Formation (orange hues) overlain by coarse-grained sandstones (yellowish to grayish hues). The copper is found in the coarse-grained sandstones and conglomerates. It is said that copper was taken from these mines until the 1850s. In 1859, the first upper Triassic flora (leaf imprints) of conifers were found and identified by Dr. John Newberry on the Macomb expedition. In 1886, Major John Wesley Powell, then director of the US Geological Survey, visited Canyon de Cobre and collected his own sample of plant fossils including petrified wood. The wood was identified as *Auracarioxylon*; descendants are the Norfolk Island pines and Monkey puzzle trees (these are the fossilized trees seen at Petrified Forest in Arizona). In the 1980's further study of the fossils of Canyon de Cobre identified early animal fossils, as well. Spencer Lucas and David Berman reported on Trematopid amphibian remains – the first to be reported in New Mexico.

Paleontologist, Edward Drinker Cope from Pittsburgh reported on the paleontology of the Wheeler Expedition, which passed through near Ghost Ranch, west of Abiquiu, in 1874. By 1876, David Baldwin, a fossil collector from Abiquiu, assisted paleontologist, Othniel Marsh of Yale University in his search for fossils from New Mexico. Cope and Marsh were in a bitter rivalry to collect and name new plant and animal species. Baldwin had an argument with Marsh over non-payment and sent his latest finds to Cope. Cope named new species of animals, and in the 1880s named the small dinosaur, *Coelophysis*, from a handful of bones sent to him by Baldwin from the Abiquiu post office. This amazing rivalry—dubbed the Fossil Wars—has been portrayed in film and described in publications.

The Piedra Allumbre valley west of Abiquiu was first settled in the early 1400s by Tewa speakers. Nomadic tribes had used the vast expanse as hunting grounds all through time. The Allumbre refers to the rock alum, a mordant found in the cliffs near Ghost Ranch. This mineral, locally called Pickeringite, was collected by natives and Spanish for use in dyeing wool. Later the name of the valley was changed to Piedra Lumbre ("Shining Rock"). A portion of the Piedra Lumbre valley was owned by Carol Bishop Stanley (Pfaffle) whose husband won it in a poker game and she won it in their divorce. In 1935 Mrs. Stanley sold Ghost Ranch (El Rancho de los Brujos) to Arthur Pack, who opened it to visitation by city slickers. The advertisement read: "For conservative people who desire the best. Number of guests limited. Pack trips and all services at no extra charge. 60 miles north of Santa Fe. References exchanged." Georgia O'Keeffe first came to Ghost Ranch in 1929. In 1940 Mr. Pack sold his home, Ranchos de los Burros, and 7 acres to Miss O'Keeffe. In 1945 she bought the home in Abiquiu, and the rest is a well-written history.

Today the Santa Rosa de Lima de Abiquiu church is owned by the Archdiocese of Santa Fe, and the public is welcome to respectfully visit the site. The village of Santo Tomas continues to sustain its church, library, several business and is supported by Bode's general store and gas station, the post office, Abiquiu Elementary School, Abiquiu Inn and the new solar Las Clinicas del Norte. It is touted by Abiquiu Realty as a place to live "in O'Keeffe Country".

NOMINATIONS REMAIN OPEN FOR AAS 2016 BOARD

As announced at the October meeting, the slate of candidates presented by the Nominations Committee and approved by the Board is as follows: for President, Carol Chamberland; for First Vice President, Gretchen Obenauf; for Second Vice President, Ethan Ortega; for Treasurer, John Guth; for Secretary, Joanne Magalis; and for the elected Director-at-Large, Evan Kay. The second Director-at-Large position is not elected if the immediate past President is willing

to serve. Marc Thompson has opted to fill the position. Additional nominations from the floor will be entertained at the November meeting and the election will take place at the December meeting.

