



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

# *Newsletter*

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VOLUME 51, NO. 1

US ISSN 0002 4953

January 2016

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## **PUEBLOS REAL AND IMAGINED: RECENT ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT THE A'TZI-EM/PIRO PUEBLOS OF PILABÓ/SOCORRO AND TZELAQUI/SEVILLETA**

**Michael Bletzer, Ph D**

**7:30 pm, Tuesday, January 19, 2016  
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History  
2000 Mountain Road NW**

During the 1600s, Spanish observers considered the pueblo of Pilabó to be *el pueblo principal de la nación Pira* [sic]. Pilabó was the site of the first Franciscan mission among the Piro, established in the spring and summer of 1626, and has been known ever since by the name Socorro. The pueblo was destroyed by Spanish troops in the aftermath of the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 and never reoccupied. With the establishment of the Hispanic *puesto* or *plaza* of Socorro in the earlier 1800s, the ruins of Pilabó vanished from sight. Recent archaeological research in downtown Socorro has now identified the first structural remains of Pilabó Pueblo. A combination of surface and subsurface data indicate the general location and layout of the pueblo under the present town of Socorro.

In tandem with the work at Pilabó, a long-term research project has been initiated at the only surviving Piro mission pueblo of Tzelaqui/Sevilleta. The colonial-period occupation of this pueblo is relatively well documented through Spanish sources. A contemporary of Pilabó, Tzelaqui was reestablished (following a short period of abandonment) in ca. 1628 as a *reducción* pueblo around the mission of San Luis Obispo. Like Pilabó, the pueblo was destroyed by Spanish troops in 1681 and never reoccupied. Unlike Pilabó, however, the site of Tzelaqui/Sevilleta was never built upon, as a result of which the pueblo's main components have survived as mounds of structural debris. The first season of work at Tzelaqui has already produced a number of unexpected results, foremost among them the realization that the location of the San Luis mission has been misidentified since the days of H. P. Mera. Tzelaqui/Sevilleta is a unique site in that it incorporates pre-contact components, a mission compound that seems to have been largely unstaffed during the mission period, a possible *camino real*-related structure or Spanish "refugee" *estancia* dating from the late 1660s, and one or two room blocks built for/by people from other pueblos as part of the *reducción* effort of the late 1620s. (*Continued on page 2*)

### **AAS DUES FOR 2016 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 volunteering to work on a committee or serve on the Board. AAS needs wider membership participation.

Michael Bletzer is a research associate with Jornada Research Institute. His research interests are the study of frontier populations in colonial contexts and the (bio-) archaeology of conflict in feudal and colonial societies, with a focus on the period of early native-Spanish contact across the *reinos* of Nueva Galicia, Nueva Vizcaya, Nuevo León, and Nuevo México during the period 1530 to 1700. He has been investigating the history of New Mexico's Piro province since 1999, when he first became interested in the area as part of his PhD research. Between 2001 and 2010, he excavated parts of Site LA 31744 (Plaza Montoya Pueblo), the likely Teypana Pueblo and "original" Socorro of the Oñate period. Starting in 2012, he has been conducting archival research and archaeological testing to identify the location of Site LA 791, Pilabó Pueblo, site of the first Franciscan Piro mission (founded in early 1626), in downtown Socorro. Recently, he has begun a long-term project at the Piro mission pueblo of Tzelaqui/Sevilleta (LA 774), the only surviving site of this kind south of Isleta. Michael graduated with a PhD from Southern Methodist University in 2009.

## **MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

**December 8, 2015**

President Marc Thompson welcomed everyone to Holiday Potluck and thanked the membership, the officers, the committee chairs, and others for their support and cooperation during his time as President.

The minutes of the November meeting were approved as distributed.

### **TREASURER'S REPORT**

John Guth reported that we now have about \$5000 in our checking account and \$13,000 invested in CDs, so our total assets are \$18,000. We have 181 members. John encouraged people who had not already paid their membership dues to do so at the meeting.

### **COMMITTEE REPORTS**

**Rock Art:** Dick Harris reported that the group has been going out on Tuesdays while the weather has been good.

**Archiving:** Karen Armstrong reported that the crew is now on Christmas break. They finished archiving the bones from the Walapka site in Alaska and will be turning to a new project when the group meets again in January.

**Field Trips:** Pat Harris reported that field trips for 2016 will be scheduled when warmer weather permits.

### **ELECTION OF OFFICERS**

The slate of nominees for 2016 was presented for election. Elected by acclamation were Carol Chamberland, President; Gretchen Obenauf, First Vice President; Ethan Ortega, Second Vice President; Joanne Magalis, Secretary; John Guth, Treasurer; and Director-at-Large, Evan Kay. Past President Marc Thompson is ex officio Director-at-Large.

### **SPEAKERS**

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Tom Windes, who gave a slide show of "Beautiful and Unique Things from Around the World." Following Tom's program, Gretchen introduced Carol Chamberland, who presented a program of slides from her recent visit to the Orkney Islands entitled "Tombs, Stones, Brochs, and Broughs."

Respectfully submitted

*Joanne Magalis, Secretary.*

## **ANSM 2016 ANNUAL MEETING IN SANTA FE APRIL 29 TO MAY 1**

The 2016 annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico will be held 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, hosted by the Site Steward Foundation will begin Friday afternoon with posters, vendors and exhibitors, meetings, silent auction, reception and

cash bar. Saturday activities include field trip signup, 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 CONFERENCE IN LAS CRUCES MAY 27-30, 2016**

The Ramada de Las Cruces Hotel and Conference Center will be the site of the Annual Conference of the American Rock Art Research Association May 27 to 30, 2016. Rooms are available at the discounted rate of \$89 a night; call the hotel directly at 275-526-4411 for reservations. 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. 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](mailto:marglyph@msn.com). More information about the conference at [arara.org](http://arara.org)

## **NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE**

**Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition Rejects Public Lands Initiative.** The Coalition was formed in July of 2015 by Hopi, Navajo, Ute Indian Tribe, Ute Mountain Ute, and Zuni Tribes with the mission to protect and preserve the Bears Ears region in Southern Utah. It recently cut off discussions with Utah's congressional delegation after months of what it characterizes as inauthentic lip service to its interests, noncommittal assurances, refusal to engage its representatives and failures to meet deadlines.

The five-tribe group is focusing its national monument case exclusively on the White House as President Barack Obama's tenure enters its final year, according to a letter it sent December 31, 2015, to Republican Representatives Rob Bishop and Jason Chaffetz. The tribal group is incensed by the Utah delegation's apparent refusal to incorporate a conservation vision for the scenic and sacred landscape bound by San Juan County's Cedar Mesa and Abajo Mountains into the public lands initiative (PLI) Bishop and Chaffetz are leading. After nearly three years of work gathering input from several eastern Utah counties, the congressmen have yet to introduce legislation, blowing one deadline after another.

The delegation's failure to release a draft bill by the Dec. 30 deadline was the last straw. "Our strenuous efforts to participate in the PLI, and related proceedings before that over the course of the past six years have been consistently stonewalled. We have never been taken seriously," the Bears Ears Inter-tribal Coalition wrote. "Our five sovereign tribal nations, and our carefully drafted comprehensive proposal, deserve far more than that."

Instead of working with Congress to establish a conservation zone around this 1.9 million-acre area, the tribal group, co-led by the Navajo and Hopi tribes, will seek a monument designation under the Antiquities Act. Such a "unilateral" action would inflame many rural Utahans, but the tribes contend state and local indifference to their proposal has given them no choice but to petition the president.

Bishop, Chaffetz and their staffers have convened dozens of meetings with local stakeholders to craft proposals that were hoped to resolve longstanding land-use conflicts on Utah's large tracts of public domain. The idea was to get rural counties to agree to some wilderness and other conservation designations in exchange for lifting barriers to development in other less sensitive areas. But the longer the Utah delegation takes to introduce public lands legislation, the more likely it will lose relevance. That's because the seven counties participated with the aim of forestalling a presidential monument designation in eastern Utah. With Obama leaving office in a year, the door for a deal is closing fast.

In a Dec. 22 appearance on *The Salt Lake Tribune's* online video chat Trib Talk, Chaffetz acknowledged that time is running out. "We are very close to an introduction. I wish it happened earlier. It's a highly technical bill, blazing some new territory, but Rob Bishop has done a great job leading us, and hopefully we've got something everybody can buy into," Chaffetz said. He gave no new time frame for when legislation will be unveiled, but said it would have to pass in 2016. "The only reason we haven't had a monument designation in Utah is we have shown promise in a

collaborative way. This bill will get more designation than the president could ever do unilaterally," he continued. "There is optimism on all sides. Nobody gets everything they want, but we are really trying to provide certainty, and do so in a bottom-up process."

But the tribes are anything but optimistic. Their letter says they do prefer a congressional route, but can no longer wait for that. Meanwhile, the Obama administration already has demonstrated a willingness to designate Western monuments proposed by local conservation and tribal groups. Few unprotected landscapes are more deserving of monument status than Cedar Mesa, supporters say. A nonprofit group called Utah Dine Bikeyah launched the Bears Ears campaign in 2010. It has sent delegates to Washington, D.C. eight times and attended numerous PLI meetings.

The region they seek to protect is the highlands west of Blanding and Bluff, inhabited centuries ago by Ancestral Puebloans, or Anasazi, who left behind an archaeological record unparalleled in North America. The Navajo later lived there, but they were removed by force to make way for white settlement in the 19th century. Ever since, tribes have grieved over what they regard as abuses of their ancestral homeland, according to the letter to the Utah delegation. [Adapted from an article by Brian Maffly in *The Salt Lake Tribune* <http://bit.ly/1O49eSk> via *Southwest Archaeology Today*, a service of Archaeology Southwest.]

**Paiute tribal chair: "Don't tell me any of these ranchers came across the Bering Strait."** As the media continue spotlighting the armed extremists occupying the federal headquarters of the Malheur National Wildlife Refuge in Oregon, their complaints about federal government "over-reach," and their demands that the feds "give the land back," members of another group say that if there were to be any giveback, they ought to be first in line. Charlotte Rodrique, chairwoman of the Burns Paiute Tribe, descendants of the people the U.S. Army under Gen. George Crook starved and murdered into submission in the 1860s in a successful effort to confine them to a 1.8 million-acre reservation. This was later reduced to the 1,000 or so acres where the 420-member tribe is now headquartered.

The Paiute leaders are profoundly irked by the occupiers' demands. Rodrique said she told a friend she was offended by the militants' notion that they could return the refuge lands to their rightful owners, "I'm sitting here trying to write an acceptance letter for when they return all this land to us." For all too many American Indians, it's a familiar story. Chairwoman Rodrique also said, "Don't tell me any of these ranchers came across the Bering Strait and settled here." The archeological record shows that people populated the land now surrounding the 190,000-acre Malheur preserve at least 6,000 years ago. The Northern Paiute were there at least as far back as 1,300 years ago. As land-hungry white settlers started flooding into the area in the late 1850s, the Paiutes objected forcefully. That brought calls for the Army to step in and quell resistance. Immediately after the Civil War, it did just that. After nearly half the tribe had been wiped out by starvation and slaughter for defending themselves, Crook's dictum was "peace or death." Outnumbered and outgunned, the Paiutes gave in. In 1868, a treaty was "negotiated" at gunpoint with the Paiutes and other tribes in eastern Oregon. The government promised to prosecute any whites who killed or injured Indians. But the Senate refused to ratify the treaty. This was a common occurrence. Tribes would sign treaties and make land concessions and the government negotiators would agree to certain obligations. But, not unusually, the Senate would either not ratify the treaty or would make deep changes in it, such as reducing annuities, often without informing the tribe. However, the treaty-signing tribe was required to stick to its side of the agreement.

In 1872, by executive order, President U.S. Grant established the Malheur Reservation. But almost immediately white settlers poured in, and then prospectors found a little gold. Rather than enforce the executive order, the government gave cover to the settlers and gold diggers by opening the boundaries of the reservation. Clashes were inevitable. Topping that off, as was so often the case elsewhere, the private contractor Washington installed as the government's agent for the Paiutes was an Indian hater who withheld food and other allotments the tribe was supposed to receive.

In 1876, in response to this encroachment on the reservation lands his people had been guaranteed, Paiute Chief E-He-Gant (Egan) fumed: "Did the government tell you to come here and drive us off this reservation? Did the Big Father say, go and kill us all off, so you can have our land? Did he tell you to pull our children's ears off, and put handcuffs on them, and carry a pistol to shoot us with? We want to know how the government came by this land. Is the government mightier than our Spirit-Father, or is he our Spirit-Father? Oh, what have we done that he is to take all from us that he has given us? His white children have come and taken all our mountains, and all our valleys, and all our rivers; and now, because he has given us this little place without our asking him for it, he sends you here to tell us to go away. Do you see that high mountain away off there? There is nothing but rocks there. Is that where the

Big Father wants me to go? If you scattered your seed and it should fall there, it would not grow, for it is all rocks there."

That wasn't the end. The Paiutes joined the Bannocks in 1878 and renewed their resistance to encroachment. A brave but hopeless fight. Ultimately, all the Northern Paiutes were moved off the reservation and shipped to Fort Simcoe in Washington State. In the early 1880s, the now-vacated Malheur Reservation was completely opened to homesteaders and miners. Eventually, under the Dawes Act of 1887 that squeezed two-thirds of their remaining land out of Indian hands across the West, just 115 Paiutes were given private allotments of 160 acres each. Most of these were sold off to non-Indians over the years. About 25 of those allotments remain in Paiute hands today. As noted, this story of theft and murder, of "peace or death," is not extraordinary. It's the story of America. One which ranchers, miners and irrigators, including the gun-slinging thugs of the Bundy Bunch, still benefit from today. [Adapted from blog by Meteor Blades posted Daily KOS January 7, 2016].

## CALENDAR CHECK

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

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

**ARARA Annual Conference** May 27-30 at The Ramada de Las Cruces Hotel and Conference Center. Call 275-526-4411 for hotel reservations. Visit [arara.com](http://arara.com) for registration, call for papers, field trip information.

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

## ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

[www.abqarchaeology.org](http://www.abqarchaeology.org)

[www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc](https://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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Ethan Ortega 575-607-5556  
Secretary:  
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Rock Art Recording:  
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Carol Chamberland 341-1027  
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....Steve Rospopo 293-2737  
Refreshments:  
Ann Carson 242-1143  
Publicity:  
Evan Kay 249-8412  
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Contact: Arlette Miller 410-9263  
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10/15/2015

## ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 2016 MEMBERSHIP FORM

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address(es): \_\_\_\_\_

*(Please print email in capital letters to avoid confusing lower case letters, "r" and "v" for example)*

☐ 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.)

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

**Membership category:**

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**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);-
- ☐ 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);
- ☐ AAS *Newsletter* editorial assistant/trainee;
- ☐ AAS 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Committee;
- ☐ AAS 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Volume Editor, assistant, researcher;
- ☐ Board of Directors and position desired;
- ☐ Other (describe on back).

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

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

Contact Mark Rosenblum at [info@abqarchaeology.org](mailto:info@abqarchaeology.org) with any email address change.



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

# *Newsletter*

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VOLUME 51, NO. 2

US ISSN 0002 4953

February 2016

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## **PERSONAL ORNAMENTS FROM PUEBLO BONITO AND AZTEC RUIN: AN EXAMINATION OF SOCIAL IDENTITY, RITUAL PRACTICE, AND DEMOGRAPHIC REORGANIZATION**

**Hannah Mattson**

**7:30 pm, Tuesday, February 16, 2016  
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History  
2000 Mountain Road NW**

Hannah Mattson will explore the relationship between identity and demographic reorganization through an examination of the extent to which Chacoan identity and practice, as demonstrated by the social values attributed to ornaments at Pueblo Bonito during the Chaco florescence (A.D. 900 to 1130), were maintained or transformed by the post-Chaco period inhabitants of Aztec's West Ruin (A.D. 1110/1130 to 1290s). The study includes the first comprehensive analyses of the large ornament assemblages from both of these sites, with an emphasis on identifying socially significant dimensions of physical variation through a contextual approach. Based on similarities in the attributes of ornaments associated with structured ritual deposits and high-status interments, it appears that the residents of Aztec Ruin continued to participate in at least some elements of the Chacoan ritual-ideological complex. I suggest that the depositional practices associated with these socially valuable goods served as references to Chacoan cosmology and the powerful leaders and/or ancestors connected to Pueblo Bonito. These social values were directly cited at Aztec West Ruin, immediately after the decline of the Chaco Canyon, as a central place in the San Juan Basin and were more broadly referenced at the site during the Pueblo III period, particularly in order to legitimize the authority of local leaders in the increasingly diverse social milieu of the Middle San Juan region.

Hannah Mattson is currently a Postdoctoral Fellow in Anthropology at the University of New Mexico. She holds PhD and MA degrees from the University of New Mexico and a BA from Oregon State University. She is a Southwest archaeologist specializing in ceramics, personal ornaments, and the archaeology of Chaco Canyon. She is particularly interested in research issues related to social identity, materiality, ritual practice, costuming/adornment, and pottery production and trade. She has publications in a number of edited volumes and journals, including an article in *Kiva*, forthcoming articles in *American Antiquity* and the *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology*, and a chapter on culinary pottery from Pueblo Bonito in the forthcoming book *The Pueblo Bonito Mounds of Chaco Canyon: Material Culture and Fauna*, edited by Patricia L. Crown.

### **AAS DUES FOR 2016 ARE NOW PAYABLE**

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# MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

January 19, 2016

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 pm by newly elected President Carol Chamberland. She expressed thanks to Marc Thompson, our retiring President, who will serve as a Director at Large on the 2016 Board. Carol Condie was thanked for her service Co-Vice President since 2012. She also thanked Gretchen Obenauf (our previous Co-Vice President and now First Vice President), John Guth (Treasurer), Joanne Magalis (Secretary), and Helen Crotty (Newsletter Editor and outgoing Director at Large), all of whom served previously and continue in their roles. Lastly, she welcomed our new Board members, Second Vice President Ethan Ortega and Director at Large Evan Kay.

A large number of visitors and two new members were present. These people were invited to join us for refreshments after the meeting. The refreshments were provided by Ann Carson and Erica Enyart.

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

Vice president Gretchen Obenauf urged anyone willing to give a presentation to see her and/or Ethan Ortega.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

John Guth reported that we are in good financial shape: We currently have \$18,476 in the bank and 190 members. Anyone who has not yet paid 2016 dues is urged to do so. John also thanked sustaining members, who add a donation to their basic membership dues.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

**Archiving:** Karen Armstrong described the activities of the archiving crew and encouraged anyone who is interested to join them on Wednesday mornings at the Hibben Center. The crew finished the material from the site of Walaka in Alaska before Thanksgiving and is now working on material from the Taos area. This material was originally excavated by the 1965 UNM field school, led by AAS member Jerry Brody. The Archiving Crew has brought order to many collections that have remained in paper bags and boxes for decades. These collections are now neatly packed in archival quality plastic bags and boxes with proper labels.

**Rock Art:** Dick Harris reported that the group goes out every Tuesday, weather permitting. The weather has not been favorable this month, but they did go out today and recorded one small site.

**Field Trips:** Pat Harris outlined her plans for upcoming field trips. Some indoor activities are planned during cold weather. The next field trip will be to the Rattlesnake Museum in Old Town February 11. Sign up after the meeting.

**Pottery Southwest:** Marc Thompson said that the next issue would be coming out in the spring. Hayward Franklin and Laurie Reed are working on a paper about effigies.

**50th Anniversary Celebration:** Carol Chamberland announced the formation of a new committee to plan the celebration of the 50th anniversary of our organization. There are currently five members on the committee.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Ethan Ortega told the group about a new volunteer opportunity offered by the Coronado State Historical Site. Every Thursday during February and March a group will go to the Center for New Mexico Archaeology in Santa Fe to work on archiving and repackaging materials from Kuaua Pueblo. There will also be a site project repackaging organic materials. Interested volunteers should contact Ethan.

Joan Mathien reported on a scholarship awarded to a graduate student at Western Michigan University. The scholarship was set up to honor Betty Garrett, the first woman president of our Society, and is given to women who are working on graduate degrees in arts and sciences. Many AAS members donated to the fund in memory of Betty. This year's scholarship was awarded to Dawn Caldwell, who received \$856.

## SPEAKER

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Michael Bletzer of the Jornada Research Institute, who has been conducting excavations and research in the Socorro area. Dr. Bletzer provided the following summary of his talk.

Respectfully submitted by Joanne Magalis, Secretary



## **Pueblos Real and Imagined: Recent Archaeological Investigations at the A'tzi-em/Piro Pueblos of Pilabó/Socorro and Tzelaqui/Sevilleta**

Michael Bletzer

The Rio Grande Piro pueblo of Pilabó enters the written record as an identifiable community in September 1598. As part of a missionary assignment, Pilabó's name is given as Pilogue, probably a scribal error in transcribing the native name into a Spanish-sounding version. At the time of this assignment the name "Piro" was not in use (so far the earliest "Piro" reference is from 1622). Early sources variously call the people known later as *los Piro* "Atzigues," "Tziguis," or "Alixes." These terms are Hispanicized variants of the word *A'tzi-em* (people), which Piro descendants still know today. In the summer of 1626, fray Alonso de Benavides established the first Rio Grande Piro mission at Pilabó. After this, the name Pilabó disappears from Spanish documents and the pueblo is called Socorro only. Despite the relatively small number of missionaries and colonists residing in the Piro province after the mid-1620s, Spanish impact on the Piro was considerable. Period documents paint an increasingly unhappy picture of life in the Piro pueblos. Aside from external factors such as a prolonged drought starting in the 1650s and periodic disease outbreaks from the late 1630s onwards, relations between Piro and Spaniards were far from harmonious. During the 1660s, the pueblos of Socorro and Senecú were centers of rebellion against Spanish rule. In late August 1680, the Piro of Socorro planned an attack on Spanish refugees camped at the pueblo, but were betrayed and all Piro the departing colonists could lay hands on were taken to El Paso. During his aborted reconquest in 1681, Spanish governor Antonio de Otermín had Socorro put to the torch. The pueblo was never reestablished.

Since 2012, archival and archaeological research has been carried out to trace the location and layout of Pilabó Pueblo within the city of Socorro. The post-1800 development of Socorro has completely obliterated any surface remains of pre-1681 structures. As the current church of San Miguel almost certainly sits atop the foundations of the post-1626 church of Nuestra Señora, it was used a fix point, with survey, augur tests, test excavations, and ground-penetrating radar (GPR) sweeps conducted across accessible areas around the church. Due to construction work in the church nave and several adjacent office rooms, it was also possible to record some subsurface deposits in these areas. South of the church and church office buildings, foundations of nineteenth- and twentieth-century buildings were uncovered together with a mix of materials ranging from twentieth-century trash to fourteenth-century ceramics, while excavations in a parking lot southeast of the church revealed several features, including a late nineteenth- through early-mid-twentieth century latrine pit dug into the truncated lower portion of a second pit with fourteenth-century ceramics. A closer look at these features revealed that this area had been excavated for building foundations sometime in the 1800s, thus completely removing the pre-1681 living surface. Farther north in the same parking lot, however, excavations uncovered a wall of large adobe bricks and coursed adobe on top of stone footings, located only about 25 cm below the parking lot surface. A clay floor ran up to the wall's north side. Though partly destroyed by twentieth-century trash pits, the only ceramic types found at floor level date from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. A radiocarbon sample taken from burnt material directly on top of the wall has been dated to the sixteenth century. Overall, artifacts recovered so far during survey and excavation cover a period from about 1200 to 1680/81. A GPR survey confirmed the large-scale foundation disturbance in the parking lot and located a possible buried kiva in a nearby driveway. The GPR also eliminated the entire southwest to northwest to northeast perimeter around the church as possible locations of the pueblo. Given all these results, Pilabó Pueblo was located east and south of the church of Nuestra Señora (today's San Miguel), with a layout approximating a horizontally inverted L (⌋).