WANTED: PHOTOS OF AAS PEOPLE AND ACTIVITIES

Publicity Chair Evan Kay would like photos of AAS members participating in recent field trips, events, or ongoing AAS projects for the Facebook page, and Helen Crotty is looking for the same types of photos from the past 25 years for inclusion in our 50th Anniversary volume. Members who have such photos and are willing to share them should contact Evan (evan.kay@gmail.com) or Helen (jhcrotty947@gmail.com) or by phone (see page 6). Digital photos can be sent electronically and print photos will be scanned and returned.

"PROTECTING SACRED PUEBLO SITES IN SOUTHEASTERN UTAH" NOVEMBER 18 SLIDE SHOW AND PANEL DISCUSSTION AT INDIAN PUEBLO CULURAL CENTER

The Friends of Cedar Mesa will present a slideshow and panel discussion about protecting Puebloan sites in the greater Cedar Mesa area at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, 2401 12th Street, Albuquerque, at 5:30 pm on Wednesday November 17. The Bears Ears/Cedar Mesa area in Southeastern Utah is home to thousands of sacred Ancestral Pueblo cultural sites. These ancient places are constantly at risk of looting, vandalism and uneducated visitation, as well as energy development, potash mining, and irresponsible motorized use.

The slide show will feature stunning images of cliff dwellings, ancient kivas, pueblos, petroglyphs and pictographs from the area. Following the slideshow, the panel discussion will provide insight from Pueblo leaders, including Governor Paul Torres, Pueblo of Isleta, Former Governor Joseph Suina, Pueblo of Cochiti, and Former Governor Mark Mitchel, Pueblo of Tesuque.

The event is part of an effort to inform the public about a proposal to create a 1.9-million-acre National Monument in southern Utah. The proposal was presented to the Obama Administration by the Bears Ears Intertribal Coalition (comprising the Hopi, Navajo, Ute Indian Tribe, Ute Mountain Ute, and Zuni Tribes). The Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition came into being July 2015 with the aim of preserving the Bears Ears region, which includes its titular Bears Ears buttes as well as over 100,000 archaeological and cultural sites. It is also supported by a coalition of Tribal Nations

MAXWELL MUSEUM'S ANNUAL NAVAJO RUG AUCTION NOVEMBER 21

The Maxwell Museum's Navajo Rug Auction will be held on Saturday, November 21, at the Prairie Star Restaurant in Bernalillo. Viewing begins at 11 am and the auction at 1 pm. This annual event benefits the Maxwell Museum and the Navajo weavers.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

AAS Webmaster Mark Rosenblum is named Valencia County's 2015 Citizen of the Year. A lengthy article in the *Valencia County News-Bulletin* notes that Mark has long history, dating back to 1970, of public service and volunteerism wherever he has lived. In Valencia County, as the article states, "Mark is Santa Claus, tech support, and friend to animals all rolled into one seemingly curmudgeonly package.... Since moving to Valencia County in 2001, he has worked tirelessly to make the community a better place for people and pets." Mark volunteers weekly at the Belen Public Library, where, among other duties, he has become the unofficial tech support for library patrons. He also volunteers regularly with New Mexico Animal Friends, finding homes for shelter dogs. And the list goes on, including service with SiteWatch. Congratulations, Mark, on an honor well deserved, and thanks for being our webmaster, and email distributor, too.

CALENDAR CHECK

Free Events

"Protecting Sacred Pueblo Sites in Southeastern Utah" Slideshow and Panel Discussion, Wednesday November 18, 5:30 pm at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, 2401 12th Street, Albuquerque. Sponsored by Friends of Cedar Mesa.

Free Lectures

"Indians, Armor, and Allies: Who Came to the Pass?" by Marc Thompson, Tuesday, November 10th, at 6:30 pm, Tijeras Ranger Station, Tijeras. Friends of Tijeras Pueblo Lecture Series.

"Separating the Unique from the Mundane: Musings on the Excavations Behind the Palace of the Governors in Santa Fe" by Steve Post, Tuesday, November 10, 7:30 pm, Pecos Trail Café (back meeting space), 2239 Old Pecos Trail, Santa Fe. Santa Fe Archaeological Society Lecture Series.

"Humans, Forests, and Fires in the Southwest: Multi-Century Perspectives from Tree Rings, Fire Scars and Archeology" by Tom Swetnam, Laboratory of Tree Ring Research at the University of Arizona, Friday, November 13, 7:30 to 9:00 pm, Hibben 105, UNM Campus. New Mexico Archeological Council Fall Conference Public Lecture.

Tours

Three Rivers Petroglyph Site day-long tour on Sunday, November 24 2015, led by Joan E. Price, research associate at JRI. Meet at 7:00 a.m. \$5 day use fee Contact Joan Price at rainhousejoan@tularosa.net.

Conferences

New Mexico Archeological Council "Fire and Archaeology in the Southwest" Saturday, November 14, 8:00 to 4:00 at the Hibben Center, UNM campus. Registration and preliminary program at amaliackenward@fs.fed.us.

Southwest Symposium January 14-16, 2016, at the University of Arizona, Tucson. Information at <http://bit.ly/1zqAyGX>.

ASNM Annual Meeting April 29-May 1, 2016, at The Lodge hotel in Santa Fe. Preliminary notice.

Mogollon Archaeology Conference October 6-8, 2016, at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Preliminary notice.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

www.abqarchaeology.org

www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc

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2014 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

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Vice Presidents:
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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

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Newsletter:
Helen Crotty 281-2136
Mailer: Lou Schuyler 856-7090
Archiving:
Karen Armstrong 294-8218
Rock Art Recording:
Dick Harris 822-8571
Carol Chamberland 341-1027
Greeter:
Sally McLaughlin 898-9083

Committee Chairs (continued)

Field Trips
Pat Harris 822-8571
...Steve Rospopo 293-2737
Refreshments:
Ann Carson 242-1143
Publicity:
Evan Kay 249-8412
Pottery Southwest
Editor: M. Patricia Lee
Contact: Arlette Miller 410-9263
Webmaster
Mark Rosenblum 866-0300



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

VOLUME 50, NO. 11

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December 2015

ANNUAL HOLIDAY MEETING AND POTLUCK

6:30 PM, Tuesday, December **8**, 2015

Albuquerque Museum of Art and History

2000 Mountain Road NW

Note that the meeting date is one week earlier than usual and the time is one hour earlier, too.

For the potluck, bring a "finger food" appetizer or dessert for about 10; the 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 your contribution ready to serve and whatever serving utensils may be needed—and remember that there is no table seating.

After appetizers, we will have our business meeting and program. The main item of business is the election of Board members for 2016. The slate approved by the membership: President, Carol Chamberland; First Vice President, Gretchen Obenauf; Second Vice President, Ethan Ortega; Treasurer, John Guth; Secretary, Joanne Magalis; and elected Director-at-Large, Evan Kay. Second Director-at-Large position is *ex officio* immediate past President Marc Thompson. Desserts will follow the meeting.

The program, as usual, will feature short talks by AAS members. Tom Windes will present "Beautiful and Unique Things," showing "a number of beautiful natural scenes from around the world, awesome man-made structures, and perhaps a few animals thrown in—not exactly about archeology, but a lot of the natural world in which we live."

Carol Chamberland will present "Tombs, Stones, Brochs, and Broughs," a program of slides from her recent visit to the Orkney Islands.

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. Don't be shy about showing interest in working with a committee or serving on the Board. Wider membership participation is needed and encouraged.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

November 17, 2015

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 p.m. by President Marc Thompson. Visitors were invited to join us for refreshments after the meeting. Refreshments were provided by Ann Carson and Lou Schuyler.