Unlike Pilabó/Socorro, the site of Sevilleta Pueblo is entirely open and devoid of large disturbances, making it the only surviving Rio Grande Piro mission pueblo. In 1598, the vanguard of Juan de Oñate's colonizing expedition camped in a deserted pueblo (the inhabitants had fled on Oñate's approach) called "Nueva Sevilla," which doubtless was the pueblo later known as Sevilleta. Records of the Oñate period also provide the first evidence of the pueblo's native name, written down as "Tzelaqui." The precise meaning of the name is unknown. Tzelaqui re-enters written history in 1627/28 when Franciscan missionaries established the mission of San Luis Obispo at the pueblo. The Franciscans used the pueblo, which had been abandoned in warfare, to resettle Tzelaqui's residents, said to be "wandering through the nearby hills," together with people from other, unnamed pueblos. But by the early 1640s, the Sevilleta mission had been turned into a *visita* of Socorro, with friars paying only periodic "visits" to the pueblo. Tzelaqui/Sevilleta was located close to the Camino Real (which here was joined by a trail to the Salinas Piro and Tiwa pueblos via *las bocas de Abó*, (Abó Pass). There also are references to Spanish encroachment on the pueblo's lands, meddling in internal affairs, suppression of native rituals, unpaid labor assignments, and even attempts to sell

the pueblo outright and move its residents to a neighboring pueblo. After the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, Sevilleta was abandoned by most of its residents, though some squatters did return to the site after the Spanish withdrawal. Like Socorro, Sevilleta was burnt by the forces of Governor Otermín and never reoccupied.

Archaeological work has so far focused mainly on the mound long assumed to be the mission of San Luis Obispo. Extensive wall-tracing, some GPR work, and initial test excavations in three rooms, however, clearly show that this mound is not the mission, but a roomblock with perhaps as many as 40 rooms. Excavated features include upper- and lower-story mealing bins, a central slab-lined hearth with associated storage bin, and in one room a plugged low-threshold doorway almost exactly one Spanish *vara* wide. This last room at the western end of the mound appears to be part of a series of rooms with European features and may represent an area modified for use by Spanish visitors. Construction patterns and ceramics recovered from this roomblock suggest it was built sometime after 1600 in conjunction with Tzelaqui's resettlement during the establishment of the San Luis Obispo mission. Perhaps the roomblock was meant initially to accommodate the "outsiders" brought in from other pueblos at that time. In the end, widespread oxidation of the collapsed adobe suggests that it was destroyed in an intense structure fire. Smaller preliminary tests in and close to several other roomblocks have revealed more evidence of fire, including burnt post holes (possibly from ramada structures). Across the pueblo, ceramics recovered from surface and excavation units span the entire glazeware spectrum and also include two types of Spanish-Mexican majólica, sherds of the Tabirá whiteware series, plus a few specimens of Socorro Black-on-white. Based on this preliminary sample, the site of Tzelaqui/Sevilleta Pueblo may have been occupied as early as the 1200s. Finally, as part of the initial project phase, the site has been mapped with a total station, and future test areas have been laid out. Upcoming work at Sevilleta will continue to focus on the "outsider" roomblock, as well as a possible Spanish building nearby. In addition, test excavations will be conducted to assess the hypothesis of a roomblock *convento* with adjacent chapel close to the pueblo's main plaza.

Anyone interested in field sessions and updates on research at Sevilleta and other Piro sites, see: [www.facebook.com/Atzigues](https://www.facebook.com/Atzigues) (or search for "la provincia de los Piro"), or [jornadaresearchinstitute.com/programs/atzi-empiro-research-project](http://jornadaresearchinstitute.com/programs/atzi-empiro-research-project). Papers and publications on the Piro and other areas of research can be found at: [www.researchgate.net/profile/Michael\\_Bletzer](http://www.researchgate.net/profile/Michael_Bletzer).

## **UPCOMING AAS FIELD TRIPS: FEBRUARY 11, MARCH 5, APRIL 24, MAY 15**

Still room for a few more at the **Thursday, February 11, 6 pm** visit to the **American International Rattlesnake Museum** in Old Town for a 90-minute talk and tour by Bob Myers, Director. "Everything you wanted to know about rattlesnakes but didn't know who to ask." \$5 entry fee. Sign up with Pat Harris at [patparhar@comcast.net](mailto:patparhar@comcast.net).

A full day to the south is planned for Saturday, March 5, when Michael Bletzer (our January speaker) and Brenda Wilkinson (Socorro BLM Archeologist) will lead a tour of two Piro sites mentioned in Bletzer's synopsis above, the Camino Real Historic Trail Site, and Fort Craig. Lunch at the Owl Café in Socorro. Sign up with Pat by email or at the February meeting.

Later in the spring, Tom Windes will be the guide for a trip to Pueblo Pintado on Sunday, April 24.

Sunday, May 15 is scheduled for a yet-to-be-confirmed tour of the Manzano petroglyphs on Sunday, May 15 led by Jeremy Kulisheck.

The latter three trips are limited to current AAS members.

## **MEMBERSHIP TO VOTE ON PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 2016 AT FEBRUARY MEETING**

An internal review of the AAS books was performed on January 20, 2015, by Steve and Donna Rospopo, who reported all was found to be in good order. Treasurer John Guth's financial summary for the year 2015 is attached. Also attached is John's proposed budget for 2016, which was approved at the meeting of the AAS Board of Directors January 13, 2016 for presentation to the membership for their approval at the February meeting.

## **MINUTES OF THE SEPTEMBER 29, 2015, MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

*In accordance with AAS Bylaws, the minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors are to be published in the Newsletter. Minutes of the January 13 meeting of the Board will be published in the March Newsletter.*

The meeting was called to order at 5:30 pm by President Marc Thompson at the home of Carol Condie. Also present were Gretchen Obenauf, Joanne Magalis, John Guth, Carol Chamberland, and Helen Crotty.

John Guth presented the Treasurer's report. We have \$7500 in our checking account and \$13,000 in CDs. There are now 180 members. Our major source of income is membership dues (\$3400). A small amount of income from Pottery Southwest and interest brings the total income to \$3600. Our expenses amount to about \$1900, including rental of the meeting room and Internet expenses, leaving a surplus of about \$1700 to be used for other things.

A discussion ensued as to what might be done with the \$1700. In 2014 we donated to the Dudley King scholarship, bought materials for the Maxwell Museum archiving team, paid for the Archaeology Southwest membership, and agreed to set aside \$1000 for a 50th anniversary publication. The approved budget strategy approved for 2015 provided for a donation to The Archaeological Conservancy if a significant New Mexico archaeological site were to become available for the Conservancy to acquire, and the Conservancy recently announced it was seeking funds for the purchase of half of the Manzanares site near Lamy. It was also suggested that we support to Laurie Webster's Cedar Mesa Perishables Project.

A donation of \$2000 to the Archaeological Conservancy for the Manzanares purchase was moved, seconded and passed unanimously. A donation of \$500 to the Cedar Mesa Perishables Project was also moved, seconded, and passed unanimously.

Helen Crotty reported for the Nominating Committee that Carol Chamberland has agreed to accept the nomination for president, Gretchen Obenauf will continue as Vice President, John Guth will continue as Treasurer and Joanne Magalis will continue as Secretary. Marc Thompson, as past president, will fill one Director at Large position. Ethan Ortega was proposed as Second Vice President and Evan Kay as the other Director at Large.

Discussion was had regarding plans for the 50th anniversary of AAS, which will include a publication and other activities or events. It was generally agreed that October would be a good time for the event and that a committee of two or three people should be formed to plan it.

The 50th anniversary publication is to follow *The Albuquerque Archaeological Society: The First Twenty-Five Years, 1966-1991* published by AAS in 1995. Back issues of AAS Newsletters are now archived at the Hibben Center, and scanning the 1992 to 2016 issues for the 50th anniversary publication will facilitate the committee's research for the volume.

The meeting was adjourned at 7:05 pm.

Respectfully submitted by Joanne Magalis, Secretary

### **ASNM 2016 ANNUAL MEETING IN SANTA FE APRIL 29 TO MAY 1**

#### **"Ethno-Genesis, Rio Grande Migration, and Historical Archaeology in the Santa Fe Area"**

Gary Newgent, President of the Site Steward Foundation and 2016 ASNM Annual Meeting Chair, has announced the themes of this year's meeting in Santa Fe. There will be three, two-hour moderated panel discussions, with question and answer opportunities for the audience. The session topics and moderators are 1) Ethno-Genesis, Jason Shapiro, 2) Rio Grande Migration, Michael Bremer, and 3) Historic Archaeology, Matthew Barbour. Each of the panels will feature three speakers with expertise on the topic of the session who will open the session with 15-minute talks followed by 60 minutes of moderated panel discussion and audience questions for the speakers. The committee is finalizing the speakers for each topic and expects to have a total of a dozen well-known local-area archeologists

for the Saturday sessions. The Bandelier speaker will be Richard I. Ford, Arthur F. Thurnau Professor Emeritus, Anthropology and Botany, University of Michigan.

Newgent explains that the committee chose the panel format with moderators and known expert local archaeologists in each session in order to maintain an integrated program that keeps to the themes of the meeting and encourages archeological debate, discussion, and offers the audience time for questioning the speakers. There is, therefore, no call for papers, but posters on any topic—especially those related to the program themes—are welcome. **Poster abstracts, 100 words or less, should be sent to Gary Newgent (garynewgent@yahoo.com) by April 1.**

Vendors and affiliates may contact Kay Lee (kaylee0528@gmail.com) to reserve a table in the vendors and posters room, which will be adjacent to the conference room. There is a \$25 charge per table for commercial vendors. Vendors, affiliates and posters may begin setting up after 1:00 pm Friday.

The Lodge Hotel, 750 N. Saint Francis Drive—opposite the National Cemetery—Santa Fe (505-992-5800 or 888-563-4373) is accepting reservations now for the Annual Meeting. Be sure to mention ASNM Annual Meeting for the discounted rate of \$89 per night for double or single occupancy rooms. **Discount rate ends March 30.** Breakfast is not included in the room price, but Garduño's on the premises serves breakfast at reasonable prices, as well as lunch and dinner. The adjacent bar offers outside seating with panoramic views of Santa Fe and the Sangre de Cristo Mountains.

Friday evening's registration and reception will be held from 5-7 pm in the Kachina Ballroom with the cash bar and silent auction in the adjacent El Tovar room. Registration and field trip signup is Saturday at 8:00 am and the general sessions will be held from 9:00 am to 5:30 pm Saturday in the Kachina Ballroom with a lunch break from 11:00 am to 1:00 pm. On Saturday evening the cash bar and silent auction will continue in the El Tovar room, with the silent auction closing at 6:00 and finalized by 6:30 pm. If you have items to donate for the silent auction, please contact Shelley Thompson (shelley.thompson@state.nm.us). The Mexican buffet dinner (with a vegetarian entree) will be from 6:30 to 8:00 pm, followed by the Bandelier Lecture.

Field trip signup will open at 8 am Saturday morning. Preliminary and not-yet-finalized field trip opportunities for Sunday include: Rio del Oso, Galisteo Basin (pueblo to be determined), La Cieneguilla Petroglyphs, Arroyo Hondo, Vallecitos Jemez, and a downtown Santa Fe archaeological walking tour.

**Early Registration ends April 15.** To register online or to download registration form, go to the ASNM website: [www.newmexico-archaeology.org](http://www.newmexico-archaeology.org).

## **AMERICAN ROCK ART RESEARCH ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE IN LAS CRUCES MAY 27-30**

The 2016 annual conference of the American Rock Art Research Association will be held May 27 to 30 at the Ramada de Las Cruces Hotel and Conference Center. ASNM member Margaret (Marglyph) Berrier, the ARARA Area chair, announces that a wide variety of field trips will be available to conference attendees. Deadline for paper submissions is February 15; presenters need not be ARARA members but must register for the meeting. Details on the host hotel, field trips, paper submission, registration, and call for papers are at [www.arara.org](http://www.arara.org).

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMUNITY URGED TO REQUEST FEDERAL OFFICIALS TO CREATE A TEN-MILE BUFFER ZONE AROUND CHACO CANYON**

Archaeology Southwest and other members of the Coalition to Protect Greater Chaco are urging individual members of the archaeological community to sign a petition—or better yet, to write their own letters, which carry much more weight—addressed to Victoria Barr, Bureau of Land Management Farmington Field Office, 6251 N. College Boulevard Suite A, Farmington, NM 87402, urging that the BLM establish a permanent 10-mile protection zone surrounding Chaco Culture National Historical Park and prohibit any new leasing of federal mineral interests for oil and gas development within the protection zone. The petition—or suggested wording for a personal letter—can be found at Southwest Archaeology's website [www.southwestarchaeology.org](http://www.southwestarchaeology.org); look in the "Featured" box at top center.

## CALENDAR CHECK

### *AAS Field Trips*

**Rattlesnake Museum** on Thursday February 11 at 6:00 pm. \$5 entry fee. Lecture and tour 1 ½ hours. Sign up with Pat Harris patparhar@comcast.net.

**Piro Sites, Camino Real, Fort Craig** on Saturday March 5, led by Michael Bletzer and Brenda Wilkison. Sign up at meeting or with Pat Harris patparhar@comcast.net. *(Current AAS Members Only)*

**Pueblo Pintado** on Sunday, April 24, led by Tom Windes. Save the date. *(Current AAS Members Only)*

**Manzano Petroglyphs** (tentative) on Sunday, May 15, led by Jeremy Kulisheck. Save the date. *(Current AAS Members Only)*

### *Free Lectures*

**“Immigration: Images, Icons, and Institutions: The Politics and Poetics of Creating the Global”** by Peggy Levitt on Thursday, February 25 at 7:30 pm in UNM Anthropology Room 163. Journal of Anthropological Research Distinguished Lecture.

**“Artifacts and Allegiances: How Museums Put the Nation and the World on Display”** by Peggy Levitt on Friday, February 26 at 12 p.m. in UNM Anthropology Room 248. Journal of Anthropological Research Distinguished Seminar.

### *Conferences*

**ASNM Annual Meeting** April 29-May 1 at The Lodge hotel in Santa Fe. Early registration ends April 15. Registration and more information at [www.newmexico-archaeology.org](http://www.newmexico-archaeology.org). **Call for Posters** by April 1, send abstract of 100 words or less to [garynewgent@yahoo.com](mailto:garynewgent@yahoo.com).

**ARARA Annual Conference** May 27-30 at The Ramada de Las Cruces Hotel and Conference Center. Call 275-526-4411 for hotel reservations. Visit [arara.org](http://arara.org) for registration, call for papers, field trip information.

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

## ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

[www.abqarchaeology.org](http://www.abqarchaeology.org)

[www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc](http://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.

## 2016 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

### **Officers**

President  
Carol Chamberland 341-1027

Vice Presidents:  
Gretchen Obenauf 821-9412  
Ethan Ortega 575-607-5556

Secretary:  
Joanne Magalis 565-8732

Treasurer:  
John Guth 821-4704

**Directors:**  
Evan Kay 249-8412  
Marc Thompson 508-9847

### **Standing Committee Chairs**

Membership:  
Diane Courney 228-8400

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

<b>AAS 2015 Financial Summary</b>	
Internal Financial Review performed by Donna & Steve Rospopo on 1/20/2016	
<b>BEGINING BALANCE</b> 1/1/2015	\$
Checking	<b>7,460.29</b>
Investments	<b>13,000.00</b>
<b>Net Value</b>	<b>20,460.29</b>
<b>INCOME</b>	
Membership Dues	<b>3,770.00</b>
PSW & AAS Books & CDs	<b>159.00</b>
Donations	<b>98.00</b>
Interest	<b>94.88</b>
<b>Income total</b>	<b>4,121.88</b>
<b>EXPENSES - Operating</b>	
ABQ Museum	<b>1,164.49</b>
Speaker Reimbursements	<b>232.15</b>
Office Supplies & Copies	<b>182.82</b>
Internet	<b>171.49</b>
Post Office Box & Postage	<b>171.00</b>
ASNM Affiliate Dues	<b>25.00</b>
State of NM Fees	<b>10.51</b>
<b>Operating Expenses total</b>	<b>1,957.46</b>
<b>EXPENSES - Programs</b>	
Archaeological Conservancy, Manzanares Pueblo Lot 1	<b>2,000.00</b>
Dudley King Memorial Scholarship, one time award	<b>1,000.00</b>
Maxwell Museum Supplies	<b>513.04</b>
Cedar Mesa Perishables Project	<b>535.00</b>
Archaeology Southwest Membership	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Programs Expenses total</b>	<b>4,148.04</b>
<b>INVESTMENTS</b>	
CD 5021   0.45%   6/30/16	<b>3,000.00</b>
CD 5039   0.45%   6/30/16	<b>2,000.00</b>
CD 5013   0.90%   6/30/17	<b>4,000.00</b>
CD 5047   1.24%   6/30/18	<b>2,000.00</b>
CD 5054   1.24%   6/30/18	<b>2,000.00</b>
<b>Investments total</b>	<b>13,000.00</b>
<b>ENDING BALANCE</b> 12/31/2015	
<b>Checking</b>	<b>5,476.67</b>
<b>Investments</b>	<b>13,000.00</b>
<b>Net Value</b>	<b>18,476.67</b>
<b>Net Change</b>	<b>-\$1,983.62</b>

<b>PROPOSED AAS 2016 BUDGET</b>	
<b>Board Approved 1/13/2016</b>	
<b>BEGINING BALANCE</b> 1/1/2016	\$
Checking	<b>5,476.67</b>
Investments	<b>13,000.00</b>
<b>Net Value</b>	<b>18,476.67</b>
<b>ESTIMATED INCOME</b>	
Membership Dues	<b>3,500.00</b>
PSW & AAS Books & CDs	<b>100.00</b>
Donations	<b>0.00</b>
Interest	<b>100.00</b>
<b>Income total</b>	<b>3,700.00</b>
<b>ESTIMATED EXPENSES - Operating</b>	
ABQ Museum	<b>1,200.00</b>
Speaker Reimbursements	<b>250.00</b>
Office Supplies & Copies	<b>200.00</b>
LOBO Internet	<b>175.00</b>
Post Office Box & Postage	<b>175.00</b>
ASNM Affiliate Dues	<b>25.00</b>
State of NM Fees	<b>10.00</b>
<b>Operating Expenses total</b>	<b>2,035.00</b>
<b>ESTIMATED EXPENSES - Programs</b>	
Archaeology Southwest Membership	<b>100.00</b>
Maxwell Museum Supplies	<b>500.00</b>
ASNM Scholarship Fund Contribution	<b>500.00</b>
AAS 50th Anniversary Publication & Celebration	<b>1,500.00</b>
Archaeological Conservancy, Manzanares Pueblo Lot 2	<b>2,000.00</b>
<b>Programs Expenses total</b>	<b>4,600.00</b>
<b>INVESTMENTS</b>	
CD 5021   0.45%   6/30/16	<b>3,000.00</b>
CD 5039   0.45%   6/30/16	<b>2,000.00</b>
CD 5013   0.90%   6/30/17	<b>4,000.00</b>
CD 5047   1.24%   6/30/18	<b>2,000.00</b>
CD 5054   1.24%   6/30/18	<b>2,000.00</b>
<b>Investments total</b>	<b>13,000.00</b>
<b>ENDING BALANCE</b> 12/31/2015	
<b>Checking</b>	<b>2,541.67</b>
<b>Investments</b>	<b>13,000.00</b>
<b>Net Value</b>	<b>15,541.67</b>
<b>Potential Net Change</b>	<b>-\$2,935.00</b>

10/15/2015

## ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 2016 MEMBERSHIP FORM

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address(es): \_\_\_\_\_

*(Please print email in capital letters to avoid confusing lower case letters, "r" and "v" for example)*

☐ 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.)

**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)

**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);-
- ☐ 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);
- ☐ AAS *Newsletter* editorial assistant/trainee;
- ☐ AAS 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Committee;
- ☐ AAS 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Volume Editor, assistant, researcher;
- ☐ Board of Directors and position desired;
- ☐ Other (describe on back).

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

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

Contact Mark Rosenblum at [info@abqarchaeology.org](mailto:info@abqarchaeology.org) with any email address change.





THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

# *Newsletter*

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VOLUME 51, NO. 3

US ISSN 0002 4953

March 2016

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## **OBLIQUE VIEWS: ARCHAEOLOGY, PHOTOGRAPHY, AND TIME**

**Maxine E. McBrinn**

**7:30 pm, Tuesday, March 15, 2016**  
**Albuquerque Museum of Art and History**  
**2000 Mountain Road NW**

The Museum of Indian Arts and Culture exhibition “Oblique Views: Archaeology, Photography, and Time” shows pairs of aerial photographs of some of the great archaeological sites in the Southwest, the earlier taken by Charles and Anne Morrow Lindbergh in 1929 and matching images taken by Adriel Heisey within the past few years. The photos feature Chaco Canyon, Canyon de Chelly, and a few locations from the northern Rio Grande. The seeming timelessness of these landscapes contrasts with incontrovertible proof of the changes wrought by time through natural and cultural forces. This project was initiated by the preservation archaeology firm Archaeology Southwest and completed by the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, where it is on exhibition until May, 2017. Dr Brinn will discuss how the 1929 photographs came to be made, their rediscovery, and the effort to rephotograph some of the sites. Finally, she will show a number of the photographic pairs and explain some of the changes that have occurred over the past 80 years.

Maxine McBrinn is Curator of Archaeology at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology and previously worked in a curatorial role at The Field Museum in Chicago and at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science. She has a PhD in Anthropology from the University of Colorado, Boulder, and specializes in Southwestern archaeology. She is the coauthor of *Archaeology of the Southwest* (Third Edition), with Linda Cordell, and of *Turquoise, Water, Sky: Meaning and Beauty in Southwest Arts*, author of *Social Identities among Mobile Hunters and Gatherers of the Archaic Southwest*, editor of *Oblique Views: Aerial Photography and Southwest Archaeology*, and coeditor of *Archaeology without Borders: Contact, Commerce, and Change in the US Southwest and Northwestern Mexico and Late Holocene Foragers and Farmers in the Desert West*. She curated “Turquoise, Water, Sky: The Stone and Its Meaning” and “Oblique Views: Archaeology, Photography and Time” at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture and co-curated “Ancient Americas” at The Field Museum in Chicago.

### **AAS DUES FOR 2016 ARE NOW PAYABLE**

Last call! If you have not already done so, 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. This is the last newsletter for members who have not renewed by March 31.

# MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

February 16, 2016

President Carol Chamberland called the meeting to order about 7:30 pm. The meeting was very well-attended with standing room only. Many visitors had come as members of a meet-up group. There were also several other visitors and several new members. All present were invited to join us for refreshments after the meeting. The food and drinks were brought by Ann Carson.

The minutes of the last meeting were approved as published in the newsletter. Carol Chamberland corrected one bit of information from the last meeting. It was said that Marc Thompson had been president for three years. Actually, he had been president for four years.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

John Guth expressed our thanks to Donna and Steve Rospopo for their review of the society's finances. We now have 198 members, but 87 members from last year have not yet renewed.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

**Newsletter:** Helen Crotty thanked new member Erica Enyart for her help in preparing 25 years of Newsletters for scanning. She will soon be contacting people who expressed an interest in working on the 50th anniversary publication and/or learning to be an associate editor of the newsletter. **Archiving:** Karen Anderson reported that the archiving crew is working on materials from the 1965 UNM Taos field school. The archiving crew meets on Wednesday mornings at the Hibben Center. Volunteers are always welcome.