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

TREASURER'S REPORT

John Guth reported that all our bills are paid and we have about \$18,000 in the bank. The 2016 Membership form is up on the web site and it would be greatly appreciated if members would renew at the December or January meetings so we can firm up our 2016 plans.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Newsletter: Helen Crotty announced that another book, *Practicing Materiality*, from Arizona University Press, had arrived for possible review and asked if anyone was interested. The reviewer gets to keep the book. Volunteers are still needed for work on the 50th Anniversary volume. One immediate task is scanning 25 years of back copies of the Newsletter if anyone is willing to help with that. No special skills or experience required.

Rock Art: Dick Harris reported that during the last four weeks the group cancelled two rock art outings due to rain or snow in the areas they record. They were able to complete recording at an Archaic site that they have been working on for several weeks. This site, in northern New Mexico, extends some three miles along a cliff. Additional petroglyphs that have been reported in the general area will be scouted and recorded in the future.

Field Trips: Pat Harris said that the October 24-25 overnight field trip to the Chaco outlier and Largo Canyon had to be cancelled because of muddy roads. It will be rescheduled in the spring. No field trips are scheduled for December, and the committee will be looking for museum trips during the winter.

Pottery Southwest: Hayward Franklin noted that an article by AAS member David Snow will appear in the winter edition.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gretchen Obenauf reminded members that the December meeting, a week early on December 8, will be the Annual Holiday Potluck. AAS supplies utensils and paper goods, members are asked to bring ready-to-serve appetizer or dessert "finger foods" for casual snacking—there is no table seating. She has two speakers and is looking for one more to give a five-to-ten-minute slide show about a recent visit to an archaeological site.

Hayward Franklin announced that the Archaeological Society of New Mexico is seeking nominations for an Honoree for its 2017 annual volume (the 2016 volume will honor AAS member David Snow). This person will typically have demonstrated achievements in prehistoric or historic archaeological research, publication, preservation, and public service. Nominations should be sent to Hayward (hfranklin12@comcast.net) and include—in addition to the name of the person—a short paragraph of biography and another brief paragraph of justification for the nomination.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Marc Thompson called for a vote from the floor on the nomination committee's slate for 2016: President, Carol Chamberland; First Vice President, Gretchen Obenauf; Second Vice President, Ethan Ortega; Treasurer, John Guth; Secretary, Joanne Magalis; and elected Director-at-Large, Evan Kay. The slate was approved unanimously.

SPEAKERS

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Rose Diaz PhD., Library Director and Research Historian of the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, who reported on the AAS Library Collection at the Center and provided the statement published on page 3 detailing the current status of the loan. She also provided a printout of the AAS collection for our archives.

Gretchen next introduced Larry Loendorf, whose long career in archaeology began as a "dirt" archaeologist in the Pryor Mountain-Bighorn Canyon region and on the High Plains from North Dakota to New Mexico. For the past thirty years he has concentrated on rock art related research projects, and is currently President of Sacred Sites Research, Inc., a non-profit company that is dedicated to protecting ancient pictograph and petroglyph sites. Dr. Loendorf provided the following synopsis of his talk.

Respectfully submitted,

---Helen Crotty, Secretary *pro tem*

Sacred Tobacco at Pictograph and Petroglyph Sites in the American West

Larry Loendorf

The presentation was divided into two parts—one about the tobacco society of the Crow Indian Tribe of Montana and the other about tobacco at rock art sites in the Jomada Mogollon region of southeastern New Mexico. The Crow sacred tobacco was *Nicotiana quadrivalvis* / *multivalvis*, a domesticated variety that was grown in gardens that were cared for by members of the Crow tobacco society. It is the only domesticated crop the historic Crow planted and grew.