**Rock Art Recording:** Carol Chamberland reported that the group goes out on Tuesday afternoons, weather permitting. Recently, the weather has been good and they have been scouting new locations, large and small.

**Field Trips:** Pat Harris reminded everyone that you must be a member to go on a field trip. The field trip to the Rattlesnake Museum was a success. It was attended by five of our members and twelve Friends of Coronado Historic Site members. Several future field trips are planned. On Saturday, March 5th, there will be a field trip to Piro sites near Socorro followed by the Camino Real and Fort Craig Historic Sites. On April 24th, there will be a trip to Pueblo Pintado near Chaco Canyon and on May 15th, trip to petroglyph sites in the Manzano Mountains. .

**Pottery Southwest:** Marc Thompson reported that the editor, Patricia Lee, is looking for articles, book reviews and other material for our free online publication.

**50th Anniversary Party:** Carol Chamberland reminded everyone that 2016 is the society's 50th anniversary. There will be a party in October. Ethan Ortega is working on a slide show. He requested that anyone who has pictures of society activities submit them for the slide show.

## ONGOING BUSINESS

Helen Crotty moved that we approve the proposed budget as published in the Newsletter. The motion was seconded and approved by the members present.

## SPEAKER

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Hannah Mattson, a Postdoctoral Fellow at the University of New Mexico, who spoke on "Personal Ornaments from Pueblo Bonito and Aztec Ruin: An Examination of Social Identity, Ritual Practice, and Demographic Reorganization." No synopsis of Dr. Mattson's presentation was available at press time.

Respectfully submitted.

--Joanne Magalis, Secretary

# MINUTES OF THE JANUARY 13, 2016, MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

*Minutes of meetings of the Board of Directors are published in the Newsletter in accordance with the bylaws.*

President Carol Chamberland convened the meeting at 6:18 pm at the North Domingo Baca Multigenerational Center in Albuquerque.

Officer and Directors present were: Carol Chamberland, Gretchen Obenauf, Ethan Ortega, Joanne Magalis, John Guth, Evan Kay, and Marc Thompson.

Committee Chairs present: Helen Crotty, Newsletter.

Carol welcomed new Board members Ethan Ortega and Evan Kay and thanked those who had served on previous Boards.

Discussion was had concerning possible locations for future Board meetings.

**VICE PRESIDENTS' REPORT:** Gretchen reported that speakers for the first third of the year were already scheduled. There was a discussion about other possible speakers, including UNM professors and graduate students.

**TREASURER'S REPORT:** John presented the 2015 Financial Summary and the Proposed 2016 Budget. The beginning balance for 2015 was \$20,460.29 and the ending balance \$18,476.67. The reduction in our balance is due to planned donations, including \$2000 to the Archaeological Conservancy toward purchase of lot 1 of the Manzanares Pueblo site, \$1000 for the Dudley King Memorial Scholarship, \$535 for the Cedar Mesa Perishables Project, \$513 for Maxwell Museum supplies for the lab team, and \$100 for Archaeology Southwest membership.

The Proposed Budget for 2016 has a beginning balance of \$18,476.67 and an ending balance of \$16,041.67. Programmed donations for 2016 include \$500 for Maxwell Museum lab supplies, \$100 for Archaeology Southwest membership, \$1500 for our 50th anniversary publication and celebration, and \$2000 to the Archaeological Conservancy toward purchase of lot 2 of the Manzanares Pueblo site if lot 2 becomes available for purchase. Marc Thompson moved that we approve the budget with the proviso that we can change amount allotted for 50th anniversary activities and that we may want to contribute to an ASNM scholarship. The motion was seconded by Gretchen Obenauf, and it carried unanimously. It will be published in the next Newsletter to be voted by the membership at the February meeting.

It was agreed to ask Donna and Steve Rospopo, who have previously done an excellent internal review of the books, to review the 2105 financial records.

**BICE AWARD:** The Board agreed that the AAS nominee for 2016 is Gretchen Obenauf.

**FIELD TRIPS:** Carol reported that Pat Harris and Steve Rospopo are both willing to continue as co-chairs of the Field Trip Committee. They are planning both indoor and outdoor activities. Plans include rescheduling of the trip to the Chaco outlier in Farmington that was rained out last year. The Board was agreed that the regular schedule of field trips is probably responsible for the increase in membership.

**MAXWELL MUSEUM ARCHIVING:** Joanne noted that the crew has finished with the Walakpa material from Alaska. They have begun work on material from the Taos area that was excavated in 1965 by the UNM field school under J. J. Brody. The boxed material actually comes from a multitude of sites, not all of them near Taos

**MEMBERSHIP:** John Guth reported for Diane Courney that membership now numbers over 180, but getting members to renew on time remains a problem. An email or postcard reminder is sent after the March meeting to those who haven't yet renewed. According to the by-laws, members who have not renewed by March 31 are dropped.

**RESPONSE TO INFO@ABQARCHAEOLOGY.ORG:** Discussion was held regarding replies to queries received by the website "contact us" address. Messages are forwarded to Board members and some committee chairs. A reply should be sent by the person who is responsible for the area of the inquiry. Whoever replies should add info@abqarchaeology to the recipient space so that everyone else will know that a response has been sent.

**NEWSLETTER:** Helen Crotty reported that she is still looking for someone to train as an associate editor of the Newsletter.

**ROCK ART:** Carol is still a co-chair of the recording group, but she would like to retire. She has been training two new people to be leaders, and they are doing well. Bad weather has forced cancellation of field work about a third of the time. Carol still has two reports to write. Dick Harris started quite a few sites, and he will write the reports on them. Reports on new sites will be written by the new leaders. There are still many rock art sites to record; they are just farther away.

Marc Thompson noted that the rock art recording and the archiving activities are important contributions made by our Society. Gretchen Obenauf said that the BLM is really grateful for the AAS team's rock art recording. BLM archaeologists are not trained to record the rock art and would never have enough time to do it. The BLM provides a car and insurance, so everyone benefits. A question of whether rock art certification would be offered by the ASNM was raised, and it was noted that there has been much discussion but nothing definite so far.

**50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION:** Marc Thompson, Carol Chamberland and Lou Schuyler have formed small committee to work on the event. Preliminary plans include a party from 1 to 4 pm on October 15 at the City of Albuquerque Open Space Visitor Center, which is co-sponsoring the event. Preliminary plans are to have Native musicians, an art show, food, including a birthday cake, a display showing the AAS accomplishments and signups for Sunday field trips. On Sunday, Matt Schrader will lead field trips to Piedras Marcadas at 10 and 2 o'clock and Marc Thompson will lead field trips to Tijeras Pueblo at 10 and 2 o'clock. Several questions were raised about the celebration. What is the purpose of the event? Is it mostly for members or are we trying to recruit new members? Should we have activities for children? Should it be like an archaeological fair? More volunteers are needed for the committee. Ethan volunteered put together a slide show for the party.

**50TH ANNIVERSARY PUBLICATION:** Helen Crotty briefly discussed the publication. The first step, getting 25 years of newsletters scanned, is now underway.

The meeting adjourned about 8:15 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

----Joanne Magalis, Secretary

## **WANTED: PHOTOS OF AAS PEOPLE AND ACTIVITIES**

Photos of AAS members participating in Society activities in different time periods are wanted for various projects by Publicity Chair Evan Kay, Vice-President Ethan Ortega, and acting 50th Anniversary volume editor Helen Crotty. Evan is looking for pictures of recent activities for the Facebook page; Ethan wants pictures from any time in the last 50 years for a slide show he is preparing; and Helen would like photos from the last 25 years (1992 through 2016) for the volume that will be a sequel to *The Albuquerque Archaeological Society: The First Twenty-Five Year, 1966-1991*. Members who have such photos and are willing to share them should contact Evan (evan.kay@gmail.com), Ethan (ethan.ortega@state.nm.;us) 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.

## **EXCAVATION OPPORTUNITY MARCH 12-13**

Michael Bletzer is planning a work weekend dedicated to wall tracing at Tzelaqui/Sevilla Pueblo near Socorro on the weekend of March 12 to 13. Those who have done so before have seen how walls can emerge with troweling and sweeping. The work is not strenuous but the weather may be warming up, and there is no shade. Participants are free to work at their own pace and stay as long as they wish. If you would like to join in or just to visit the site to see archaeology in action, please contact Michael (Michael.Bletzer@gmail.com) for directions to the site. Weekend sessions in the spring will focus primarily on wall tracing; a longer, perhaps two-week excavation is planned for the fall. Those interested in some of the preliminary results from last year, and the site's context within the larger Piro province can check out some articles and papers at [www.researchgate.net/profile/Michael\\_Bletzer/contributions](http://www.researchgate.net/profile/Michael_Bletzer/contributions).

## BOOK REVIEW

*Ladies of the Canyons: A League of Extraordinary Women and Their Adventures in the American Southwest* by Lesley Poling-Kempes. 2015. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. 392 pp. \$24.95 Paper ISBN 978-0-8165-2494-5.

Reviewed by Matthew J. Barbour

Lesley Poling-Kempes is a familiar author and researcher into the history of Northern New Mexico having written books on Abiquiu and Ghost Ranch. In many ways, *Ladies in the Canyons: A League of Extraordinary Women and Their Adventures in the American Southwest* is a prequel to the latter. By the author's own admission, her research into the subject began with Carol Stanley and her links to the founding of the ranch that Georgia O'Keefe would later make famous.

However, *Ladies of the Canyons* goes well beyond Carol Stanley and Ghost Ranch to focus on the life of several major female players in the establishment of the American Southwest as a destination for art, culture, and tourism. Through the narrative, readers are introduced to Natalie Curtis, Alice Klauber, and Mary Cabot Wheelwright. If these names sound familiar, they should. These women were instrumental in popularizing the region. Poling-Kempes ties their influence to several larger-than-life figures including: Edgar L. Hewett, Charles Lummis, and Theodore Roosevelt.

Told through a feminist perspective, she illustrates how these ladies were able to overcome the perceived role of women in society to forge their own identities separate from gender and cultural restraints. One of the most fascinating aspects of the transformation is how this freedom was made possible by life in the American Southwest. Their personal wealth certainly aided in this regard, but one gains the impression that that these ladies would have been remarkable regardless of their financial disposition.

The narrative is immersive and broad in scope. All four could be the subject of their own individual biographies. Poling-Kempes is immaculate in her research. This is both a positive and a negative. While one will find it difficult to argue with her interpretation and conclusions, there is a near limitless supply of names and events referenced making it a difficult read for the lay person. An index is included, but the book may have benefitted from an appendix that provided brief summaries of key figures. Such an observation may dissuade some readers from purchasing the book, but it shouldn't. Those willing to wade through the supporting information will find *Ladies of the Canyons* a remarkable story about remarkable women.

## POTTERY SOUTHWEST

From 1974 to 1996, *Pottery Southwest* provided a venue for professional and avocational archaeologists to share questions and answers as well as publish research results. Back issues of *Pottery Southwest* read like a who's who in Southwestern ceramics. Sometime after its original editor, Bill Sundt, died, publication was suspended until 2004, when the digitization of all the back issues from 1974-1996 was undertaken. Concurrent with the digitizing project, the publication was revitalized in cyberspace thanks to the Maxwell Museum of the University of New Mexico's gracious hosting of *Pottery Southwest's* website at <http://www.unm.edu/~psw>. In the spring of 2005 the first issue was launched. Both *Pottery Southwest 1974-1996 Archival CD* and *Pottery Southwest: The First Five Years in Cyberspace (2005 to 2009)* are available for \$5.00 each to AAS members and students and for \$7.50 to non-members plus postage and handling. Inquiries regarding submissions are always welcome and can be sent to [psw@unm.edu](mailto:psw@unm.edu). Guidelines for submissions can be found at the end of the latest issue on our website.

## UPCOMING AAS FIELD TRIPS APRIL 24, MAY 15 WAIT-LISTED

The field trips to Pueblo Pintado on April 24, led by Tom Windes, and to the Manzano petroglyphs, led by Jeremy Kulisheck on May 15 have both been filled. Members may sign up on the waiting list at the meeting or by contacting Pat Harris ([patparhar@comcast.net](mailto:patparhar@comcast.net)). Anyone who has signed up and has had a change of plans should contact Pat as soon as possible.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL COMMUNITY URGED TO REQUEST FEDERAL OFFICIALS TO CREATE A TEN-MILE BUFFER ZONE AROUND CHACO CANYON

Archaeology Southwest and other members of the Coalition to Protect Greater Chaco are urging individual members of the archaeological community to sign a petition—or better yet, to write their own letters, which carry much more weight—addressed to Victoria Barr, Bureau of Land Management Farmington Field Office, 6251 N. College Boulevard Suite A, Farmington, NM 87402, urging that the BLM establish a permanent 10-mile protection zone surrounding Chaco Culture National Historical Park and prohibit any new leasing of federal mineral interests for oil and gas development within the protection zone. The petition—or suggested wording for a personal letter—can be found at Southwest Archaeology's website [www.southwestarchaeology.org](http://www.southwestarchaeology.org); look in the “Featured” box at top center.

### CALENDAR CHECK

#### *AAS Field Trips*

**Pueblo Pintado**, Sunday, April 24, led by Tom Windes. (*Only Current AAS Members*) **Wait List Only.**

**Manzano Petroglyphs**, Sunday, May 15, led by Jeremy Kulisheck. (*Only Current AAS Members*) **Wait List Only.**

#### *Conferences*

**ASNM Annual Meeting** April 29-May 1 at The Lodge hotel in Santa Fe. Early registration ends April 15. Registration and more information at [www.newmexico-archaeology.org](http://www.newmexico-archaeology.org). **Call for Posters** by April 1, send abstract of 100 words or less to [garvnewgent@yahoo.com](mailto:garvnewgent@yahoo.com).

**ARARA Annual Conference** May 27-30 at The Ramada de Las Cruces Hotel and Conference Center. Call 275-526-4411 for hotel reservations. Visit [arara.org](http://arara.org) for registration and field trip information.

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

## ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

[www.abqarchaeology.org](http://www.abqarchaeology.org)

[www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc](https://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.

### 2016 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Officers			Standing Committee Chairs		Committee Chairs (continued)	
President			Membership:		Field Trips	
Carol Chamberland	341-1027		Diane Courney	228-8400	Pat Harris	822-8571
Vice Presidents:			Newsletter:		....Steve Rospopo 293-2737	
Gretchen Obenauf	821-9412		Helen Crotty	281-2136	Refreshments:	
Ethan Ortega	575-607-5556		Mailer: Lou Schuyler	856-7090	Ann Carson	242-1143
Secretary:			Archiving:		Publicity:	
Joanne Magalis	565-8732		Karen Armstrong	294-8218	Evan Kay	249-8412
Treasurer:			Rock Art Recording:		<i>Pottery Southwest</i>	
John Guth	821-4704		Dick Harris	822-8571	Editor: M. Patricia Lee	
<b>Directors:</b>			Carol Chamberland	341-1027	Contact: Arlette Miller 410-9263	
Evan Kay	249-8412		Greeter:		<b>Webmaster</b>	
Marc Thompson	508-9847		Sally McLaughlin	898-9083	Mark Rosenblum	866-0300

10/15/2015

## ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 2016 MEMBERSHIP FORM

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Email Address(es): \_\_\_\_\_

*(Please print email in capital letters to avoid confusing lower case letters, "r" and "v" for example)*

☐ 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.)

**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)

**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);-
- ☐ 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);
- ☐ AAS *Newsletter* editorial assistant/trainee;
- ☐ AAS 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Committee;
- ☐ AAS 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Volume Editor, assistant, researcher;
- ☐ Board of Directors and position desired;
- ☐ Other (describe on back).

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

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

Contact Mark Rosenblum at [info@abqarchaeology.org](mailto:info@abqarchaeology.org) with any email address change.



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

# *Newsletter*

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VOLUME 51, NO. 4

US ISSN 0002 4953

April 2016

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## **A NEW BAK'TUN—MAYA ARCHAEOLOGY, STEWARDSHIP AND EXHIBITIONS BEYOND 2012**

**Loa P. Traxler**

**7:30 pm, Tuesday, April 19, 2016  
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History  
2000 Mountain Road NW**

Mindful stewardship of cultural heritage is a collaborative and holistic effort, often carried out in changing social contexts and facing steep challenges. As archaeologists, we communicate our understanding of the past and the broad implications of archaeological research to the diverse publics that we serve. Drawing from recent work to organize and present the "Maya 2012: Lords of Time" exhibition, this presentation will highlight approaches taken to contextualize pre-Columbian Maya cultural traditions and to engaging diverse communities in presenting Maya heritage for modern audiences.

Loa Traxler received her PhD in Anthropology from the University of Pennsylvania in 2004. Her dissertation was titled: "Evolution and Social Meaning of Patio and Courtyard Group Architecture of the Early Classic Acropolis, Copan, Honduras". She is actively conducting research focused in Mesoamerica, Maya civilization, museum studies, cultural heritage, and public museums. Since 2013, Dr. Traxler has been the Director of Museum Studies at the University of New Mexico, as well as a faculty member of the Anthropology Department.



# MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

March 15, 2016

The meeting was called to order around 7:30 pm by President Carol Chamberland. Several new members and several visitors were present. All were welcomed and invited to join us for refreshments after the meeting. Refreshments were provided by Ann Carson.

The minutes of the February meeting were corrected as follows: The dates for the society's 50th birthday party are October 22 and 23, 2016. The minutes were approved corrected.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

John Guth reported that he has filed the Federal Income Tax form, the Secretary of State Corporation form, and the Attorney General's Charitable Organization Registration, thereby making us legal for this year. We have \$6,657 in our checking account. We currently have 207 members, but 67 of them need to renew by the end of March or their memberships will terminate.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

**Newsletter and Anniversary Volume – Helen Crotty:** Ray Hitt has agreed to be her Newsletter backup. She has four volunteers for the anniversary volume. All the back issues of the Newsletter have been scanned and will be put on flash drives for the volunteers. The volunteers will be making tables that summarize the officers, speakers, and activities and writing an article if they see something of special interest. Photos dating from 1991 to the present are still needed.

**Archiving Crew – Karen Armstrong:** The crew is working on material from the Taos area which was collected by the 1965 and 1967 UNM field schools. Materials from at least ten sites was mixed together, and the crew is sorting it all out by site.

**Rock Art – Dick Harris:** In excellent weather they have been scouting a couple of areas and will begin recording one site next time. Carol Chamberland added that three members of the rock art crew recently went to Baja California, where they rode mules, hiked, and saw a lot of very beautiful, very complex rock art.

**Field Trips – Pat Harris:** The March 5 field trip to Piro sites, Camino Real and Fort Craig was very successful with 27 participants. The trip to Pueblo Pintado, scheduled for Sunday, April 24, and the Manzanos rock art trip, scheduled for May 15, are both filled, but members who still want to go are encouraged to sign up on a wait list. If there is enough interest, another trip could be planned. Plans are being made for a June field trip to be announced at the next meeting. Field trips are open only to current members.

**50th Anniversary Celebration – Carol Chamberland:** The committee plans an archaeologically-themed party at the Open Space Visitor Center on Saturday, October 22. Two field trips will be offered on Sunday, October 23..

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico will be held in Santa Fe on April 29 to May 1.

The American Rock Art Research Association will be holding its conference this year May 27 to 30 in Las Cruces.

Michael Bletzer described his current work on Piro sites near Socorro. Next month they will be wall tracing and trying to locate a chapel. In October they will be excavating. Volunteers are welcome.

## SPEAKER

Ethan Ortega introduced Maxine McBrinn, Curator of Archaeology at the Museum of Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe. Dr. McBrinn provided the following synopsis of her talk.

Respectfully submitted

----Joanne Magalis, Secretary

## **Oblique Views: Archaeology, Photography and Time**

Maxine E. McBrinn

After his May, 1927 feat of crossing the Atlantic in a single hop, Charles Lindbergh was encouraged to embark on a goodwill tour of the United State and a number of Latin American countries, in part to publicize the developing air transport as fast and safe. This was just one of the job offers he received. Another was to help plan the first long-distance passenger service, the Transcontinental Air Transport (TAT). For the TAT, he planned routes and helped establish new air fields, which brought him into the Southwest, where the TAT would use a route close to Interstate 40 between Albuquerque and Winslow, Arizona.

In 1928, Lindbergh met Anne Morrow, the daughter of the US Ambassador to Mexico. While flying over the Yucatan on this trip, he was intrigued by the glimpses of Maya sites he could see. He was interested enough to contact the Carnegie Institution of Washington, DC, where he was able to speak to the director, geologist John Merriman. Merriman ascertained that Lindbergh was willing to go out of his way to aerially photograph various locations and archaeological sites if he knew the photographs would be useful to the Carnegie scientists. Lindbergh was put in touch with A.V. Kidder, who after consulting with his colleagues, including Earl Morris, generated a list of appropriate sites and geological features. These included Chaco Canyon, Canyon de Chelly, the Galisteo Basin, the Pecos Valley, and the Grand Canyon.

In the meantime, Anne and Charles had married and he taught her how to fly. Traveling across the USA in the dual cockpit Curtis Falcon plane en route to the official TAT launch in Los Angeles, they took their first photographs of Chaco Canyon and Canyon de Chelly. On the return, they took more, and landed near Pecos Pueblo to spend a few days with Kidder discussing their results. They took additional photos while staying at Pecos and after their visit there, totaling almost 200 during their various flights. Soon after, the Lindberghs conducted another aerial survey of Mesoamerica for the Carnegie Institution, but their archaeological endeavors appear to have ceased after that.

The southwestern photographs were used by Kidder, Morris, and Neil Judd over the next few years and the fact that they were available was published, but soon they fell from sight and thought. At some point in the 1940s, they were given to the Laboratory of Anthropology (LOA). In the 1970s, the negatives were sent to the Palace of the Governors Photo Archives, also in Santa Fe, but the prints stayed at the LOA.

When the preservation archaeology firm, Archaeology Southwest, learned of the negatives, they sought funding to scan them, allowing the negatives to retire to the deep freeze, where they are best protected from additional aging. Archaeology Southwest also commissioned Adriel Heisey, a well-known aerial photographer they had previously worked with, to rephotograph fourteen Lindbergh photos: seven from Chaco Canyon and seven from Canyon de Chelly. Later, the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology commissioned another four, of Pecos Pueblo, the city of Santa Fe, the Village of Galisteo, and Santa Clara Pueblo.

The comparison of some of the before-and-after pairs of photographs filled the remainder of the program. Some of the common changes include modern reduced and controlled waterways, reduced grazing in all areas, and trees and shrubs were planted along the waterways in the interval between photographs. Historic buildings were removed from Chaco Canyon, and new visitor facilities were built. In some photographic pairs, though, the minimal change is also remarkable and even heartening.

The exhibition of seventeen pairs of photographs is on display at MIAC until May, 2017. In addition, there is an exhibit catalog that gives the background of how the photographs were taken and the exhibition created, as well as seventeen paired plates. There is a small difference of one pair of images between the catalog and the exhibition. Where the catalog shows Galisteo Village, the exhibition replaces that with Santa Clara Pueblo.

## ASNM ANNUAL MEETING AT THE LODGE HOTEL IN SANTA FE APRIL 29 TO MAY 1

Early registration at the discounted fee ends April 15 for the 2016 Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, after which the cost goes from \$45 to \$55. The Site Steward Foundation's committee, chaired by its president Gary Newgent, has prepared an outstanding program of panel discussions on Saturday and arranged for some not-to-be missed field trip opportunities for Sunday.

Festivities begin on Friday, evening, April 29, with a meet-and-greet reception. Saturday's program will consist of three two-hour sessions on various aspects of the archaeology of the Santa Fe area. The topics and participants are: **Rio Grande Migrations**, Michael Bremer, moderator, and speakers Richard Ford, Eric Blinman, and Scott Ortman; 2) **Ethnogenesis**, Jason Shapiro, moderator, and speakers Robert Preucel, Sam Duve, and Jeremy Kulisheck; and 3) **Historic Archaeology of Santa Fe**, Matthew Barbour, moderator, and speakers Stephen Post, Cordelia Snow, and Jessica Badner. Each session will begin with 15-minute presentations by the speakers followed by 60 minutes of moderated panel discussion and audience questions for the speakers. A short business meeting will follow the morning session.

The Awards Banquet on Saturday evening will be followed by the Bandelier Lecture by Richard I. Ford, Arthur F. Thurnau Professor Emeritus, Anthropology and Botany of the University of Michigan. Sunday's field trips, include: 1) **La Cieneguilla Rock Art Site**, 9 to 12, moderately strenuous, group limited to 10, led by Gary Hein; 2) **Archaeology of the Rio del Oso**, 9 am to 4 pm, moderate difficulty (steep trail), high-clearance 4WD vehicles recommended, carpool from meeting place, group limited to 25, led by Michael Bremer; 3) **Pueblo Blanco in Galisteo Basin**, 8:30 to 1:30, not strenuous but uneven ground, group limited to 20, carpool from meeting place, led by David Eck; 4) **Arroyo Hondo Pueblo**, 9:30 to 11, not strenuous, but uneven ground, carpool from meeting place, group limited to 20, led by Jay Shapiro; 5) **Pueblos of the Jemez Valley**, 11 am to 2 pm, moderate difficulty (steep trails), high-clearance, 4WD vehicles recommended, carpool from meeting place, group limited to 20, led by Matt Barbour; 6) **New Mexico History Museum/Palace of the Governors**, 10 to 12, easy walking, group limited to 20, led by curator Josef Diaz; 7) **Center for New Mexico Archaeology**, 9 to 10:30, easy walking, group limited to 20, led by C L Kieffer and Eric Blinman.

Signups for field trips, open to **registered participants only**, begin at 8 am Saturday. All but trips #6 and #7 require appropriate (closed) footwear. More details about field trips are posted on the ASNM website ([www.newmexico-archaeology.org](http://www.newmexico-archaeology.org)), where you may also register for the meeting online.

### FIELDWORK OPPORTUNITIES WITH JORNADA RESEARCH INSTITUTE APRIL 15 to 17 and APRIL 23

Mike Bletzer is returning to Sevilleta Pueblo the weekend of **April 15 to 17** for more wall-tracing, a block survey of the site surroundings, and some limited testing of a Spanish structure his crew uncovered last time to see if it may be a chapel or not. Anyone interested should contact Michael at [michael.bletzer@gmail.com](mailto:michael.bletzer@gmail.com).

David Greenwald has scheduled an open day of participation at Creekside Village **April 23**. This day is open to all members and anyone who wishes to become a member of Jornada Research. There is much to do at the site and this is a good opportunity to see the site before it gets really hot and to help with excavations in the great kiva. Please contact David via email at [dgreenwald@tularosa.com](mailto:dgreenwald@tularosa.com) to confirm your interest in participating on April 23. Bring your lunch, dig kit (they have shovels and larger tools), water and layered clothing, gloves, and sunscreen. See the Jornada Research Institute website [jornadaresearchinstitute.com](http://jornadaresearchinstitute.com) for more details about the sites as well as membership information. Membership dues for students and seniors is \$20 annually, all others \$35.

### UPCOMING AAS FIELD TRIPS

Pat Harris, Field Trip Co-chair, announces that the April and May field trips to Pueblo Pintado and the Manzano petroglyphs remain full, as reported at the March meeting, but that a sizable signup for the wait list would indicate that these trips should be repeated in the future. A June trip to Tenabo and vicinity is being planned for June. Details and signup at the April meeting.

## BOOK REVIEW

*The Maya* by Michael D. Coe and Stephen D. Houston, 9<sup>th</sup> edition, revised. Thames & Hudson, New York, 2015. 320 pages, 213 illustrations. \$26.95 Paper ISBN 978-0-500-29188-7.

Reviewed by Marc Thompson

Michael D. Coe is Emeritus Professor of Anthropology at Yale University. He received his Ph.D. in anthropology from Harvard University and has published many books on Mesoamerican topics. Best known are: *Mexico: From the Olmecs to the Aztecs*, 7<sup>th</sup> edition, with Rex Koontz, (reviewed in the July 2013 Newsletter, and companion to *The Maya*); *The True History of Chocolate* 3<sup>rd</sup> edition, with his late wife Sophia D. Coe (reviewed in the November 2013 Newsletter); *Breaking the Maya Code*; *Final Report*; and *Reading the Maya Glyphs*.

Joining Michael Coe for the ninth edition of *The Maya* is Stephen Houston (pronounced *HOW-stən*), Dupee Family Professor of Social Sciences at Brown University. Houston received his Ph.D. in anthropology from Yale University where he was a student of Coe. Houston has been a recipient of MacArthur and Guggenheim Fellowships and conducted projects at major Classic Maya sites in Guatemala. Additionally, he has made contributions in Maya epigraphy and published several books, including *The Life Within: Classic Maya and the Matter of Permanence*.

Several months ago my *compadre* (godfather of my first-born daughter) Michael Romero Taylor, of the National Park Service, Santa Fe, called me with a question. He was preparing for a trip to a World Heritage Site south of Cozumel Island on the Caribbean coast of México. He had been requested to work with an interdisciplinary team tasked with finding common ground in natural and cultural resource recognition and management. Mike is a well-traveled and recognized expert on architectural and preservation management. His question, was “Can you recommend a single, reliable, and readable book on Maya archaeology?” Fortunately, and fortuitously, the answer was yes. What follows describes why this book is the ideal volume for an overview of Maya culture past and present.

The Maya used a vigesimal (base 20) system for rendering numbers and recording dates. A twenty-year period was known as a *katun*. All numbers large and small could be represented using only three symbols: dots for one through four, a bar for five, and a shell for zero. Placement from bottom to top signified the value of each number. It is thought that the base twenty reflected the number of human digits, i.e., 1-4 could be shown as fingertips; a fist, the first bar symbol, was five, as in a handful of days, and an empty shell symbolized naught. The mysterious and unique 260-day calendar was probably based on an approximation of human gestation. At Maya sites stelae, free-standing stone slabs, were erected to commemorate *katun* anniversaries for ruling dynasts. These approximated stages in a human life span: 20 years=adult; 40 years=middle age; 60 years=advanced age; 80 years=old age. Occasionally, a ruler lived to celebrate a fourth *katun*. The first edition of *The Maya* was published in 1966 when Coe was three years short of his second *katun*. With the publication of the ninth edition, Coe is seven years into his fourth *katun*. Although not carved in stone, this volume seems monumental.

*The Maya* consists of 10 chapters arranged chronologically from the earliest hunters to their five million modern descendants in Mexico, Guatemala, Belize, and Honduras. Coe and Houston have wisely dropped accent marks on both Mayan and Nahuatl words. The former are stressed on the ultimate syllable, the latter on the penultimate syllable.

Several new themes appear in this edition. These reflect recent research, interpretations, and the impacts of climate change. Rather than summarize these, I cite examples of statements from the text to illustrate them.

Precocious developments during the Late Preclassic Period (300 BC to AD 250) are discussed. These became evident beginning during the 1980s and more recent discoveries are synthesized for their significance.

- “...Some even wonder why this early florescence should not be included in the Classic which it presages” (p. 26).
- “Late Preclassic is a kind of 'proto-classic' in which all of the traits usually ascribed to the Classic Maya are represented” (p. 61).
- “...Earliest Maya writing c. 300 BC” (p. 68).
- “...Earliest Maya painting known, dating to c. 100 BC (p. 87).

The cumulative effects of climate change is increasingly relevant to understanding culture change among the Maya.

Scholars and others since the 1800s have attempted to explain the Classic Maya collapse.

- “...Three factors were paramount in the downfall: endemic internecine warfare, overpopulation...and drought” (p. 175).
- “The most dramatic discovery is the drought from AD 820 to 870” (p. 32).
- “One episode struck between AD 200 and 300, another from AD 820 to 870, then two more at AD 1020 and 1100 and AD 1530 to 1580” (p. 32).
- “...Drought took hold around AD 930, and then, from AD 1000 to 1100...a truly terrible spell...the final blow” (p. 176).

These drought cycles correspond to major abandonments and population movements during the Late Preclassic Period (300 BC to AD 250), the Late Classic Period (AD 600-800), the Terminal Classic Period (AD 800-925), the Early Postclassic Period (AD 925 to 1200), as well as the Colonial Period beginning in 1542. These revelations should come as no surprise to Southwestern archaeologists familiar with prehistoric populations dependent on shifting rainfall patterns. Climatic fluctuation triggered cultural change, movement, and adaptations. Likewise, one might compare the following statement to speculations on the function of Chaco Canyon “roads.”

- “Some have claimed that Maya *sakbe* [white road] were arteries of commerce, but a purely ceremonial function is far more plausible” (p. 136).

Coe and Houston also provide clarity on the relationship between the Classic cities of Calakmul, México, Tikal, Guatemala, and Caracol, Belize.

- “In AD 562, Tikal was attacked and conquered by Calakmul...” (p. 116).
- “In August AD 695, the forces of 'Fiery Claw' attacked the army of Tikal's Jasaw Chan K'awiil, a battle that ended with Calakmul's defeat – an event commemorated at Tikal on a carved wooden lintel atop Temple I” (p. 144).

This should put to rest the claim that Caracol, a vassal city beneath the hegemony of giant Calakmul, defeated the second largest Maya city Tikal.

One discrepancy remains from at least the 1984 edition.

- “How large trees were felled prior to the adoption of copper axes in the Postclassic (and steel ones in Colonial days) is unclear...” (p. 230).

This should have been stricken long ago, but is somewhat ameliorated by an earlier statement.

- “The Maya found deposits of flint and chert, from which they chipped axes absolutely essential for slash-and-burn farming” (p. 22).

Another important observation notes the ironic participation of “indigenous conquistadors” in the conquest of the Maya. *Indios Amigos* who assisted Cortés in the conquest of México, and those who accompanied Coronado, and Oñate in the Southwest, were well represented elsewhere.

- “A recent study...has revealed the all-important role played by many thousands of indigenous allies from central and southern Mexico in various Spanish campaigns...” (p. 227).

Finally, the aftermath of the Maya conquest is assessed.

- “...Within a century 90% of the Native population had been killed off...” (p. 289).

As is too often the case, to describe this as “decimation” (to reduce by 10%; kill one in ten) has it backward. Following the conquest, native castes developed under Spanish colonialism. Prominent among these were *mestizos* and *ladinos*. The former were recognized as the product of a European and Maya parent; the latter term denotes oppressors.

- “...Hispanicized citizens who occupied all of the lucrative and politically powerful positions...” (p. 280).

These designations remain distinct in Guatemala and, to some extent, Chiapas, México. Although used interchangeably by some writers, the distinction, as explained to me in Guatemala, is clear. A Maya Indian can become a *ladino* (by adopting Spanish clothing, customs, food, and language). A Maya Indian cannot become a *mestizo*.

## **SPRING 2016 ISSUE OF POTTERY SOUTHWEST NOW ON LINE**

*Pottery Southwest's* spring issue features an article "Human Effigy Vessels from Chaco Culture Outlying Communities" by AAS member Hayward Franklin and Lori Reed. To access, just search on Pottery Southwest - University of New Mexico and then Current Edition or visit the website [www.unm.edu/~psw](http://www.unm.edu/~psw).

## **ARCHAEOLOGY FAIR MAY 8 AT DRIPPING SPRINGS, NEAR LAS CRUCES**

May is Historic Preservation Month in New Mexico and the 2016 Archaeology Fair will take place Friday May 7 and Saturday May 8 at Dripping Springs Natural Area in the new Organ Mountains-Desert Peaks National Monument near Las Cruces. The event is for area students on Friday and open to the public 10 am to 3 pm on Saturday. Dripping Springs is located 10 miles east of Las Cruces (take Interstate 25, Exit 1—University Avenue/Dripping Springs Road and head up into the mountains

## **ARARA CONFERENCE IN LAS CRUCES MAY 27-30**

The 2016 annual conference of the American Rock Art Research Association will be held May 27 to 30 at the Ramada de Las Cruces Hotel and Conference Center. ASNM member Margaret (Marglyph) Berrier, the ARARA Area chair, has arranged numerous field trips to a variety of rock art sites in the area for conference attendees. Visit [arara.org](http://arara.org) for details on registration, hotel, accommodations, and field trips.

## **TULAROSA BASIN CONFERENCE SCHEDULED JUNE 17-19 IN TULAROSA**

Jornada Research will be hosting the Fourth Tularosa Basin Conference on June 17 and 18 at the Tularosa Community Center at 1050 Bookout Road, with papers beginning Friday afternoon at 3, and continuing on Saturday. A tour to Creekside Village will be scheduled on June 19. More information to come at [jornadaresearchinstitute.com](http://jornadaresearchinstitute.com).

### **IN MEMORIAM**

Arnold Sargeant, 1925-2016

The death of Arnold Sargeant on March 30 after a brief illness is a personal loss to many in the Albuquerque Archaeological Society. Arnold and his archaeologist wife Kathryn (Kit), were long-time members, and Arnold remained a member after the tragic death of Kit in 2001. Arnold was a graduate of West Point and served in Japan during the Korean War. In 1949 he was transferred to Germany where he met Kit. He retired from the United States Army as a Colonel.

Arnold and Kit came to Albuquerque in 1976 and purchased a home in the North Valley. The residence proved to be located on top of one of the best-preserved Classic Period Ancestral Pueblo sites in the Rio Grande Valley which they named the Chamisal Site. They raised funds and used their own resources to carefully excavate those portions of the pueblo that stood in the way before making any new additions to the place, which they turned into a B&B. Arnold continued, even at age 90, operate Casita Chamisa Bed & Breakfast where he perfected his breakfast recipes and enjoyed entertaining the B&B guests and sharing with them the latest results of the archaeological project's data analyses.

A treasure of extremely valuable information was recovered in the massive archaeological data as a result of their efforts and also thanks to many great archaeologists and AAS volunteers who participated on the Chamisal Site Archaeological Project. For several years, Alex Kurota of UNM's Office of Contract Archaeology has been working with a team of archaeologists to put a multi-volume report together. Arnold and Kit and their Chamisal Site Project were featured at the ASNM Annual Meeting hosted by AAS in 2013.

## CALENDAR CHECK

### *Free Lectures*

**“Chaco Canyon, New Mexico: A New History of an 11th Century Pueblo Capital”** by Steve Lekson on Tuesday, April 12, at 7:30 pm at the Pecos Trail Cafe, 22339 Old Pecos Trail, Santa Fe (back meeting space). Santa Fe Archaeological Society, Archaeological Institute of America Lecture.

**“Life and Death in the Last Ice Age: Paleolithic Human Adaptions in El Mirón Cave, Cantabrian Spain and Beyond.”** by Lawrence Straus on Thursday, April 21 at 7 pm in Anthropology Room 163. UNM Annual Research Lecture. Reception follows at 8 pm in the Maxwell Museum.

**“The Artisans of China’s Past: Qing Dynasty Crafts”** by Lan Wu at 1 pm Saturday April 23. Lecture followed by gallery tour of *Earth, Fire, and Life: Six Thousand Years of Chinese Ceramics* with David Atlee Phillips. Maxwell Museum, UNM.

### *Conferences*

**ASNM Annual Meeting** April 29 – May 1 at The Lodge hotel in Santa Fe. Early registration ends April 15. Registration and more information at [www.newmexico-archaeology.org](http://www.newmexico-archaeology.org).

**ARARA Annual Conference** May 27 – 30 at The Ramada de Las Cruces Hotel and Conference Center. Call 275-526-4411 for hotel reservations. Visit [arara.org](http://arara.org) for registration and field trip information.

**Tularosa Basin Conference** June 17 – 19 at Tularosa Community Center at 1050 Bookout Road, Tularosa, sponsored by Jornada Research Institute. Preliminary announcement. For more information, visit [jornadaresearchinstitute.com](http://jornadaresearchinstitute.com).

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

**Society for Cultural Astronomy in the American Southwest Conference** “Before Borders: Revealing the Greater Southwest’s Ancestral Cultural Landscape” October 25 – 29 at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center near Cortez, CO. Visit [scaas.org](http://scaas.org) for membership and registration information and call for papers for 2016 Conference.

## ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

[www.abqarchaeology.org](http://www.abqarchaeology.org)

[www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc](http://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.

### 2016 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Officers		Standing Committee Chairs		Committee Chairs (continued)	
President		Membership:		Field Trips	
Carol Chamberland	341-1027	Diane Courney	228-8400	Pat Harris	822-8571
Vice Presidents:		Newsletter:		....Steve Rospopo 293-2737	
Gretchen Obenauf	821-9412	Helen Crotty	281-2136	Refreshments:	
Ethan Ortega	545-9569	Mailer: Lou Schuyler	856-7090	Ann Carson	242-1143
Secretary:		Archiving:		Publicity:	
Joanne Magalis	565-8732	Karen Armstrong	294-8218	Evan Kay	249-8412
Treasurer:		Rock Art Recording:		<i>Pottery Southwest</i>	
John Guth	821-4704	Dick Harris	822-8571	Editor: M. Patricia Lee	
<b>Directors:</b>		Carol Chamberland	341-1027	Contact: Arlette Miller 410-9263	
Evan Kay	249-8412	Greeter:		<b>Webmaster</b>	
Marc Thompson	508-9847	Sally McLaughlin	898-9083	Mark Rosenblum	866-0300



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

# *Newsletter*

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VOLUME 51, NO. 5

US ISSN 0002 4953

May 2016

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**MAKING ARCHAEOLOGY PUBLIC:  
A PROJECT IN CELEBRATION OF THE 50<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF  
THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT**

**Lynne Sebastian**

**7:30 PM, Tuesday May 17, 2016**

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

Fifty years ago, on October 15, 1966, President Lyndon Johnson signed the National Historic Preservation Act into law. The effect of this law on American archaeology has been profound. The requirement that federal agencies take into account the effects of their actions on historic properties has led to the identification and preservation of tens of thousands of archaeological sites and to scientific excavation and analysis of thousands more. An entire industry of cultural resource management has been created, and today in the US, by far the majority of archaeologists work in the field of CRM.

In recognition and celebration of the anniversary of the NHPA, volunteer groups of archaeologists in many US states are working on creating a series of 15-minute videos, intended for a general public audience, illustrating important things we have learned about life in the past as a result of all this federally mandated archaeology. The videos created for the "Making Archaeology Public" or MAP Project are being made available to the public on a dedicated website as they come on line. When the New Mexico archaeological community began planning for our state's MAPP video, Lynne Sebastian came to the Albuquerque Archaeological Society with a request for input. She presented short synopses of five possible topics and asked the AAS members attending her talk to vote and choose the topic they thought would be most engaging to a general public audience. To thank AAS for their help with the New Mexico video project, Dr. Sebastian will be returning to give a report on how MAPP is going nationwide, and to show the finished New Mexico video as well as two or three of the other completed videos.

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



# MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

April 19, 2016

The meeting was called to order at approximately 7:30 pm by President Carol Chamberland. Visitors and new members were welcomed and invited to join us for refreshments after the meeting. Refreshments were provided by Ann and Cindy Carson and Ethan Ortega.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

John Guth reported that the organization is in good financial shape. We have \$7022 in the checking account. This should be sufficient to finance our 50th anniversary celebration and donations we are considering. We now have 163 paid-up members for 2016.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

**Membership:** Diane Courney reminded those people who have not paid their dues to do so. Helen Crotty has sent reminders by email and Diane is preparing to send letters to those without email. There will be membership applications on the table outside the door.

Diane also discussed membership in the ASNM (Archaeological Society of New Mexico). Everyone who is a current member can pick up his or her copies. A ballot for the election of ASNM trustees is enclosed in the volumes, and ASNM members are urged to vote if they haven't already done so. Diane will have a ballot box on the table by the auditorium entrance. Carol Chamberland urged all members of AAS to also join ASNM. This year's annual ASNM meeting will be in Santa Fe on April 29 – May 1. AAS members are urged to attend these meetings.

**Archiving:** Karen Armstrong reported that one of our members, Phyllis Davis, has been in the hospital for a month. Phyllis is in her 90s and is not doing well, but she is now back in her home. Karen asked that a card be sent. Diane Courney will send the card.

Karen then reported on the activities of the archiving crew. The collections from the 1965 and 1967 UNM field schools at Taos are almost finished. Eight large boxes from Taos 1961 suddenly turned up. These boxes contain surface collections from many different sites in the Taos area. These will be archived separately. David Phillips already has another project lined up for the crew. Volunteers for the archiving crew are always welcome.

Carol Chamberland noted that joining the archiving crew was a good way to get involved in actual archaeological activities. Michael Bletzer was now excavating every month in the Socorro area. Information about volunteering for that dig can be found in the April Newsletter.

**Rock Art:** Gretchen Obenauf reported that the BLM has instituted a new award to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act. Gretchen nominated our rock art crew, and they have won the very first Heritage Heroes award. It was noted that one of the reasons that they received the award was that they did not just do the "fun stuff"; they submitted complete reports on the rock art they recorded.

Dick Harris reported on the activities of the rock art crew. The weather has been cooperating, and the group was able to go out on three out of the last four Tuesdays. They are currently working on a site in the Socorro district; one more week should finish that site. Then, as the weather warms up, they will move to sites farther north. Carol Chamberland remarked that the rock art group never runs out of sites to investigate. Gretchen Obenauf added that anyone who knows of a rock art site on BLM land that might be unknown to the BLM should inform one of the rock art crew about the site.

**Field Trips:** Pat Harris reminded the group that only current paid-up members can participate. Scheduled field trips include the Sunday April 24 trip to Pueblo Pintado, the May 15 rock art trip to the Manzanos, and the June 4 trip to Tenabo and vicinity. The Tenabo trip signup sheet will be on the table by the entrance. If the signup sheet is full, you should still feel free to add your name because some people who signed up may decide not to go. Steve Rospopo added that the trip to the Chaco outlier that was rained out last year will be rescheduled for this coming September. Pat added that they were thinking of an indoor, local field trip in July. One possibility is to a new exhibition at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center.

**Pottery Southwest:** Marc Thompson reported that Editor Patricia Lee has no submissions for the next issue. He urged members to consider submitting a paper for the next issue. Articles, book reviews, and other reports will be considered.

**50th anniversary Celebration:** Carol Chamberland stated that the celebration will take place October 22 and 23, with a party at the Albuquerque Open Space Visitor Center on Saturday and field trips on Sunday. A committee consisting of Marc Thompson, Lou Snyder, Ethan Ortega, Evan Kay and Carol Chamberland has begun planning for the party. There is now a need for volunteers to aid in the work, especially in the areas of food and advertising. Lou is in charge of food, and she asked for recommendations for good caterers and for volunteers to help with the food planning. Ethan is organizing a PowerPoint display and needs photographs of our activities from the last 50 years. Contact him by email.

Helen Crotty reported that she has five volunteers working on the volume that will cover the history of the last 25 years of our society. Pictures are also needed for this publication. The volume will not be ready this year, as it will include the events of 2016.

**Minutes:** Secretary Joanne Magalis reminded the President that we had not approved the minutes of the last meeting. The minutes were then approved as published.