Tobacco-related images are found on the clothing worn by tobacco society participants or on their accessories like beaded or painted bags. In addition there are historical photographs from the early 1900's by Robert Lowie and Richard Throssel that show the Crow tobacco gardens, the associated adoption lodge, and the participants in dancing and feasting. These tobacco-related decorations are replicated at rock painting sites where there are depictions of tobacco seeds, plants, headdresses, and tobacco gardens. Some of these sites are in high isolated caves, others in lower rockshelters, with one in a massive rockshelter along a canyon bottom. The latter site has pictographs of tobacco gardens including one that has a painted replica of the altar in the Crow tobacco society adoption lodge.

Several factors about the layout of this site suggest it was also once the location of an actual Crow Indian tobacco garden. To test this possibility, I excavated a small test unit to remove samples for pollen and learned that tobacco pollen constitutes as much 75% of the grass and forb pollen. This strongly suggest the site was used as a garden or at the very least there was significant use of tobacco in ceremonies at the site.

The desert tobacco at Jomada Mogollon sites is *Nicotiana obtusifolia*, sometimes called Coyote Tobacco; it is widely recognized as a medicinal plant across the American Southwest and Northern Mexico. The Huichol of western Mexico, for example, practice tobacco shamanism where individuals take in massive amounts of the potent tobacco to place them in contact with the spirit world by means of drug-induced trances or visions. Although they prefer other species of tobacco, they also use *N. obtusifolia* in the same manner as the other types.

Desert tobacco and *Datura* are often both found growing at the base of rock art panels in the Jomada region. Working with others, I have investigated a dozen sites with multicolored Chihuahuan Polychrome paintings where we invariably find tobacco. Polly Schaafsma has suggested the Chihuahuan-Polychrome-painted sites are Archaic in age.

In the presentation, I described the Rowe Plasma Oxidation dating method that is now operational at the Office for Archaeology in Santa Fe and explained that Marvin Rowe has successfully dated a paint sample from a multicolored panel of pictographs at the Dona Ana site, north of Las Cruces, New Mexico. The sample dated at the very end of the Archaic or very early Formative time period. I finished the presentation by suggesting that tobacco is found growing at many other types of petroglyph sites, including those in the Rio Grande Valley near Albuquerque.

DECEMBER 5 PUBLIC FORUM ON CULTURAL LANDSCAPES AT-RISK:

CHACO CANYON AND MESA VERDE

This timely conversation with archaeologists, Native Americans, and other experts will take place on Saturday December 5, from 2:00-4:00 PM at the Hibben Center on the University of New Mexico campus. Archaeology Southwest and the National Trust for Historic Preservation will host this second public forum addressing ongoing efforts to protect the fragile Greater Chaco and Mesa Verde landscapes.

THE STATUS OF THE AAS LIBRARY AT THE INDIAN PUEBLO CULURAL CENTER

By Rose Diaz PhD., IPCC Library Director and Research Historian

On August 6, 2014, an agreement was signed between AAS and IPCC to house and make available the AAS library at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center Library. The Library received the collection in early spring of 2015, an inventory was conducted, and cataloging of the materials has been completed. We are currently in the process of assigning call numbers and book-plate the individual items. In the near future, an e-catalog will be available on-line linked to the IPCC website. As a featured and distinct collection in the non-circulating library, materials will be available for use during working hours (M-F, 10 AM to 4 PM, or by appointment). Please contact Rose Diaz at 505-724-3537 or rdiaz@indianpueblo.org for any arrangements. We look forward to increasing the use of these materials and to engaging the AAS community in this collaborative partnership. We encourage your members to visit as we become partners in the stewardship of this irreplaceable collection.

BOOK REVIEW

Capturing the Landscape of New Spain: Baltasar Obregon and the 1564 Ibarra Expedition by Rebecca A. Carte, 2015. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. 164 pp. \$50 (cloth), ISBN 978-0-8165-3142-4.

Reviewed by Matthew J. Barbour

Capturing the Landscape of New Spain: Baltasar Obregon and the 1564 Ibarra Expedition is not a translation of Obregon's account of Francisco de Ibarra's expedition through much of present day northern Mexico in 1564, nor does it necessarily summarize the events that occurred. Rather, Rebecca A. Carte focuses on contextualizing the account and interpreting Obregon's words in relation to the perceived historical, geographical, political, and religious environments the author operated in. The result is a detailed look at how the Spaniards viewed frontiers and their own explorations in the late sixteenth century.