### **SPEAKER**

Ethan Ortega introduced Loa Traxler, Director of Museum Studies at the University of New Mexico and faculty member of the Anthropology Department since 2013. Dr. Traxler spoke about the organization and planning of the exhibition “Maya 2012: Lords of Time” at the Penn Museum in Philadelphia in 2012. Her talk was entitled “A New Bak’tun: Maya Archaeology, Stewardship, and Exhibitions Beyond 2012.” [Ed. Note: No synopsis of Dr. Traxler’s talk was available at press time. For more information about the Maya exhibition at the Penn Museum, search the Internet for “Maya 2012: Lords of Time.”]

Respectfully submitted

----Joanne Magalis, Secretary

## **BOOK REVIEW**

***Los Primeros Mexicanos: Late Pleistocene and Early Holocene People of Sonora*** by Guadalupe Sanchez, 2016. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. 162 pp. 108 figures, 43 tables. \$19.95 (paper). ISBN 978-0-8165-3063-2.

Reviewed by Matthew J. Barbour

*Los Primeros Mexicanos* is a monograph, or technical report, that provides a comprehensive overview of archaeological research into the Paleoindian Period throughout Mexico. However, the author’s focus is primarily on Clovis culture and the greater Sonoran Desert region. Central to this theme is the hypothesis put forward by Sanchez that Sonora might represent the origins of the Clovis Complex. She argues that Sonora marks the location where Paleoindian peoples migrating from Asia into North America along the coast started their trek inland to populate the American Southwest and Great Plains.

The notion that Sonora represents the origins of Clovis Culture may not sit well with some readers. However, the monograph is a must read for Paleoindian enthusiasts. Much of the information presented in the report has never before been published in English. Moreover, the data-rich approach to the narrative provides researchers with much-needed details by which they can compare their own studies with that of work conducted in Mexico.

Central to this data set is the author’s own research at Fin del Mundo, a gomphothere kill site, and the basalt quarry at El Baijo. Fin del Mundo represents a truly spectacular find. Gomphothere are elephant-like creatures thought to have been extinct in North America before the coming of man. Now it appears clear that the extinction process may have been helped along by humanity’s arrival on the continent.

Similarly, El Baijo is among the best preserved Clovis-era flaked-stone quarries ever discovered. The materials collected from this site show Clovis culture at its most diverse, and arguably in its formative state. The blade, unifacial-, and bifacial-flaked-stone industries present at the quarry demonstrate both experimentation and proliferation of the lithic technologies which will come to characterize Clovis Culture throughout North America.

Among the many other sites discussed are El Gramal in Sonora, Guila Naquitz in Oaxaca, and the Valsequillo Reservoir in Pueblo. Sanchez goes out of her way to critically analyze the data from Paleoindian sites throughout Mexico. In some instances, she even questions the validity of earlier findings before ultimately comparing the archaeological record of that country with the adjacent U.S. states of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

Sanchez is to be applauded not only for the in-depth nature of her research but the clarity in which it is presented. *Los Primeros Mexicanos* is accessible to a general audience, a rare feat for any monograph. Meanwhile, the quality and quantity of data provided sets the report up to be cited by researchers for decades to come.

### **CALL FOR PAPERS FOR FALL 2016 ISSUE OF *POTTERY SOUTHWEST***

*Pottery Southwest*'s editor M Patricia Lee announces that submissions for the Fall issue are needed. Articles, book reviews, and other reports will be considered. To see the Spring issue, just search on Pottery Southwest-University of New Mexico and then Current Edition or visit the website [unm.edu/~psw](http://unm.edu/~psw). This issue features an article "Human Effigy Vessels from Chaco Culture Outlying Communities" by AAS member Hayward Franklin and Lori Reed.

### **UPCOMING AAS FIELD TRIPS**

Pat Harris, Field Trip Co-chair, announces that the May and June field trips to the Manzano petroglyphs and Tenabo are full. Field trips to museums are planned for the hot (and we hope rainy!) summer months.

### **NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE**

**Decisions on Fracking and the Chaco Landscape Appear to Have Stalled.** A May 5 deadline to determine whether to postpone an oil and gas lease sale on sacred land near Chaco Canyon passed without a decision, and agency officials said there's some leeway on a final verdict. "May 5 was more of our target date," said Lisa Morrison, a deputy chief of communications for the Bureau of Land Management's New Mexico office. "There's no law that tells us we need to decide by that date, so we can adjust if we need to." Three potential lease sales, totaling 2,122-acres in New Mexico, slated for October has riled conservation groups, which claim oil and gas operations would destroy a "treasured landscape." <http://bit.ly/1O9wLXG> – The Durango Herald [From *Southwest Archaeology Today*, a service of Archaeology Southwest.

**Reminder from Friends of Cedar Mesa: Join the Fight to Protect Bears Ears Region.** The archaeological community has urged the preservation of the Cedar Mesa/Bears Ears region for at least 113 years, dating back to a report in 1903 by T. Mitchel Prudden. Thanks to the leadership of Native American Tribes, 2016 is finally the year to protect this internationally significant cultural landscape. If you're a professional *or avocational* archaeologist, please add your voice to the chorus calling for permanent designation of a place that should have been protected more than 100 years ago! <http://bit.ly/1Sm08G4> – Friends of Cedar Mesa. You can also sign by going to the Friends of Cedar Mesa website and choosing Archaeologist Petition from the bar at the top. Or, if you prefer not to claim archaeological expertise, you can go to the Bears Ears Inter-Tribal Coalition website to sign a citizen's petition asking President Obama to use his authority under the Antiquities Act to protect the Bears Ears landscape in southeastern Utah as a national monument that honors ancestral and contemporary Native American connections to the region.

## CALENDAR CHECK

### *Conferences*

**ARARA Annual Conference** May 27 – 30 at The Ramada de Las Cruces Hotel and Conference Center. Call 275-526-4411 for hotel reservations. Visit [arara.org](http://arara.org) for registration and field trip information.

**Tularosa Basin Conference** June 17 – 19 at Tularosa Community Center at 1050 Bookout Road, Tularosa, sponsored by Jornada Research Institute. Preliminary announcement. For more information, visit [jornadaresearchinstitute.com](http://jornadaresearchinstitute.com).

**Mogollon Archaeology Conference** October 6 – 8 at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Information and Call for Papers form at [unlv.edu/anthro/mogollon/2016](http://unlv.edu/anthro/mogollon/2016).

**Society for Cultural Astronomy in the American Southwest Conference** “Before Borders: Revealing the Greater Southwest’s Ancestral Cultural Landscape” October 25 – 29 at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center near Cortez, CO. Visit [scaas.org](http://scaas.org) for membership and registration information and call for papers for 2016 Conference.

## ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

[www.abqarchaeology.org](http://www.abqarchaeology.org)

[www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc](https://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.

### 2016 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Officers		Standing Committee Chairs		Committee Chairs (continued)	
President		Membership:		Field Trips	
Carol Chamberland	341-1027	Diane Courney	228-8400	Pat Harris	822-8571
Vice Presidents:		Newsletter:		....Steve Rospopo	293-2737
Gretchen Obenauf	821-9412	Helen Crotty	281-2136	Refreshments:	
Ethan Ortega	545-9569	Mailer: Lou Schuyler	856-7090	Ann Carson	242-1143
Secretary:		Archiving:		Publicity:	
Joanne Magalis	565-8732	Karen Armstrong	294-8218	Evan Kay	249-8412
Treasurer:		Rock Art Recording:		<i>Pottery Southwest</i>	
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Evan Kay	249-8412	Greeter:		<b>Webmaster</b>	
Marc Thompson	508-9847	Sally McLaughlin	898-9083	Mark Rosenblum	866-0300



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

# *Newsletter*

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VOLUME 51, NO. 6

US ISSN 0002 4953

June 2016

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## REWRITING THE HISTORY OF THE ANCIENT VILLAGE OF KUAUA

**Ethan Ortega**

**7:30 PM, Tuesday June 21, 2016**

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

The story of the Ancient Village of Kuaua has been shared with the public for over 75 years at Coronado Historic Site, and for even longer in the oral traditions of the local Pueblos. We know that there is more detail to the story so we turned to the artifacts, our direct physical link to the people who inhabited this unique community, to learn more. The majority of the objects in the Kuaua Pueblo collection were excavated during various New Deal projects directed by Dr. Edgar Lee Hewett between 1934 and 1939. The goals of the excavations were to confirm that the Coronado Expedition (1540-1541) wintered at the village of Kuaua, and then to create a monument to the well-known explorer. As a result, the early history and archaeological interpretations of Kuaua were often biased and even fanciful. Some of these misconceptions have since been clarified. For example: Coronado's winter camp was likely identified during excavations in 1985 at another village over a mile south of Kuaua, although the name "Coronado" has remained with Kuaua. Most of the focus of research over the last 80 plus years has revolved around the murals that were recovered from Kiva III. These were a revolutionary find in terms of prehistoric culture and ideology in the pueblo world, but the murals cast a shadow over all the other artifacts and information that was collected from the village—virtually every other aspect of village life was forgotten about. It is clear that some of these biases still exist and are still influencing the interpretation of Kuaua.

To shed light on the site's history our staff and dedicated volunteers have created a research program called the Kuaua Research Initiative. Over the last few years, the group has inventoried and documented over 50,000 objects including complete ceramic vessels, stone tools, jewelry, bone tools, and pottery sherds. A large portion of these items have been photographed in detail to aid in their research and study, and eventually the images will be made available online. Over 2,000 pages of historic documents have been scanned and digitized including field notes, artifact catalogs, and correspondence relating to the New Deal programs. All of this information has been combined into a database housed at Coronado Historic Site and will one day be available to researchers interested in studying the village. To make this large data set more useful, a computer mapping program has been utilized to lay out the structure of the ancient village and denote the original location where the objects were found. The digital map allows researchers to click on any excavated room of the village and all known artifacts, documents, and photographs pertaining to that room will be displayed. Fortunately the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology and the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology have diligently curated the artifacts of Kuaua Pueblo for over 80 years, and the contextual information just needs to be reconnected. With our renewed interest, new perspectives, and crew of volunteers, we intend to utilize these objects for the benefit of the public.

Ethan Ortega is a ranger at Coronado Historic site, and he specializes in archaeology and interpretation. He gained a B.S. in anthropology and applied archaeology from Eastern New Mexico University, and is currently taking graduate courses in museum studies at the University of New Mexico. He has participated in archaeological projects in the American Southwest as well as various parts of Spain; sites of note include: Blackwater Draw, Salmon Pueblo, Kuaua Pueblo, the Roman City of Pintia, and the Basillica of Son Peretó. Ethan's goal is to make the archaeology and collections of Coronado Historic Site more accessible to the public through new technologies, exhibits, as well as online.

# MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

May 17, 2016

The meeting was convened at 7:30 pm by President Carol Chamberland. One visitor was present. Everyone was invited to refreshments after the meeting. The refreshments were provided by Ann and Cindy Carson.

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

## TREASURER'S REPORT

John Guth reported that AAS's planned donations for this year have been sent to the Archaeological Society of New Mexico's scholarship fund (\$500) and to the Archaeological Conservancy to aid them in the purchase of their 500th site, a Chaco outlier near Grants (\$1000). We now have about \$5400 in our checking account.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

**Archiving:** Karen Armstrong mentioned first that Phyllis Davis was feeling much better after her hospitalization, but too tired from physical therapy to attend tonight's meeting. Karen reported that the newest project to be undertaken by the archiving crew is 35 boxes of material from a 1980 excavation next to Our Lady of Sorrows Church in Bernalillo. The excavation was necessitated by the construction of a sewage line. The excavators discovered that there was once a pueblo at the site. They found a pit house, a kiva, and the burials of a human and a sheep.

**Membership:** Diane Courney reported that we now have 174 members, but that 46 people who were members in 2015 have not yet renewed. She has been working on the membership directory and would like to have it out by the end of the month. Diane, also Executive Secretary of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, urged everyone who is an ASNM member but has not yet picked up the annual volume to do so after the meeting. She also expressed the thanks of the ASNM board members for the AAS gift of \$500 to the scholarship fund.

**Rock Art:** Dick Harris reported that the group has had a very successful month. They were able to go out three times. They finished one site and began working on a large site that will take "years" to finish.

**Field Trips:** Pat Harris reported 20 people went on the Manzano rock art trip. The trip to Tenabo on June 4 is filled. Signup sheets were available after the meeting for the July and August field trips. On July 10, Carol Chamberland will lead a tour of the Route 66 exhibit at the Albuquerque Museum. A docent-led tour of the new permanent exhibit "We Are of This Place: The Pueblo Story" at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center is planned for August 27. September and October field trips are still in the planning stage.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

Gretchen Obenauf encouraged everyone to join the Archaeological Conservancy, whose headquarters are located in Albuquerque. She had copies of their excellent quarterly magazine to distribute.

## SPEAKER

Gretchen introduced Lynn Sebastian, Historic Preservation Advisor with the SRI Foundation, adjunct associate professor in the Department of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico, and expert member on the federal Advisory Council on Historic Preservation. Dr. Sebastian spoke on "Making Archaeology Public: A Project in Celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the National Historic Preservation Act"

Respectfully submitted,

----Joanne Magalis, Secretary

[Ed. Note: Dr. Sebastian noted that she had first spoken about the MAP Project she devised at the AAS April 2014 meeting when the project was in its beginning stages and had asked for input from the audience. The project has since involved volunteer groups of archaeologists in many US states who have been working on creating a series of 15-minute videos intended for a general public audience to illustrate important things we have learned about life in the past as a result of all this federally mandated archaeology. She showed the finished New Mexico video as well as three of the others. The videos are being made available to the public on a dedicated website as they come on line.

They are available free to download and use for any non-commercial purposes. Twelve of the videos can now be seen on the MAPP site <http://preservation50.org/mapp/>, at least 7 more videos are in active development, and they are hoping for more than 25 by the October NHPA anniversary date.

## **AAS WEBMASTER MARK ROSENBLUM RETIRES**

Our behind-the-scenes volunteer webmaster Mark Rosenblum is retiring, and the Board of Directors wants to thank him for his all his years dedicated service both as webmaster and as Vice President in 2008. Mark has been our webmaster since the summer of 2005, when, as a relatively new member, he stepped in to fill a vacancy. Our webmaster is also the electronic newsletter and special notice distributor, and Mark has faithfully continued these tasks even though he was no longer able to attend our meetings.

Besides his contributions to the Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Mark has volunteered his time for the NM SiteWatch program as Deputy State Coordinator, as well as Central New Mexico Chapter coordinator, Valencia County Chapter Coordinator, and Western New Mexico Chapter Coordinator. How he has found time to volunteer for archaeological causes is a bit of a mystery, because he also volunteers for the Belen Public Library, various animal welfare organizations, and for his political party. In 2015 his volunteer service was recognized when he was named Valencia County Citizen of the Year. Thanks, Mark, for all you've done for us!

## **SUMMER MUSEUM FIELD TRIPS JULY 10 AND AUGUST 27**

Field Trip Chair Pat Harris announces that space is still available on both of the museum field trips this summer. On July 10, Carol Chamberland will lead a tour of the Albuquerque Museum's "Route 66: Radiance, Rust, and Revival on the Mother Road" exhibit. As mentioned at the May meeting, Carol, besides being AAS president, is a docent at the museum. She has done considerable research on the subject and promises to include historical and cultural information beyond that available on the usual docent tours. On August 27, the trip is to the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center for a docent-led tour of the new permanent exhibit "We are of this Place: The Pueblo Story" exhibit. There is a \$7.50 fee, reduced to \$5 if enough people sign up, and an optional lunch at IPCC's Harvest Café. The exhibit got a rave review from past president Marc Thompson at the May meeting. Contact Pat Harris at 852-8571 or [patparhar@comcast.net](mailto:patparhar@comcast.net) to sign up for either or both of these trips.

## **UPDATE ON THE RESEARCH AT TZELAQUI/SEVILLETA (LA774)**

Michael Bletzer

In several weekend sessions in March, April, and May at the Ancestral A'tzi-em/Piro pueblo of Sevilleta (Tzelaqui) we have begun to outline an entire compound of Spanish-built structures in a location on the southwest periphery of the pueblo's northwest plaza. Two of the structures in this compound measure about 13 x 5 m on the inside. Both appear to lack internal walls. Based on their size and location, one of them is assumed to be the chapel or small church dedicated to San Luis de Obispo ca. 1627/28 and built as part of a Franciscan mission established at the pueblo. The whole complex may well represent the mission compound, but at this point there are still some unexpected alignments and features that make interpretation complicated.

One problem for interpretation is that within a decade of its founding the Sevilleta mission was turned into a *visita* of the Socorro mission and thus was never expanded to the size of the well-known Eastern Piro (or Tompiro) missions of Abó or Las Humanas (Gran Quivira). In New Mexico, there are no parallel cases of an entire *visita* mission being investigated (other than the San Isidro compound at Las Humanas, which, however, has its own complicated history); this obviously poses some difficulty for comparative analysis. In addition, there are several other structures on the site which may be Spanish and related to traffic on the *camino real* and/or the possible presence of a Spanish rancher at Sevilleta in the late 1660s and early 1670s. Also, Spanish documents show that Sevilleta was located at the junction of a branch road going up to the



Salinas Piro and Tiwa pueblos, and thus used as a transshipment point for upland goods, mainly salt, from that area. There is a possibility that there existed at one point an *almacén* or *galerón*, i.e., warehouse or storage facility, for such goods. Such a structure is documented at Senecú Pueblo, which was the main port of entry/exit for New Mexico up to the Pueblo Revolt. One of the two large Spanish structures defined so far may just turn out to be a storage building.

Ceramics on the surface across much of the site are mainly early glazes, but later glazes are present all over and have been found in a variety of test units. The structures identified as Spanish are entirely devoid of any early glaze ceramics, as is a somewhat isolated room block off to the southeast, which traditionally had been thought to be the mission compound, but which testing and wall-tracing has now shown to be an annex built in Glaze F times, i.e., most likely during the founding of the mission. Other seventeenth-century ceramics found so far include San Luis Blue-on-white mayólica from central Mexico, Tewa Polychrome, Salinas Red, Tabira Whitewares, and Sankawi Black-on-cream. Also present are iron artifacts, and cow and sheep/goat bones.

In addition to the testing and wall-tracing we have begun to look at the site surroundings. Surveys north and south of the main pueblo have revealed two possible shrines, a couple of possible pithouses, a small masonry compound, and some possible jacal/adobe structures. As far as can be determined from the surface all these outlying structures are pre-colonial in origin.

As seems usual with Piro sites, the closer one looks, the more convoluted things become. This was the case at Teypana Pueblo, where I worked for 10 years, and now Sevilleta too is showing to be much more intricate and complex than everyone thought at the beginning. To add to the confusion, I'm planning several more weekend wall-tracing sessions in August and September and a week-long excavation probably in mid-October. A volar!



Photo by Paul Harden



Photo by Hayward Franklin

## UPDATE ON THE ARCHIVING WORK AT THE MAXWELL MUSEUM'S HIBBEN CENTER

Karen Armstrong

In January of this year we began work on collections from UNM field schools in archaeology directed by J. J. Brody in 1965 and 1967. We quickly found that this was a complex collection. One box contained brown grocery bags from eight different sites—LA 9200, 9201, etc.—surveyed or excavated in those field schools. Our aim in dealing with this complex situation was to sort artifacts from each site and group the artifacts together by that site number, so that analysis of each site's materials can proceed.



Our procedure is to take each grocery bag of artifacts, pour the contents into sorting trays, scissor out all relevant information from the brown bags in which they've been stored, copy the information onto archival paper 'tickets,' describe and count the artifacts, place them in archival quality zip-top bags and place the original scissored-out brown paper inside the bags along with the artifacts, and place the zip-top bags into 16-quart Sterilite boxes with lids. Data entry is done—we are very fortunate in having Dr. Eric Rinehart, geologist, doing the data entry—and labels are placed inside the Sterilite boxes for permanent storage.

For the previous Taos project, the data entry is not quite finished, but eventually I'll have a summary of the number of original boxes, the finished Sterilite boxes and their box sequence numbers, and their whereabouts. The very good news is that our work is already paying off; we have at hand a serious inquiry into using the collection for analysis toward a dissertation! The Valdez Phase of Taos archaeology will then be better understood.

David Phillips, Curator of Archaeology at the Maxwell Museum, suggested for the summer a smaller project consisting of 35 boxes of materials from a 1980 dig near the Our Lady of Sorrows church in Bernalillo, LA 677. There was federal funding for waste water projects in the late 1970s in the town of Bernalillo. One proposed project was a sewer/drainage line to be installed just adjacent to the church and between it and other buildings. Cultural material at the site was well known, so the Office of Contract Archaeology was called in. As described by Michael P. Marshall in his report on the excavation, the focus of the analytical work was an attempt to locate what (if any) pre-contact pueblo was at the site and date the occupation. While they found a pithouse and part of a large kiva, any associated village was not found; it is quite likely underneath the church.

One of the four boxes we processed on May 18, our first day on this project, contained recent materials like glass, metal, broken crockery, etc. One particularly interesting piece of glass was noted, a heavy greenish bottle bottom with an embossed figure and "Pluto" written on it. An Internet search yielded the information that "Pluto Water" is well known. We were also delighted to find, in another box the partial globular pot with an animal quadruped "handle" found during the dig and reported in the Marshall volume.

We will continue to work on LA 677 on Wednesday mornings through the summer. We are now located in the basement rather than the atrium of the Hibben Center. As always, volunteers are welcome. Please contact Karen Armstrong at [fybate@comcast.net](mailto:fybate@comcast.net) or 294-8218.

## **MINUTES OF THE APRIL 2016 MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY (ABSTRACT)**

*[Our Bylaws require that minutes of the Board and of the membership meetings be published in the Newsletter]*

President Carol Chamberland convened the meeting at the Los Griegos Community Center, Albuquerque, around 6 pm.

Present were Board members Carol Chamberland, Gretchen Obenauf, Ethan Ortega, Joanne Magalis, John Guth, Evan Kay, and Marc Thompson. Also present were non-voting committee chairs, Diane Courney (Membership), Helen Crotty (Newsletter), Dick Harris (Rock Art), and Pat Harris (Field Trips).

### **VICE PRESIDENTS' REPORT**

Gretchen Obenauf reported on the speaker lineup through July.

### **TREASURER'S REPORT**

John Guth distributed print copies of his report. We have about \$7,100 in the checking account, which should be enough to cover the AAS 50th anniversary celebration and any donations for 2016. In addition, we have \$13,000 invested in CDs, one of which could be cashed if more money is needed for ongoing expenses.

All the taxes and registrations are filed. John suggested that we change our registered agent with the Sate Corporation from former President Marc Thompson to a current officer. It was agreed John would be our registered agent. John will take care of the paperwork and notarization.

The Board discussed budgeted donations. Marc Thompson moved and John Guth seconded that AAS donate \$1000 to the Archaeological Conservancy towards purchase of a Chacoan outlier site near Grants. The motion was unanimously approved. It was also agreed to donate \$500 to the Archaeological Society of New Mexico scholarship fund rather than to set up a special scholarship marking the AAS 50th anniversary.

Already budgeted is \$1500 dollars for the 50th anniversary celebration and the publication. As the volume will not be ready for publication in 2016, the budget item was renamed "AAS 50th Anniversary Celebration." Funds will be earmarked for the publication in future years.

## **SECRETARY'S REPORT**

It was agreed that all the Board members and committee chairs should receive a copy of the Board minutes.

## **COMMITTEE REPORTS**

**Field Trips:** Pat Harris briefly summarized the trips that are currently scheduled. Discussion was had concerning signups for the trips. It was agreed that members who attend the meetings should have the first opportunity to sign up. Others may sign up or get on a waiting list after the meetings.

It was agreed that it is not Pat's responsibility to set up or facilitate carpooling but that the participants should make their own arrangements at the meeting place.

**Membership Committee:** Diane Courney asked when we should drop members who have not renewed. It was agreed that Newsletters will no longer be sent to members who have not renewed by March 31 but that a final reminder will be sent to them following the March meeting. Lou Schuyler will include a reminder in the March Newsletter mailing for members receiving the print newsletter.

Diane reported that because of her new duties as Executive Secretary of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico she will resign as AAS Membership Chair when she has completed the 2016 Membership Directory for 2016 and sent the welcoming message to current new members.

**Archiving:** In the absence of Karen Armstrong, Joanne reported that the crew will be going on summer hiatus at the end of April.

**Rock Art:** Dick Harris reported that one of the 11-member crew is moving away and another is changing jobs and will have a less flexible schedule. The team has decided not to fill the vacancy but to allow the remaining members to go out on a more regular basis. There is still scouting to be done and many reports to be written. Three team members are being trained as leaders.

**AAS 50th Anniversary Celebration:** Carol reported that plans are moving right along. A local jazz trio has been hired for \$450.

Ethan is working on the PowerPoint presentation. He has received photographs from John, and Helen has also promised some.

Staffing is needed for a table where AAS publications and CDs can be sold. Information about joining AAS should also be available at the table.

A rock art information table will be staffed by members of the rock art crew.

Lou Schuyler is working on food for the celebration, and Evan will help with publicity.

Karen Armstrong will be asked if she would like to have a table with information about the archiving activities at the Maxwell.

**Website:** Ethan and Evan are working on a new website that will replace the one maintained by Mark Rosenblum, who is retiring. Ethan is designing the new website and Evan will maintain it. The website will cost \$99 per year. The website address will continue to be [abqarchaeology.org](http://abqarchaeology.org). Ethan and Evan will be taking on the roles of distributing the newsletter, announcing upcoming lectures, field trips and other events and sending a renewal email after the March meeting. The membership will be informed when the new website is ready.

The option of arranging for online payment of dues through PayPal was discussed and will be investigated further.

The meeting adjourned at 8:00 pm.

Respectfully submitted

----Joanne Magalis, Secretary

## **NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE**

**Cost-saving Measures to Hit Historic Sites.** The state Department of Cultural Affairs plans to cut its operating budget by eliminating the jobs of six of the seven managers who oversee historic sites across New Mexico. Only the manager of the Fort Sumner Historic Site will remain, according to Larry Pope, one of the site managers. The state personnel board, which meets July 21, has to approve the layoffs, but the managers don't expect a reprieve. They've been told their jobs end Aug. 3.

Because of declining oil and gas revenue, state lawmakers this year approved a budget that cuts spending in most state agencies. As a result, the Department of Cultural Affairs has to reduce personnel costs by \$2 million when the state budget year begins July 1, said Loie Fecteau, a department spokeswoman and executive director of New Mexico Arts. In an email, Fecteau said 11 jobs will be eliminated, and that includes the six managers. She said the department also will reduce overtime and freeze noncritical contracts

As part of the reductions, the site managers will be replaced with three regional managers for the seven sites, Pope said. Currently, each site has a manager, rangers, and instructional coordinators who help with exhibits and provide training for educators. The managers have different jobs, ranging from the installation and maintenance of exhibits to visitor services and, in some cases, building and restroom maintenance, Pope said that some site managers and historic-preservation advocates are trying to garner support for the July 21 meeting to help stop the department from going through with its layoffs.[Excerpted from the Santa Fe New Mexican]

## CALENDAR CHECK

**Tularosa Basin Conference** June 17 – 19 at Tularosa Community Center at 1050 Bookout Road, Tularosa, sponsored by Jornada Research Institute. For registration and more information, visit [jornadaresearchinstitute.com](http://jornadaresearchinstitute.com).

**Pecos Conference August 5 – 7** in Alpine, Arizona. For online or mail-in registration and other information, visit [pecosconference.com/](http://pecosconference.com/).

**Mogollon Archaeology Conference** October 6 – 8 at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Information and Call for Papers form at [unlv.edu/anthro/mogollon/2016](http://unlv.edu/anthro/mogollon/2016).

**Society for Cultural Astronomy in the American Southwest Conference** “Before Borders: Revealing the Greater Southwest’s Ancestral Cultural Landscape” October 25 – 29 at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center near Cortez, CO. Visit [scaas.org](http://scaas.org) for membership and registration information and call for papers for 2016 Conference.

## ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

[www.abqarchaeology.org](http://www.abqarchaeology.org)

[www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc](http://www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc)

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Marc Thompson	508-9847	Sally McLaughlin	898-9083	Ethan Ortega	545-9569
				Evan Kay	249-9847



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

# *Newsletter*

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VOLUME 51, NO. 7

US ISSN 0002 4953

July 2016

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## **HUMAN EFFIGY VESSELS FROM THE CHACO CULTURE (AND BEYOND)**

**7:30 PM, Tuesday June 21, 2016  
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History  
2000 Mountain Road NW**

Southwestern peoples have molded clay into representations of animals and humans throughout the prehistoric and historic periods. However, very realistic and elaborate human effigies were produced during the florescence of the Bonito Phase of Chaco Canyon culture. Their unique depiction of facial features and ornamentation, as well as their depositional contexts, suggest that they depicted actual individuals.

Similar full-figure ceramic effigies have appeared in other major ruins in the Northern San Juan region, evidently contemporaneous with those in Chaco itself. More analysis will be required to determine if these are products of Chacoan potters in the “heartland”, or “cheap knockoffs” based on Chaco prototypes.

Farther afield, less specific resemblances appear in Pueblo II period human effigies throughout the prehistoric northern Southwest and the Hohokam culture of southern Arizona. Observers have also made comparisons to the well-known figured vessels of the Casas Grandes culture, although distant analogies with the human and animal effigies of Western Mexico may also be proposed. Time and space frameworks probably make some similarities fortuitous. Additional data may be found in the paper by Franklin and Reed in the Spring 2016 issue of *Pottery Southwest*.

Hayward H. Franklin has been involved with ceramic analysis on many projects in the Southwest. He holds degrees in Southwestern Archaeology from the University of Arizona and has taught at Eastern New Mexico University and Central New Mexico College. After a career as instructor in data processing, Hayward is now associated with the Maxwell Museum as a Research Associate and serves on the Board of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico.

<b><i>Reminder: No meeting and no newsletter in August.</i></b>
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# MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

June 21, 2016

The meeting was convened about 7:30 pm by President Carole Chamberland. She welcomed everyone and invited all present to partake of refreshments after the meeting. A large group of visitors from the Friends of Coronado had come to hear Ethan Ortega speak about the Coronado State Historic Site. There were also two new members of our society. One of the founding members of our society was also present. He used to attend meetings when he was in high school. Carol Chamberland thanked Ann and Cindy Carson and a mysterious third person for bringing beverages and cookies.

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

## TREASURER'S REPORT

John Guth commented that he had nothing new to report. We have \$5250 in the checking account and all bills have been paid.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

**Archiving:** Karen Armstrong reported that the crew is about halfway through the material from the excavations at Our Lady of Sorrows Church in Bernalillo. The crew took a field trip to the site and discovered that the area excavated for a new sewer line was paved over. The crew was able to go into the old church, which was very interesting. After lunch, many of the crew members went to Sandia Pueblo for their feast day. There were at least 200 dancers. The crew is on leave through the month of July.

**Membership:** Diane Courney announced that we have 181 members as of tonight. The 2016 Membership Directory is ready. Members who get their directory by US mail can pick up their copies of the directory at the table in the lobby.

**Rock Art:** Dick Harris reported that the team was able to go out twice this past month. They have been working on one site for a couple of years and have about another year to go. They have a second site that will take about a year. Carol Chamberland took a group out to a remote site and they finished it in about an hour.

**Field Trips:** Pat Harris reported on the upcoming field trips to the Albuquerque Museum of Art and Culture on July 10 and the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center on August 27. An overnight field trip to a Chaco outlier and some petroglyph sites in Largo Canyon has been rescheduled for late September.

**Website:** Carol Chamberland announced that thanks to Ethan Ortega and Evan Kay, we now have a new website. It can be reached by the same URL as before.

Gretchen Obenauf commented on the contributions of retiring Webmaster Mark Rosenblum, who has served from 2005 to May of 2016 and was AAS vice president in 2008. He hasn't attended meetings for some years, due to a problem with night driving. Gretchen described him as the consummate volunteer. He has also volunteered with SiteWatch as deputy state coordinator and as a coordinator for three different chapters. He also volunteers for the Belen Public Library, various animal humane groups and for his political party. We expressed our thanks to Mark Rosenblum with a round of applause. Hopefully we will see him at the 50th anniversary celebration, so we can express our thanks in person.

**50th Anniversary Celebration:** Carol Chamberland reminded members that our 50th anniversary celebration will be held at the Albuquerque Open Space Visitor Center with a party and information tables on Saturday October 22, and field trips on Sunday October 23 to Piedras Marcadas and Tijeras Pueblo. The event is open to the public.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gretchen Obenauf spoke about The Archaeological Conservancy and urged members to join. Membership includes the quarterly publication *North American Archaeology*. Jim Walker, the Conservancy's Southwest Regional Coordinator was present and thanked ASS for its support.

Carol Chamberland announced that several members of AAS have recently been honored with awards. The Richard A. Bice Archaeological Achievement Award of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico was given to Gretchen

Obenauf for her services to AAS, and to Caroline Gilmore and Deborah Ellis for their services to the Friends of Coronado State Historic Site. Helen Crotty was given the Frank and AJ Bock Lifetime Achievement Award of the American Rock Art Research Association. Our rock art crew was recognized with the new BLM National Cultural Program Heritage Heroes award.

**SPEAKER:** Gretchen Obenauf introduced Ethan Ortega, AAS member and a ranger at the Coronado State Historic Site, who provided the following summary of his talk.

Respectfully submitted,

----*Joanne Magalis*, Secretary

### **Rewriting the History of the Ancient Village of Kuaua**

**By Ethan Ortega**

The story of the Ancient Village of Kuaua has been shared with the public for over 75 years at Coronado Historic Site and for even longer in the oral traditions of the local Pueblos. We know that there is more detail to the story so we turned to the artifacts, our direct physical link to the people who inhabited this unique community, to learn more. The majority of the objects in the Kuaua Pueblo collection were excavated during various New Deal projects directed by Dr. Edgar Lee Hewett between 1934 and 1939. The goals of the excavations were to confirm that the Coronado Expedition (1540-1541) wintered at the village of Kuaua, and then to create a monument to the well-known explorer. As a result, the early history and archaeological interpretations of Kuaua were often biased and even fanciful. Some of these misconceptions have since been clarified. For example: Coronado's winter camp was likely identified during excavations in 1985 at another village over a mile south of Kuaua, although the name "Coronado" has remained with Kuaua. Most of the focus of research over the last 80 plus years has revolved around the murals that were recovered from Kiva III. These were a revolutionary find in terms of prehistoric culture and ideology in the pueblo world, but the murals cast a shadow over all the other artifacts and information that was collected from the village—virtually every other aspect of village life was forgotten about. It is clear that some of these biases still exist and are still influencing the interpretation of Kuaua.

To shed light on the site's history our staff and dedicated volunteers have created a research program called the Kuaua Research Initiative. Over the last few years, the group has inventoried and documented over 50,000 objects including complete ceramic vessels, stone tools, jewelry, bone tools, and pottery sherds. A large portion of these items have been photographed in detail to aid in their research and study, and eventually the images will be made available online. Over 2,000 pages of historic documents have been scanned and digitized including field notes, artifact catalogs, and correspondence relating to the New Deal programs. All of this information has been combined into a database housed at Coronado Historic Site and will one day be available to researchers interested in studying the village. To make this large data set more useful, a computer mapping program has been utilized to lay out the structure of the ancient village and denote the original location where the objects were found. The digital map allows researchers to click on any excavated room of the village and all known artifacts, documents, and photographs pertaining to that room will be displayed. Fortunately the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology and the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology have diligently curated the artifacts of Kuaua Pueblo for over 80 years, and the contextual information just needs to be reconnected. With our renewed interest, new perspectives, and crew of volunteers, we intend to utilize these objects for the benefit of the public.

This project has produced a large amount of information about the village of Kuaua. Our understanding of the site and the time period in which it was inhabited is expanding. We now think that the village started in the late 13<sup>th</sup> century and likely lasted until the mid-17<sup>th</sup> century. Our new research also brings a series of Haciendas to light, which may have had interesting relationships with Kuaua. The researchers also stumbled across a surprising variant of glazeware bowls with smoothed interiors and exposed coils on the exterior of the vessel. All of this work has produced a renewed excitement about the historic site and inspired volunteers to help research, reconstruct, and advocate for the preservation of the resource. With new exhibits and an increased web-presence Kuaua is being remembered again and viewed in a different light. For so many years archaeologists have forced their biases on this site, and now we are willing to let Kuaua and its artifacts speak for themselves.

## SUMMER MUSEUM FIELD TRIPS JULY 10 AND AUGUST 27

Space is still available on both of the museum field trips this summer. On Sunday July 10, Carol Chamberland will lead a tour of the Albuquerque Museum's "Route 66: Radiance, Rust, and Revival on the Mother Road" exhibit. On August 27, the trip is to the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center for a docent-led tour of the new permanent exhibit "We are of this Place: The Pueblo Story." There is a \$7.50 fee, reduced to \$5 if enough people sign up, and an optional lunch at IPCC's Harvest Café. To sign up for either or both of these trips, contact [trips@abqarchaeology.org](mailto:trips@abqarchaeology.org).

Plans are being made for an overnight trip in September to a Chaco outlier and some sites in Largo Canyon. For more information, please contact [trips@abqarchaeology.org](mailto:trips@abqarchaeology.org).

## BOOK REVIEW

*In the Shadow of Cortés: Conversations Along the Route of Conquest.* Kathleen Ann Myers. 2015. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. 440 pp. \$34.95 (paper). ISBN 978-8165-2013-6.

*Reviewed by* Michael P. Bletzer

The Spanish conquest of Mexico is the subject of innumerable books and articles and continues to capture the imagination of a vast and varied audience. The two central characters in the story, Hernán Cortés and the ill-fated Mexica (Aztec) ruler Montezuma or Moctezuma (Motēcuhtzōma Xōcoyōtzin) are household names far beyond the boundaries of Mexico. It is difficult to imagine the epochal changes that Mexico's native peoples faced in the wake of the conquest. From demographic collapse to economic exploitation and loss of autonomy to being subjected to an alien belief system—the arrival of Cortés and his fellow-adventurers in many ways ended life as Totonacos, Tlaxcalans, Aztecs and numerous lesser-known peoples knew it.

Yet at the same time neither the Spanish nor later conquests—real or perceived as such—from the US invasion of Mexico in the 1840s up to the post-North-American-Free-Trade-Agreement period and current climate of globalization and international commercialization have managed to obliterate Mexico's indigenous heritage. Kathleen Ann Meyers's *In the Shadow of Cortés: Conversations Along the Route of Conquest* traces the legacy of pre-Hispanic cultures and Mexico's multi-layered identity that emerged from the confluence of indigenous and intrusive cultures. Meyers summarizes the many, often conflicting, ways in which Mexican history and the role of the Spanish conquest have been used, formulated, and re-formulated from colonial times through the independence period and "liberalization" of the late 1800s through the Mexican Revolution and the decades of one-party rule (the PRI) up to and beyond the impact of the Zapatista movement of the 1990s and early 2000s, which at least on paper resulted in a new-found appreciation for ethnic plurality.

It is perhaps more along the lines of writers such as Octavio Paz and Carlos Fuentes rather than the works of "traditional" historians or anthropologists that *In the Shadow of Cortés* documents the conquest discourse and its "complex interplay of history, social memory, and culture" (pp. 6-7) through a collection of absorbingly varied interviews. Narrative and sequence of interviews are arranged in four parts. As per the book's title, Parts I through III retrace Hernán Cortés's fateful march from Veracruz (Part I, entitled "First Landings: Veracruz") via Tlaxcala and Cholula (Part II, "The March Inland: Tlaxcala, Cholula, and Puebla") to the Valley of Mexico (Part III, "The Center: Mexico City-Tenochtitlan"). Part IV (entitled "El Otro Lado: Mexicans in the United States") explores that other "shadow" of conquest, Mexico's ambivalent relationship with the United States since the US-Mexican war of 1846-48 and the establishment of a border which now defines "the separateness of parts that once were integrated" (p. 269).

The more than one hundred interviews in the book reveal much of the manifold notions of "conquest" that drive how Mexican see themselves or are induced (via government-sponsored histories and education programs, tourism-driven commercialization, and marketing, etc.) to see themselves. The author states that

interviews were generally informal, at times even unplanned, and the book's thread bears this out to good effect. The interviewees come from all walks of life: government officials, academics (including archaeologists), artists, market vendors, even a performer in the famous *danzas de los voladores*. There is a correspondingly wide variety of backgrounds: urban, rural, affluent, impoverished; people of Spanish, mixed, and indigenous descent; foreigners living in Mexico and Mexicans living abroad (primarily in the US).

Just one example of an interview of perhaps more immediate interest to the archaeological community is that of Gabino López Arenas of the Archaeological Offices of the Templo Mayor in Mexico City (pp. 217-219). López's interview echoes something of the government-sponsored "Nahuatlization" of the indigenous past, which has been driven partly by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization World Heritage designations. López laments that "state archaeological campaigns often ignore colonial and contemporary continuities" and that "idealization of pre-Hispanic societies blinds people to the importance of Mexico's indigenous populations today." He sees the emergence of a "stereotypical indio" used for marketing purposes that has little or nothing to do with the realities of indigenous life in Mexico today. Those realities emerge through other interviews, such as those of Gabriel Mazahua and Rigoberto Nopaltecatl (pp. 79-86, 94-96), two Nahuas living in remote communities in Veracruz's Sierra Zongolica. Far removed from the commercialization of state-sponsored history, the communities in the Zongolica Mountains see the loss of traditional values and ways of doing things, despite repeated government initiatives to protect indigenous communities. Mazahua sums it up thus: "The people in the communities are still there, forgotten, with their rights still being violated".

*In the Shadow of Cortés* is an eminently readable book, but more importantly it is very cogent in how it relays the interplay of history, as defined both "officially" and "personally," notions of ethnic identity, and use of the cultural patrimony in the formation of a "national" identity in a time of globalization and ethnic differentiation. The book is a must read for anyone interested in leaving standard textbook history behind to get a closer view of what makes Mexico and its people tick as they do today. The many viewpoints emerging from the interviews may lead to occasional spots of heavy reading, but given the complexity of the subject matter this is hardly surprising and something to be taken in stride. Considering the increasingly shrill anti-Mexican rhetoric emanating from certain parts of the US political spectrum, one can only hope that Meyers's book will see a wide distribution in this country.

## NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

**Paleoindian Deposits Identified on California's Channel Islands.** On a rugged island just offshore from Ventura County, archaeologists have turned up evidence of some of the oldest human activity in coastal Southern California. On Santa Cruz Island, the largest of the Channel Islands, researchers have found three sites scattered with ancient tool-making debris and the shells of harvested shellfish. The youngest of the three sites has been dated to 6,600 BCE, but based on the types of tools found at the other two, archaeologists say they may be as much as 11,000 to 12,000 years old. <http://bit.ly/28dOmVr> – Western Digs

**Canada Alamosa Project Website Has Virtual Exhibit.** Maxwell Museum Acting Director and Curator of Archaeology David Phillips recommends a visit to [canadaalamosaproject.org/](http://canadaalamosaproject.org/) to see a model for public reporting and outreach. The artifacts from the site are now at the Maxwell Museum, to be followed by the documents once the final report is done. Phillips expects that the project will be a major resource for future research on New Mexico archaeology.



## CALENDAR CHECK

### *Events*

Albuquerque Archeological Society 50th Anniversary Celebration October 22 at Albuquerque Open Space Visitor Center, 6500 Coors Boulevard NW. Signups for October 23 morning or afternoon field trips to Piedras Marcadas or Tijeras Pueblo

### *Conferences*

**Pecos Conference August 5-7** in Alpine, Arizona. For online or mail-in registration and other information, visit [pecosconference.com/](http://pecosconference.com/).

**Mogollon Archaeology Conference** October 6-8 at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Information and Call for Papers form at [unlv.edu/anthro/mogollon/2016](http://unlv.edu/anthro/mogollon/2016).

**Society for Cultural Astronomy in the American Southwest Conference** "Before Borders: Revealing the Greater Southwest's Ancestral Cultural Landscape" October 25-29 at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center near Cortez, CO. Visit [scaas.org](http://scaas.org) for membership and registration information and call for papers for 2016 Conference.

## ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

[www.abqarchaeology.org](http://www.abqarchaeology.org)

[www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc](https://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.

## 2016 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Officers		Standing Committee Chairs		Committee Chairs (continued)	
President		Membership:		Field Trips	
Carol Chamberland	341-1027	Diane Courney	228-8400	Pat Harris trips@abqarchaeolgy.org	
Vice Presidents:		Newsletter:		Steve Rospopo 293-2737	
Gretchen Obenauf	821-9412	Helen Crotty	281-2136	Refreshments:	
Ethan Ortega	545-9569	Mailer: Lou Schuyler 856-7090		Ann Carson	242-1143
Secretary:		Archiving:		Publicity:	
Joanne Magalis	565-8732	Karen Armstrong	294-8218	Evan Kay	249-8412
Treasurer:		Rock Art Recording:		Pottery Southwest	
John Guth	821-4704	Dick Harris	822-8571	Editor: M. Patricia Lee	
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Evan Kay	249-8412	Greeter:		<b>Webmaster</b>	
Marc Thompson	508-9847	Sally McLaughlin	898-9083	Ethan Ortega	545-9569
				Evan Kay	249-9847



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

# *Newsletter*

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VOLUME 51, NO. 8

US ISSN 0002 4953

September 2016

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## **THE HILLTOP BISON SITE (LA 172328) AND THE CASE FOR MIDDLE ARCHAIC BISON AND LARGE SIDE-NOTCHED POINTS IN THE SAN JUAN BASIN**

**Christian Solfisburg and Robin M. Cordero**

**7:30 PM, Tuesday September 20, 2016**

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

In the summer of 2013, the Office of Contract Archeology conducted excavations in advance of construction along the Mid-American Pipeline through the San Juan Basin. On a prominent ridge overlooking a large, broad drainage and Huerfano Mesa to the south sat the seemingly unremarkable site of LA 172328. From the surface, this was a simple lithic scatter of 60 chipped stone artifacts and a single large side-notched point. However, lying 40 cm under the Chaco Dune Field that capped the site, we uncovered the well-preserved remains of a 4,000-year old bison processing station and associated activity areas, along with a substantial Late Archaic component. These bison remains and the associated San Rafael and Sudden Side-Notch points paint a new picture of the terminal Middle Archaic in the San Juan Basin, and present a new set of questions for future research into this period.

During this talk we will walk the audience through the excavations of the site, focusing on our interpretations of the various Middle Archaic activity areas and of the artifact assemblages. Larger topics will include new dates on both Sudden Side-Notch and San Rafael projectile points, implications for the presence of multiple bison during this time, paleoenvironmental implications of the presence of bison, and the notion that the appearance of these large side-notched points may reflect a movement of bison hunters from the north into the San Juan Basin.

**Robin M. Cordero** earned a BA in Anthropology from Texas State University and an MA from California State University, Chico, and is working towards a Doctorate in Anthropology from the University of New Mexico. He began his career in Cultural Resource Management with his first project in 1997. Since then, he has participated in excavation, survey, analysis, and reporting throughout northern California, New Mexico, west Texas, and southern Colorado. Mr. Cordero has been with the Office of Contract Archeology (OCA), Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, since 2006. His main research region is the Middle/Northern Rio Grande with primary research interests in areas of Puebloan mortuary practices, mobility, community formation, garden hunting, and Puebloan use of avifauna with an emphasis towards migratory waterfowl.