Not surprisingly, nearly half a century after the conquest of the Valley of Mexico, the Spanish had strong preconceived notions of what the northern frontier might hold in terms of mineral wealth and indigenous labor. These notions were dampened by the failure of the Coronado Expedition, but not extinguished. Carte identifies these positive attributes with the notion of *topophilia* and contrasts it with *topophobia*.

Topophilia is defined as "a strong sense of place, which often becomes mixed with the sense of cultural identity among certain peoples and a love of certain aspects of such a place" and topophobia is "an irrational dread of certain places or situations." However, both terms are appropriated and modified by Carte for her analysis. In this instance, topophilia represents the positive view that the Spanish borderlands represent an area of immense wealth and resources, while topophobia is the negative view, characterizing the border-lands as barren, inhospitable and savage.

Together, these notions combine to form the impetus and justification for conquest and colonization. The borderlands represent a challenge. It is one that only the noble Spaniard is equipped to overcome. Through mining and evangelization, these places are to be given purpose. Baltasar Obregon envisions "a landscape to be worked by Indigenous hands, but ruled by European ones."

Nuances of the argument may be lost on some avocational readers, but the overall conclusions are recognizable to all. Carte is astutely aware that Obregon's world view is not unique, but rather represents a trend among Spanish explorers and colonists that will continue into the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. For this reason, *Capturing the Landscapes of New Spain* is a highly valuable study for any scholar interested in the construction and conquest of the Spanish frontier.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

The Bureau of Land Management Master Leasing Plans in Moab Area Could Protect Ancient Places and Restrain a Fracking Binge—If the Plans Can Be Implemented. In August, the BLM released a draft "master leasing plan" for nearly 800,000 federal acres near Moab, Utah, that would significantly curtail future development near Canyonlands National Park, Dead Horse Point State Park, and some of the other scenic areas that have made Moab an outdoor recreation mecca. BLM policies have long favored oil and gas. The Moab plan is part of a five-

year-old Obama administration effort to give more weight to other interests. Proponents say its zoning-style approach is a model for how to resolve conflicts between drilling and other values—including wildlife, hiking, biking and even four-wheeling—by heading them off before they start.

But only seven of the dozen master leasing plans underway in Wyoming, Colorado and Utah have been finalized, most this summer. None has yet been implemented, raising questions about how the approach will fare if the next administration swings right. “It really matters what BLM leadership is going to do, come 2016,” says Matt Lee-Ashley of the Center for American Progress, who was deputy chief of staff to former Interior Secretary Ken Salazar. “Hopefully, by then it will be a tool that the agency is more experienced and comfortable with, and it will survive regardless of whether political winds change in D.C.”

Moab’s plan has moved particularly slowly because it’s among the most complex. The resulting draft plan’s preferred path forward increases protections over the entire area, closes unleased BLM lands near Arches and Canyonlands to mineral development, and creates buffers around popular climbing and canyoneering areas, trails, cultural sites, popular filming locations, viewpoints and access roads. [Adapted from *High County News* <http://bit.ly/1SdnzPu>.]

CALENDAR CHECK

Free Events

Cultural Landscapes at Risk: Chaco Canyon and Mesa Verde Public Forum Saturday, December 5, 2:00 to 4:00 PM, at the Hibben Center, UNM Campus. Sponsored by Archaeology Southwest and National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Conferences

Southwest Symposium January 14-16, 2016, at the University of Arizona, Tucson. Registration, program, and other information at <http://bit.ly/1zqAyGX>.

ASNM Annual Meeting April 29-May 1, 2016, at The Lodge hotel in Santa Fe. Preliminary notice.

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