**Christian Solfisburg** holds a BS degree from Southern Oregon University. He joined OCA in 2013, continuing a 17-year career in archaeology with fieldwork in New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada, Wyoming, Northern California, Oregon, and Washington. Research interests include geomorphology and geology, with a focus on landscapes and their depositional characteristics of sediments and soils. Since joining OCA, Mr. Solfisburg has led both excavations at two very significant sites: the San Luis de Cabezón site, an early maize agriculture site in Sandoval County dating to 3,400 years ago and the Hilltop Bison Site, a Mid Archaic to Late Archaic Bison processing site that is the subject of the September AAS talk.

# MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

July 19, 2016

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 pm by President Carol Chamberland. A welcome was extended to all present, including two visitors, and all were invited to partake in refreshments after the meeting. The refreshments were provided by Lou Schuyler and Ann Carson.

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

## TREASURER'S REPORT

John Guth reported that we have \$5000 in our checking account. We also have \$13,000 in staggered CDs. Two of these CDs came due in July and were renewed at the rate of 1.19%.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

**Archiving:** Karen Armstrong reported that there are still ten boxes of materials from the Lady of Sorrows excavation that have not been processed. A few members of the crew will come in during the summer to finish this material. The crew will begin work August 31 on a new project that might take up the whole academic year. New volunteers are always welcome. In response to a question about parking, Karen explained that scratchers were available to volunteers for parking in Lot C near the Hibben Center.

**Membership:** Diane Courney announced that we currently have 184 members. The Membership Directory has been sent to all members by email or by regular mail. Diane is currently trying to get in touch with a few people who have not renewed their membership. After that she is resigning as membership chairman.

**Rock Art:** Dick Harris reported that the rock art group was able to go out all four Tuesdays since the last meeting.

**Field Trips:** Pat Harris reported on field trips. Twelve persons went to Carol Chamberland's tour of the Route 66 exhibit at the Albuquerque Museum on July 10th. The next field trip is to the Pueblo Indian Cultural Center on Saturday, August 27, for a docent-led tour of the new permanent exhibit, "We are of This Place: The Pueblo Story."

Plans are being made for an overnight trip September 24-25 for a Chaco outlier and some petroglyph sites in Largo Canyon. This is a rescheduling of a trip rained out last year.

**50th Anniversary Celebration:** Our Society's 50th birthday celebration will be held at the Open Space Visitor Center on October 22. The committee has been working on arrangements but will need additional people to help out the week before the celebration and on the day of the celebration. Anyone wishing to volunteer should contact Carol Chamberland or Lou Schuyler. Field trips to Tijeras Pueblo and Piedras Marcadas will be offered on the 24th.

## SPEAKER:

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Hayward Franklin, who spoke on "Human Effigy Vessels from Chaco Canyon (and Beyond)." His talk was a PowerPoint version of a paper he co-authored with Lori S. Reed and published online in the most recent issue of *Pottery Southwest* as "Human Effigy Vessels from Chaco Culture Outlying Communities."

The following is the summary from the *Pottery Southwest* article, used with Hayward's permission. The entire article may be read at the *Pottery Southwest* website [just Google Pottery Southwest UNM].

*"To recapitulate, this study calls attention to the appearance of human effigies at some of the major outlying communities affiliated with Chaco culture. Although we have not carried out a complete literature search for effigy specimens at other outliers, surely they exist. This subject may be expanded in the future to cover a wider area and larger number of contemporary sites. Several patterns are now evident. First, these figures are not confined to Pueblo Bonito, although the vast majority were seemingly made, used, and deposited there. Nevertheless, they were also transported to some of the major Chaco Canyon settlements, which had been established as "colonies" during the classic florescence of AD 1050-1150. Second, they have been recovered from Chacoan contexts at these outliers, even where later reoccupation of the great houses occurred. Third, some of these appear to have been made by potters in and near Chaco Canyon, based on the constituent materials; they are thus "intrusive" in the outlier contexts. Fourth, whether made by Chaco artisans, or inspired by them in the hinterlands, all seem to have been influenced by*

*the same models or prototypes during this same period of time. Last, their detailed appearance, including depiction of facial features, clothing and ornaments, suggests representation of actual individuals or venerated persons, perhaps those of high status. These may have been fashioned as icons of famous, powerful individuals or of specific deities in the communal pantheon.”*

## **AAS 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OCTOBER 22-23**

Plans are well underway for the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society at the Albuquerque Open Space Visitor Center, 6500 Coors Boulevard, from 1 to 4 pm on October 22. It will feature music by the Milo Jaramillo Trio, refreshments, video screenings, and informative displays about rock art recording, potsherds, “ask an archaeologist,” and the Maxwell Museum archiving project.

AAS members and the public will be able to sign up for field trips on October 23 to Piedras Marcadas and Tijeras Pueblo. The trips will be offered at 10 am and 2 pm with a limit of 20 persons each trip.

## **FIELD TRIP SEPTEMBER 24-25**

An overnight field trip led by Linda Wheelbarger is planned for September 24-25, visiting a Chaco outlier site on the 24th and a tour of the petroglyphs at Largo Canyon on the 25th. A block of reduced-price motel rooms is reserved for the 24th. This is a rescheduling of a trip rained out last year. Members can sign up at the meeting or contact [trips@abqarchaeology.org](mailto:trips@abqarchaeology.org) for more information.

## **BOOK REVIEW**

*Beyond Germs: Native Depopulation in North America*, edited by Catherine M. Cameron, Paul Kelton, and Alan C. Swedlund. Tucson, University of Arizona Press, 2015. 275 pp. 10 chapters, 10 figures, 4 tables. \$60 (cloth). ISBN 978-0-8165-0024-4.

*Reviewed by Evan Kay*

For decades, the popular idea of the declining populations of Native Americans has been one of decimation by European diseases. In 1976, Alfred Crosby defined “virgin soil epidemics,” wherein a population that had had no previous exposure to a disease would be especially susceptible. This concept was used later and given new exposure in popular culture with the publication of books like Jared Diamond’s *Guns, Germs, and Steel* (1996), and *1491*, by Charles Mann (2005). The concept is easy to grasp due to its simplicity: because A, then B. The series of essays gathered together in *Beyond Germs* critiques the idea that disease was the major reason for Native depopulation in the New World by looking at the archaeological evidence. As one might expect, it’s actually more complicated.

The book opens with David Jones updating his previous arguments from 2003. Jones had already refuted much of the “virgin soil” hypothesis, pointing out that relying on that assumption removes all human agency, both on the part of Native Americans and of European colonials. He stipulates that there are two narratives on population decline: biological and social. These two narratives running in parallel may better explain Native population decline throughout North American.

George Milner follows this premise, looking at Native populations in the mid-continent region. Conflict was not unknown before Europeans made contact with the Natives. Moreover, large population assumptions may not be an accurate picture in different regions, and are likely to give an erroneous picture of events.

The Southeastern area is the focus of Clark Spencer Larsen, specifically through the lens of bioarchaeology. Florida has been extensively studied, as the European presence here was well documented. Bones recovered through the La Florida Bioarchaeology project reveal a far more complex story of Native experience and mortality under Spanish colonial rule. A marked difference in nutrition and labor can be seen in the human remains from graves dating before and after European contact. Bioarchaeology is also the subject of Debra L. Martin’s chapter on the American Southwest. Also long colonized by Europeans, the situation in the Southwest is a similar story of changes in activity and nutrition, indicative of new stresses put on Native populations.

Gerardo Gutiérrez examines the cultural destruction of Native identity in Mexico as a result of the Spanish colonial caste system, which categorized people by their parentage and codified the social strata of those with mixed parentage. This classification system of blood percentages took into account Spanish, Native and African heritage, with social ramifications that are still relevant today. From Mexico the book swings up to New England. As the other articles in this book point out, more than just European microbes were introduced to indigenous populations. Native trading traditions and conflicts were affected and altered by contact with colonists.

Expanding out from this specific geographic area, in the next chapter Catherine M. Cameron takes a look at a continent-wide phenomenon, one that is rarely taken into account: indigenous captive-taking. Cameron looks at the various indigenous-on-indigenous practices that occurred throughout North America, their possible effect on pre-contact mortality, and how those traditions were changed and exploited by colonial influence.

From the broad view of conflict taken by Cameron, Paul Kelton narrows the focus again, and looks at the specifics of Cherokee interactions with Europeans during the American Revolution, a period which ultimately led to the removal of whole populations. Swinging farther to the west, Kathleen Hull examines the effects of colonial contact on the isolated populations of California, and how the overall health was affected by the destruction of community.

James Brooks brings it all into a holistic synergy that examines the interactions of these relationships. Pre- and post-colonial intertribal contact, conflict, health, economics, and colonial disruption indicate that the whole story of native population decline is a result of a complex system that goes beyond the simple idea of poor immune response put forth by Mann and Diamond.

*Beyond Germs* is well written, and presents the arguments of its contributors in an easily accessible format. Though the target audience is the anthropological community, a reader without an ethnographic or archaeological background will have no trouble grasping the concepts presented. The picture of Native American population decline is one that can only be fully understood by tying together the complex arrangements of human interaction, cultural practices, and biology. Cultural context is as important as biology, and looking at epidemic episodes outside that context presents a very limited perspective.

## **IN MEMORIAM**

**John D. Schelberg**

May 1, 1945 - September 1, 2016

A native of Los Alamos, New Mexico, John earned a degree in anthropology from the University of New Mexico and later MA and PhD degrees from Northwestern University. He was a member of the Chaco Project, jointly sponsored by the National Park Service and the University of New Mexico in the 1970s. It while working on the project that he met his future wife Nancy Akins and made many lifelong friends. He enjoyed a long career as an archaeologist with the National Park Service and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. John was an inspiration, and a mentor, for many. In 2005, while with the Army Corps, he was given national recognition with the Service to America Career Achievement Medal. He retired in 2011, but his love for archaeology continued. He became a dedicated volunteer for the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Museum of New Mexico's Office of Archaeological Studies. John and Nancy were long-time members of AAS, and while his health permitted, John helped the rock art recording team with recording of archaeological material at the rock art sites.

A brief committal service will be held Tuesday, September 13, 2016, 11:15 a.m., at Santa Fe National Cemetery, and a celebration of his life will follow in the spring. In lieu of flowers, contributions and memorial donations may be made in John's name to the American Cancer Foundation or the Animal Humane Society of New Mexico.

## CALENDAR CHECK

### *Free Lecture*

**“Writing the History of an Ancient Civilization Without Writing: Reading the Inka Khipus as Primary Sources”** by Gary Urton, Dumbarton Oaks Professor of Precolumbian Studies, Harvard University on Thursday, September 29, 7:30 pm in Anthropology 163, UNM campus. XXX JAR (Journal of Anthropological Research Distinguished Lecture.

### *Event*

**Albuquerque Archaeological Society 50th Anniversary Celebration** October 22 at Albuquerque Open Space Visitor Center, 6500 Coors Boulevard NW. Signups for October 23 morning (10 am) or afternoon (2 pm) field trips to Piedras Marcadas or Tijeras Pueblo at AAS September meeting or contact trips@abqarchaeology.org. [More details on Page 7]

### *Conferences*

**Southwest Kiln Conference** September 15-18, Springerville, Arizona Apache County Rodeo Grounds. Visit swkiln.com for more information.

**Mogollon Archaeology Conference** October 6-8 at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Information at unlv.edu/anthro/mogollon/2016.

**Society for Cultural Astronomy in the American Southwest Conference** “Before Borders: Revealing the Greater Southwest’s Ancestral Cultural Landscape” October 25-29 at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center near Cortez, CO. Visit scaas.org for membership and registration information and call for papers for 2016 Conference.

**New Mexico Archaeological Council Fall Conference** 9 am to 4 pm November 12 at Hibben Center Room 106, UNM campus.

**Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting** May 5-7, 2017. Moriarty, NM. Preliminary notice.

### *Tour*

**“Archaeology and World Heritage Tour of Portugal.”** sponsored by the Site Steward Foundation, April 16-April 29, 2017. It will focus on the archaeological, historical, and cultural riches of Portugal. A deposit of \$250 is required by Sept 15, 2016. For details contact Beth Parisi at 505 577-4066 or osito@newmexico.com.

## ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

[www.abqarchaeology.org](http://www.abqarchaeology.org)

[www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc](https://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.

## 2016 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

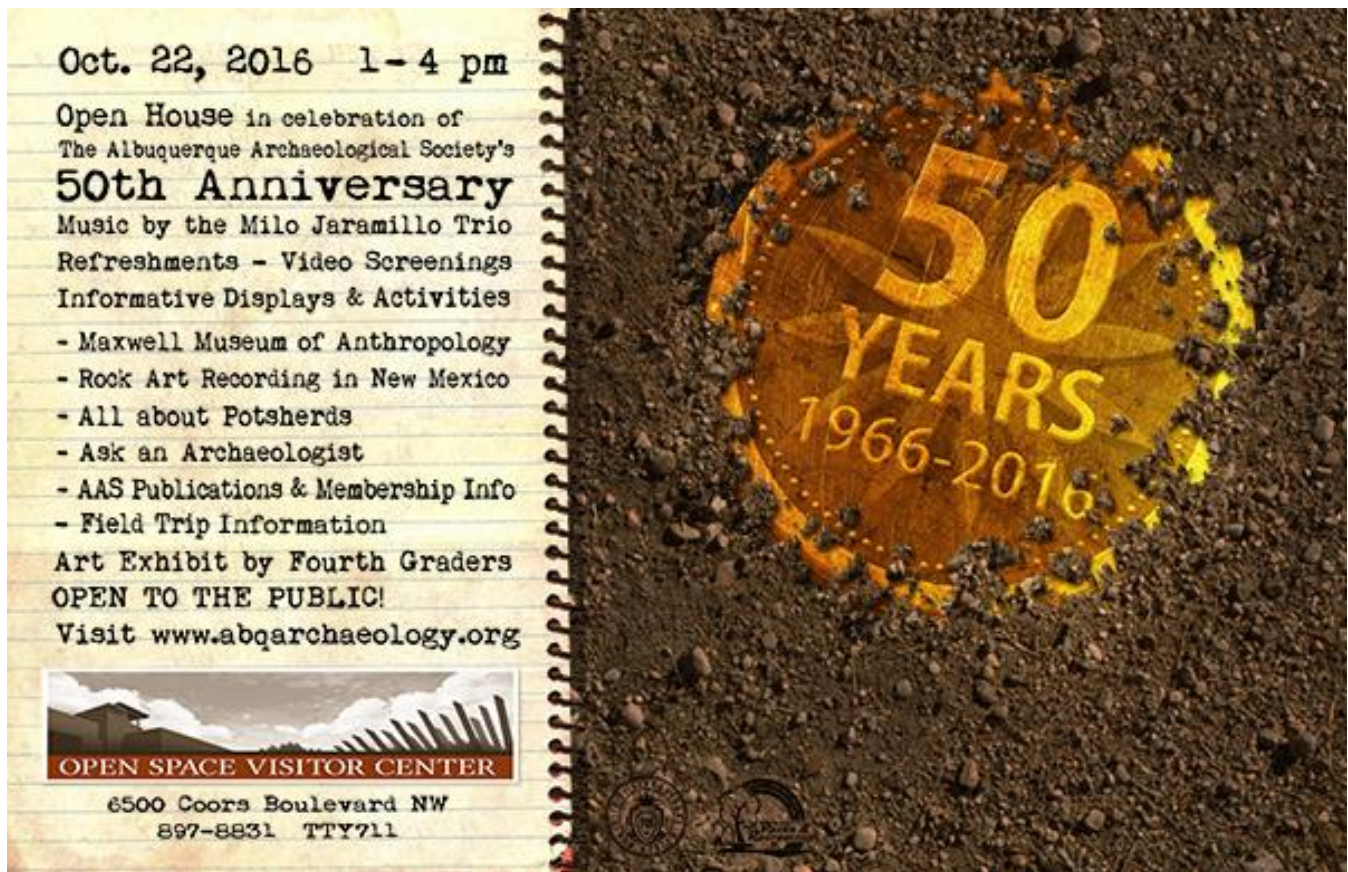
Officers		Standing Committee Chairs		Committee Chairs (continued)
President		Membership:		Field Trips
Carol Chamberland	341-1027	Diane Courney	228-8400	Pat Harris trips@abqarchaeolgy.org
Vice Presidents:		Newsletter:		Steve Rospopo 293-2737
Gretchen Obenauf	821-9412	Helen Crotty	281-2136	Refreshments:
Ethan Ortega	545-9569	Mailer: Lou Schuyler	856-7090	Ann Carson 242-1143
Secretary:		Archiving:		Publicity:
Joanne Magalis	565-8732	Karen Armstrong	294-8218	Evan Kay 249-8412
Treasurer:		Rock Art Recording:		Pottery Southwest
John Guth	821-4704	Dick Harris	822-8571	Editor: M. Patricia Lee
<b>Directors:</b>		Carol Chamberland	341-1027	Contact: Arlette Miller 410-9263
Evan Kay	249-8412	Greeter:		<b>Webmaster</b>
Marc Thompson	508-9847	Sally McLaughlin	898-9083	Evan Kay 249-9847

## ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS TO AAS MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY SINCE JUNE 1, 2016

<b>Alina Cardona</b> 6001 Moon NE, Apt 1822 Albuquerque, NM 87111 505-974-316 alinacardona@gmail.com	<b>Dianne Fierro</b> 5313 Don Mariano Road SW Albuquerque, NM 87105 505-710-5425 diannelwf@comcast.net	<b>Paul Secord</b> 7737 Cedar Canyon Road NE Albuquerque, NM 87122 505-797-0985 psecord@earthlink.net
<b>Joyce Clark</b> 5302 North 24 <sup>th</sup> Place Phoenix, AZ 85016 602-957-0719 joyceclarke@gmail.com	<b>Homer Milford</b> 536 Calle del los Hijos NW Albuquerque, NM 87114 505-890-4247 hemilford@hotmail.com	<b>Linda Shank</b> 5758 Pinon Flats NW Albuquerque, NM 87114 lindamusical9@gmail.com
<b>Jennifer Eggleston</b> P.O. Box 1296 Tijeras, NM 87059 505-281-1726 jenniferde06@hotmail.com	<b>Marvin &amp; Kay Pickett</b> 4612 Almeria Drive NW Albuquerque, NM 87120 505-433-5258 mkpick@sbcglobal.net	<b>Jennifer Starr</b> 424 Amherst Drive SE Albuquerque, NM 87106 505-504-4387 jenstarr@aol.com
<u><b>Corrected email address:</b></u> Lynn Southard 5801 Lowell Street NE, Unit 20D Albuquerque, NM 87111 505-804-5756 lynnsouthard@rocketmail.com	<u><b>Corrected first name:</b></u> Brian & <b>Carolyn</b> Gilmore 2537 Chessman Drive NE Rio Rancho, NM 87124 505-217-9455 bcgilmore74@msn.com	<u><b>New Address:</b></u> Richard Voorhees & Teresa Von Son <b>10 Shadows Drive</b> <b>Los Lunas, NM 87031</b> 651-323-7906 vvoorhees70@gmail.com
<u><b>New Email Address:</b></u> Don Fisher 558 Black Bear Place NE Albuquerque, NM 87122 505-220-8515 donf@swcp.com		



## FLYER FOR AAS 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OCTOBER 22




Oct. 22, 2016 1-4 pm

Open House in celebration of  
The Albuquerque Archaeological Society's  
**50th Anniversary**  
Music by the Milo Jaramillo Trio  
Refreshments - Video Screenings  
Informative Displays & Activities

- Maxwell Museum of Anthropology
- Rock Art Recording in New Mexico
- All about Potsherds
- Ask an Archaeologist
- AAS Publications & Membership Info
- Field Trip Information

Art Exhibit by Fourth Graders  
**OPEN TO THE PUBLIC!**  
Visit [www.abqarchaeology.org](http://www.abqarchaeology.org)



**OPEN SPACE VISITOR CENTER**  
6500 Coors Boulevard NW  
897-8831 TTY711

### FIELD TRIP INFORMATION FOR OCTOBER 23

In conjunction with the Albuquerque Archaeological Society's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration at the Open Space Center on Saturday, 22 October 2016, AAS members and the public are invited to attend tours on Sunday, October 23. There will be 10 am and 2 pm tours at Piedras Marcadas and Tijeras Pueblo. Tours are limited to 20 participants each. Signup sheets will be available at the September meeting or by emailing [trips@abqarchaeology.org](mailto:trips@abqarchaeology.org) with the choice of tour, name, and phone number.

The Piedras Marcadas tour will be led by Dr. Matt Schmader, Superintendent of the Open Space Division, and City Archaeologist. This unexcavated adobe pueblo of about 1,000 rooms located in the Tiguex Province was occupied primarily by Tiwa speakers and was the site of a battle with European forces led by Francisco Coronado in 1541. Recently discovered metal artifacts from the conflict were detected on the surface of this site and have contributed to our understanding of the Coronado expedition.

The Tijeras Pueblo tour of the interpretive trail and museum will be led by Dr. Marc Thompson, the museum's Director. Major excavations at this pueblo were conducted in 1968 by Stuart Peckham, in the 1970s by W. James Judge and the late Linda Cordell of UNM, and by members of AAS in 1986. Based on a large suite of tree-ring dates, the pueblo consisted of two main building phases dated between AD 1313 and 1425. Construction included coursed adobe and masonry rooms, round and rectangular kivas, and was populated by primarily Tiwa-speaking residents before Spanish contact.





THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

# *Newsletter*

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VOLUME 51, NO. 9

US ISSN 0002 4953

October 2016

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## **RICHARD III FOUND? THE FORENSIC CASE**

**Dave Weaver**

**7:30 PM, Tuesday October 18, 2016**

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

Richard III, the last king of England killed in battle, died in 1485. His burial place in Leicester remained unknown for centuries. In late 2012 scientists announced that his remains had been identified. First we will take a look at a suite of forensic anthropology techniques and some of their strengths and limits. Then, using the remains and study findings, we will examine the case for the remains being those of Richard III.

Dave Weaver received his doctorate in Physical Anthropology from the University of New Mexico in 1977. After teaching at Wake Forest University for 25 years he returned to New Mexico. He has done field and lab work in North and Central America, Europe, and Africa on human skeletal analysis, forensic anthropology, bone microstructure, human evolution, and osteoporosis as well as collaborative work with many other specialists. In retirement he volunteers for the US Forest Service, the Sandia Mountain Natural History Center, and Animal Humane New Mexico and still travels as much as his schedule will allow.

# MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

September 20, 2016

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 pm by President Carol Chamberland. Visitors and two new members were welcomed. Everyone was invited for refreshments after the meeting. Refreshments were provided by Diane Courney and Ann and Cindy Carson.

The minutes of the July meeting were approved as published in the newsletter. It was announced that the Secretary wishes to retire from her role.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

In the absence of John Guth, Carol Chamberland reported that all bills have been paid and we are in good financial shape. Gretchen Obenauf volunteered to collect any membership dues, and she announced that student memberships are free.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

**Newsletter:** Helen Crotty reported receiving a review copy of *Discovering Paquime* that is available for anyone who wants to review it. The reviewer gets to keep the book, and the review is published in the Newsletter. Helen also reported that Ethan Ortega won one of the top three prizes in the Cordell/Powers Prize competition at the Pecos Conference.

**Archiving:** Karen Armstrong reported that Phyllis Davis is not well and has moved into assisted living at La Vida Llena. The archiving crew has begun to work on some 300 boxes of Matt Schmader's West Mesa material. Volunteers are welcome; contact Karen. She and Hayward Franklin are working together to discover the significance of some very peculiar sherds that were discovered during the crew's archiving of material from Our Lady of Sorrows Church in Bernalillo. Similar sherds have been found at a few other sites in this area. They would welcome input from others who have found such sherds.

**Membership:** Carol Chamberland noted that with the resignation of Diane Courney we are in need of a new membership chairperson as well as a new Secretary. She asked that anyone interested in filling one of these roles see her or Gretchen Obenauf.

**Rock Art:** Dick Harris reported that the group was able to go out on three of the scheduled four days last month. The fourth was called off due to weather.

**Field Trips:** Pat Harris reported that 21 people visited the new permanent exhibit at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center in the August field trip. The September 24-25 overnight field trip to a Chaco Outlier and Largo Canyon is full. On October 23, field trips open to the public will be held as part of our 50th anniversary celebration. Matt Schmader will lead two field trips to Piedras Marcadas and Marc Thompson will lead two trips to Tijeras Pueblo. Finally, Carol Chamberland will try for the fourth time to lead a field trip to see the rock art of Cerro Tomé November 6, (if it doesn't rain again).

**Webmaster:** Evan Kay reported that he and Ethan Ortega had updated the AAS website.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Carol Chamberland reported that our 50th Anniversary Celebration is scheduled October 22 from 1 to 4 pm at the Open Space Visitor Center. There will be live music, a children's archaeology-themed art show, information tables and food. The celebration is free and open to the public.

Gretchen Obenauf called attention to Gary Urton's lecture on Inka Khipus at 7:30 on September 29 in Anthropology 163 on the UNM campus. Fliers were available in the lobby.

Gretchen also reported that John Schelberg, AAS member and her friend of 40 years, died September 1. After he retired, he volunteered for the BLM and helped Carol Chamberland by recording archaeological sites that were associated with rock art sites.

Carol Chamberland also announced that Michael Bletzer was looking for volunteers this coming weekend to help with wall tracing at a site near Socorro. There will also be an opportunity to participate in excavations October 15–23. Those interested can contact him at michael.bletzer@gmail.com or via the Facebook page, “La provincia de los Piro.”

Carol Condie brought copies of *American Archaeology*, the magazine of The Archaeological Conservancy for distribution. She and Gretchen Obenauf talked about the work of the Conservancy and urged people to join and contribute. They also commented on the excellent Conservancy tours.

## **SPEAKERS**

Gretchen Obenauf then introduced Robin Cordero and Christian Solfisburg of University of New Mexico Office of Contract Archaeology, who provided the following synopsis of their talk.

Respectfully submitted,

----Joanne Magalis, Secretary

### **THE HILLTOP BISON SITE (LA 172328): A MIDDLE ARCHAIC BISON PROCESSING SITE IN THE SAN JUAN BASIN**

By Christian Solfisburg and Robin Cordero

LA 172328, the Hilltop Bison Site, is a multicomponent Middle to Late Archaic period site located roughly 12 miles south of Bloomfield, New Mexico. The site was recorded as a new discovery in October 2011 by archaeologists from the University of New Mexico Office of Contract Archaeology (OCA) during the MAPL WEP III pipeline project, and subsequently excavated in August–September 2013. Funding was provided by Enterprise Products, LLC, in order to mitigate any damage to the site in advance of pipeline construction.

The area is a high point topographically, with 360-degree views for miles. The site is situated on a rounded ridge that extends southwest to northeast as a linear formation. The landform is located in the northeast periphery of the Chaco dune field that has developed from three episodes of depositional activity over the past 20,000 years.

At the site, the interface between the overlying aeolian deposits of the Chaco dune field and the decomposed bedrock was roughly one meter below the existing ground surface. The cultural deposit is located at 35–55 cm below ground surface and contained nearly 90% of recovered cultural materials. A slight reddish oxidization of the sediment is noticeable in this deposit across the site, specifically in areas with less charcoal content, and is considered the likely indicator for a previous stabilized surface with weak soil development.

The excavations within the 55-foot corridor through the site uncovered two Late Archaic pit structures, and a transitional Middle to Late Archaic extramural area with a cluster of 15 hearths and an associated animal processing activity area. The extramural area also contained a large quantity of fire-cracked rock located throughout the area. The hearths consisted of basin types, at times overlapping, covering an area measuring roughly 4.5 m in diameter. Radiocarbon dating of macro-botanical remains from the hearths returned a date range of 4150–3980 BP suggesting a Middle Archaic period occupation. Artifacts found in direct association with the hearths consisted of San Rafael and Sudden Side Notch type projectile points.

The faunal processing activity area was located south of the activity area. The area measured roughly 3 x 3 m and a single hearth was the central component. Tools associated with the faunal processing area consisted large tools for bashing and cracking open the bison arm and leg bones for marrow. A date from the hearth was contaminated, so instead we submitted the bison bone and it returned a date of 4145–3930 BP, overlapping with the dates from the activity area. The remains of at least two bison were identified in the assemblage. Based on their size and dimensions, these two bison likely were female and were small relative to contemporaneous bison populations.

The Late Archaic component included two pit structures. The first pit structure was almost circular in shape and measured 3.5 x 4 m, and contained a total of 20 interior pits. Artifacts located inside the structure included a basin metate with a one-hand mano set in the basin and numerous expedient flake tools. Dates from multiple features suggest the structure was occupied sometime between 3600 and 3385 BP.

The second pit structure, located 12 meters north of Pit Structure 1, was poorly defined, measured 4 x 3.6 m, and contained two sub-floor hearth features. One of these yielded a date of 3165–2965 BP.

Ultimately, an assemblage of 21 projectile points and point fragments, 7,532 pieces of debitage, 45 bifaces, 14 unifaces, 66 flake tools, 130 groundstone artifacts and fragments, 8 manuports, 10 core tools and 35 cores were recovered. Two of the projectile points were diagnostic to Late Archaic types and were recovered from the upper elevations of the cultural deposit, while two Sudden Side Notch types and two San Rafael types were recovered at the lower depth of the cultural deposit in association with the Middle Archaic occupation.

Past zooarchaeological analyses in the San Juan Basin have only noted trace amounts of bison in the archaeological record. The identification of bison remains at this site indicates that bison were likely more abundant during this time period in the San Juan Basin than previously thought, and the presence of multiple individuals at this site implies these were not isolated bison, but more likely larger herds where more than one individual could be procured. Furthermore, this site raises the question of the association of the large side-notched San Rafael and Sudden Side Notch points with the presence of bison in the San Juan Basin.

### **AAS 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OCTOBER 22-23**

A celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society will be held at the Albuquerque Open Space Visitor Center, 6500 Coors Boulevard, from 1 to 4 pm on October 22. It will feature music by the Milo Jaramillo Trio, refreshments, video screenings, and informative displays about rock art recording, potsherds, “ask an archaeologist,” and the Maxwell Museum archiving project.

AAS members and the public will be able to sign up at the Celebration for field trips on October 23 to Piedras Marcadas and Tijeras Pueblo. The trips will be offered at 10 am and 2 pm with a limit of 20 persons each trip. [More details on page 9.]

### **FIELD TRIPS OCTOBER 23 AND NOVEMBER 6**

Besides the October 23 field trips offered in conjunction with the 50th Anniversary Celebration (see above), a field trip led by Carol Chamberland to see the petroglyphs at Cerro Tomé is scheduled for Sunday, November 6. This is the fourth time that Carol has scheduled the trip the three previous trips having been canceled due to inclement weather. Will the fourth time be the charm? Signups will be available at the October meeting, or members may sign up at [trips@abqarchaeology.org](mailto:trips@abqarchaeology.org).

### **FIELDWORK OPPORTUNITIES**

Chances for avocationalists to participate in archaeological excavations are rare these days in most parts of New Mexico. There are, however, two fieldwork opportunities in October: one near Tularosa on the weekend of October 15/16 and the other near Socorro October 15–23. Volunteers can sign up for one or more days.

The Tularosa dig is at Creekside Village, which is located in Jornada Mogollon country on the Rio Tularosa, where David H. Greenwald, President of the Jornada Research Institute (JRI), has identified the presence of a large circular pit structure with attributes that compare with great kivas or community structures found elsewhere in the Southwest. The great kiva and other community features (65+ pit houses, a reservoir and irrigation system) reflect a highly structured social order tied to subsistence needs. Initial paleobotanical studies suggest heavy dependence on agriculture, with a focus on corn/maize. Membership (reasonably priced) in JRI is required, as is a waiver. For more details, and membership application visit [jornadaresearchinstitute.com](http://jornadaresearchinstitute.com).

The Socorro fieldwork is under the direction of Michael Bletzer, who has been working on Piro and Spanish historic sites in the area for several years. The present work is at the pueblo of Tzelaqui/Sevilleta, which has an interesting history, to say the least. In Michael’s words, it was “established probably in the 1300s, camped in by Juan de Oñate in 1598, destroyed and resettled under Spanish supervision as the mission pueblo of Sevilleta in 1627/28, attacked by Apaches, sold by one governor, “repossessed” by another, abandoned in 1680 but at least partly resettled until late

1681 and final destruction at the orders of Governor Antonio de Otermín. These are just a few of the ‘highlights’ in the history of the pueblo. And the archaeology has already produced even more, well, confusion: a mission that is really a pueblo room block, a corral that may be a chapel, a pueblo room block that may well be the real mission convento, etc., etc.” The objective of the work is to excavate several stratigraphic tests in the Spanish compound at the northwest edge of the pueblo. This compound may (or may not) be the seventeenth century visita mission of San Luis Obispo. For more information or to sign up, contact Dr. Bletzer at michael.bletzer@gmail.com or via the Facebook page “La provincia de los Piro.”

## BOOK REVIEW

Thomas E. Sheridan, *Empire of Sand: The Seri Indians and the Struggle for Spanish Sonora, 1645–1803*. Tucson, University of Arizona Press, 2016. 493 pp. First paperback edition, \$ 49.95. Original hardcover edition 1999. ISBN 978-0-8165-3289-6.

*Reviewed by Michael Bletzer*

The Comcáac or Seri Indians of central coastal Sonora occupy a special place in the contemporary ethnic landscape of northwestern Mexico as one of the very few recognizable descendant groups of mixed terrestrial and aquatic hunter-gatherers to survive (albeit in much-reduced numbers and territorial extent) into modern times. Today’s Seris live mainly in small fishing villages opposite Isla Tiburón (“Shark Island”) from El Desemboque in the north to Bahía de Kino in the south. Isla Tiburón is ancestral Seri territory, which at the time of Spanish contact was occupied by one of five or six Seri bands that the Spaniards came to call “Tiburones”. Richard Felger and Mary Beck Moser in a classic monograph entitled *People of the Desert and Sea: Ethnobotany of the Seri Indians* (University of Arizona Press, Tucson, 1985) offer some fascinating insights in the aquatic adaptation of the Tiburón Seris and their close relationship to the leatherback sea turtle, which figures prominently in creation stories and has recently become subject of Seri conservation efforts. But in their current state as a coherent tribal entity the Seris are far removed from their ancestors in the 1600s. Thomas E. Sheridan’s documentary history *Empire of Sand: The Seri Indians and the Struggle for Spanish Sonora, 1645-1803* focuses on the Seri-Spanish encounter from 1645 to 1803 and paints a lively if depressing picture of that encounter from the first sustained Seri-Spanish contacts to the waning years of Spanish colonial rule in Sonora.

In this paperback edition of documents first published in hardcover in 1999, Sheridan presents a series of primary Spanish documents (in Spanish transcription and English translation) arranged chronologically in five chapters. Chapter I includes four documents (three by missionaries, one by a military man) that span the period 1645 to 1700 and deal primarily with Spanish attempts to congregate and missionize the widely dispersed Seri bands. Chapter II comprises two document bundles (one administrative relating to a Seri attack on a Spanish ranch, the other revealing the opinions of Spanish military and religious [i.e. mainly Jesuit] personnel on how to deal with the Seris that highlight the beginnings of increasingly intense violence between Seris and Spaniards in the years between 1725 and 1740. Chapter III has five documents and document bundles (from military and religious sources) that deal with the plans (dating from 1748 to 1750) for the first large-scale Spanish attack on Isla Tiburón and the intention to deport all juvenile and adult Seris to islands in the Caribbean (!) and to distribute all younger Seri children among Spanish settlers on the “Apache frontier” in the hopes of raising those children as fighters against the Apaches. Chapter IV offers two long documents (one by an anonymous religious author and one by an anonymous military or civil official) from the period 1751-1771 that illustrate a seemingly endless cycle of raids, counter-raids, and the largest Spanish military operation ever launched in Sonora during the colonial period (involving more than 1,100 troops over a span of three years). The final chapter (V) covers the years 1772 to 1803. The five documents and document bundles in this chapter reveal the futility of Spanish missionary and military efforts in subduing and “civilizing” the Seris completely, but also the disastrous effects that decades of warfare had on the various Seri bands. During this period a kind of status quo seems to have emerged. The Seris were no longer able to mount large-scale raids and resistance to Spanish threats. For their part, the Spaniards were willing to live with minor raiding while focusing on more urgent threats, such as Apache and Comanche incursions into the Interior Provinces of New Spain. This uneasy status quo more or less lasted to the end of Spanish colonial rule.

*Empire of Sand* makes accessible even to a non-Spanish-reading audience a series of essential primary records on the colonial history of an oft-overlooked ethnic group and region of the Greater Southwest. Readers should remember,

though, that the sources only represent Spanish perspectives on events for which little to no other information exists. The presentation of “facts” thus remains decidedly one-sided. This obviously takes nothing away from the volume as such. Indeed, for readers versed in Spanish the inclusion of the transcribed original texts brings Spanish attitudes towards the Seris even closer. Sheridan also supplies summary introductions that set the context for each chapter and document. Perhaps the only quibble is that Sheridan’s introductory chapter ahead of the document chapters basically ends with the years covered by the last documents in the volume. This is to be expected, of course, but it would still be nice to have a brief summary of the Seris’ subsequent struggle for survival under Mexican rule—all the more so since Edward Spicer in his seminal overview *Cycles of Conquest* (Tucson, University of Arizona Press, 1962) notes that “[t]he Mexican government for over a hundred years conceived no different plan for “civilizing” the Seris than that which the Spaniards had attempted.”

## **MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING (CONDENSED)**

September 6, 2016

President Carol Chamberland convened the meeting about 6 pm at Los Griegos Center, 1231 Candelaria NW. Present were Gretchen Obenauf, Ethan Ortega, Joanne Magalis, John Guth, Evan Kay, and Marc Thompson. Also present were committee chairs Dick Harris (Rock Art), Pat Harris (Field Trips) and Newsletter Editor Helen Crotty.

**Vice Presidents’ Report:** Gretchen Obenauf noted that they have speakers scheduled for the remaining months of 2016.

**Treasurer’s Report-**John Guth announced that we have \$3926 in our checking account and \$13,000 invested in CDs. Current obligations include \$1318 for our 50th anniversary celebration. By November, we will have about \$2200 in our checking account, which is about the minimum balance we should try to maintain. Our total assets have declined during 2015 and 2016 because of planned donations to various programs.

A proposed budget for 2017 was discussed. Proposed contributions for 2017 include \$1000 to the Archaeological Conservancy to help purchase the Chaco Outlier Holmes site near Farmington and \$500 for Laurie Webster’s Cedar Mesa Perishables Project. The \$1200 for the AAS 50th Anniversary Volume Publication, originally included, may not be required before 2018. John Guth moved to approve the proposed budget, Marc Thompson seconded, and the motion passed unanimously. The board also agreed unanimously that the family membership should remain at \$25.

**Secretary’s Report** Joanne Magalis stated that she would try to have the minutes of this meeting ready for inclusion in the October Newsletter. She also suggested that the minutes of the Board meetings be put on a flash drive as a permanent archival record.

**Membership:** In the absence of Diane Courney, Carol reported that Diane wishes to resign as membership chairperson. She has provided a description of exactly what she has been doing as chair and is willing to help the new person learn the role. The person who takes on this role must be computer literate.

**Archiving:** John Guth reported that Karen Armstrong had stated that the crew does not need any more supplies at this time. Joanne Magalis, speaking as a member of the crew, reported that they had completed work on the materials from Our Lady of Sorrows in Bernalillo. They are now beginning work on Matt Schmader’s material from West Mesa.

**Rock Art:** Dick Harris discussed the need for a summary of the year’s rock art activities, including places scouted and sites reported. He has already done a summary table for the ASNM Rock Art Council, so he suggested that we just include that summary in the minutes with an update for the last couple of months.

**Newsletter:** Helen Crotty noted that the Newsletter masthead looks outdated. It was suggested that the logo being used for the 50th year anniversary celebration could be adapted for the Newsletter. Adding pictures was also discussed, as well as the issue of finding assistants and successors for the newsletter editor. Helen will be setting up a drop box with Newsletter information and material so a substitute could take over on short notice.

**Website:** Evan Kay reported that contact information and field trip contact information have been added to the home page. Ethan mentioned that other specialized contact addresses could be added.

Carol suggested that information about a regular members meeting should be archived as soon as it is over and notice about the date of the next meeting and the speaker, if known, be put up immediately.

**Field Trips:** Pat Harris reported that the Chaco-Largo Canyon field trip is scheduled for September, the 50th anniversary field trips for October, and the Tomé Hill field trip for November. Plans for next year are being made. One of our field trips this year was co-sponsored by the Torrance County Archaeological Society, and we are planning to reciprocate.

Steve Patchett is now helping by making initial contacts for field trips. Steve Rospopo is acting as a resource person suggesting names and places, and Pat does the rest of the organizing. Pat will ask one of the participants to do the paperwork, get signatures, etc., if she is unable to go on a trip herself.

The October 23rd field trips in association with the 50th anniversary celebration were also discussed. Pat Harris will be present at the celebration on the 22nd to sign up people for the field trips. Ethan Ortega moved that the field trips be open to the public and the motion passed unanimously.

**Election of Board Members for 2017:** According to our Bylaws, a slate of candidates for election to the Board is to be presented at the October meeting. Two or more voting members must be appointed to serve as the nominating committee. Current board members may run again, but only the Treasurer and Secretary may hold an office for more than four consecutive years. The term limits in the Bylaws that were adopted in 2015, however, do not apply to the persons holding office at the time of adoption. All but the Secretary are willing to serve again. Since the only Board position that must be filled is Secretary, it was suggested that the Nominating Committee also search for a Membership Chair.

**Archival Storage of Archaeological Society Records:** John Guth discussed the need to archive our financial records. We should permanently retain our original Articles of Incorporation, our 501 (c) (3) designation from the IRS, Bylaws, Newsletters, Membership Directories, financial statements, and tax forms. All of this would amount to about 1 inch of material per year. Other material, such as completed membership forms, bank statements, check registers, bank deposit receipts, certificates of deposit, invoices, bills and *Pottery Southwest* order forms might be kept for three years. Much of this information can be found in other sources or in bank records. Helen and John will check on what material may currently be archived at the Hibben Center. The Maxwell Museum Archivist has already agreed to store our financial records as well as the file of Newsletters and Membership Directories.

**Hosting of the ASNM Annual Meeting.** The Society for American Archaeology annual meeting will be held in Albuquerque in April of 2019. AAS members may want to volunteer at these meetings, but it would be our turn to host the ASNM meeting in 2019. Helen volunteered to look into trading the 2019 date with another ASNM affiliate society for either 2018 or 2020.

The meeting adjourned at around 7:45 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

----Joanne Magalis, Secretary

## **NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE**

**Ethan Ortega a Prizewinner at the Pecos Conference.** AAS Vice President Ethan Ortega took third prize in the Cordell/Powers Prize Competition at the Pecos Conference held in Alpine, Arizona in August with his paper "Could Hewett Have Been Wrong? New Interpretations of Kuaua Pueblo," a 10-minute (required time limit) adaptation of the program he gave for AAS in June. He also drew admiring visitors with his high tech interactive poster "Kuaua Pueblo: Site Layout and Artifacts of Note."

**Research Finds Salt Infiltration Was Not a Problem at Chaco Canyon.** Various salt compounds found deep in the soil of New Mexico's desert may be the key to understanding how crops were cultivated in ancient Chaco Canyon—despite the backdrop of what seems an otherwise arid and desolate landscape, according to a University of

Cincinnati professor. Prior studies on the canyon's environment suggest that water management techniques used by the Ancestral Puebloans during periods of drought eventually resulted in toxic levels of salinity (salt) in the water. This left scientists doubting any viability of the soil for growing corn, which they believe eventually led to the abandonment of the Chaco culture. But recent research at the University of Cincinnati finds the contrary is true. In fact, he found that together with volcanic minerals already indigenous to the area, the calcium sulfate mixture actually increased the soil's fertility for cultivating maize. This find, he says, reveals further evidence for the development and maintenance of a thriving agricultural urban center. "One thing we can say with a great degree of certainty: the Ancestral Puebloans did not abandon Chaco Canyon because of salt pollution," says Kenneth Barnett Tankersley, UC associate professor of anthropology and geology. "Previous investigations of this area only looked at surface soil samples and found what they thought were toxic levels of salt, but the studies lacked an in-depth chemical analysis of the type of salt found in the water and soil and an anthropological look at how the culture lived." <http://bit.ly/2cKvWmT> — ScienceBlog [Via *Southwest Archaeology Today*, a service of Archaeology Southwest.]

## CALENDAR CHECK

### Conferences

**Mogollon Archaeology Conference** October 6-8 at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Information at [unlv.edu/anthro/mogollon/2016](http://unlv.edu/anthro/mogollon/2016).

**Society for Cultural Astronomy in the American Southwest Conference** "Before Borders: Revealing the Greater Southwest's Ancestral Cultural Landscape" October 25-29 at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center near Cortez, CO. Visit [scaas.org](http://scaas.org) for membership and registration information and call for papers for 2016 Conference.

**New Mexico Archaeological Council Fall Conference** 9 am to 4 pm November 12 at Hibben Center Room 106, UNM campus.

**Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting** May 5-7, 2017, Moriarty Civic Center. Preliminary notice.

## ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

[www.abqarchaeology.org](http://www.abqarchaeology.org)

[www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc](https://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.

## 2016 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Officers		Standing Committee Chairs		Committee Chairs (continued)
President		Membership:		Field Trips
Carol Chamberland	341-1027	vacant		Pat Harris <a href="mailto:trips@abqarchaeology.org">trips@abqarchaeology.org</a>
Vice Presidents:		Newsletter:		Steve Rospopo 293-2737
Gretchen Obenauf	821-9412	Helen Crotty	281-2136	Refreshments:
Ethan Ortega	545-9569	Mailer: Lou Schuyler	856-7090	Ann Carson 242-1143
Secretary:		Archiving:		Publicity:
Joanne Magalis	565-8732	Karen Armstrong	294-8218	Evan Kay 249-8412
Treasurer:		Rock Art Recording:		<i>Pottery Southwest</i>
John Guth	821-4704	Dick Harris	822-8571	Editor: M. Patricia Lee
<b>Directors:</b>		Carol Chamberland	341-1027	Contact: Arlette Miller 410-9263
Evan Kay	249-8412	Greeter:		<b>Webmaster</b>
Marc Thompson	508-9847	Sally McLaughlin	898-9083	Evan Kay 249-9847



## FLYER FOR AAS 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OCTOBER 22

Oct. 22, 2016 1-4 pm

Open House in celebration of  
The Albuquerque Archaeological Society's  
**50th Anniversary**  
Music by the Milo Jaramillo Trio  
Refreshments - Video Screenings  
Informative Displays & Activities

- Maxwell Museum of Anthropology
- Rock Art Recording in New Mexico
- All about Potsherds
- Ask an Archaeologist
- AAS Publications & Membership Info
- Field Trip Information

Art Exhibit by Fourth Graders  
**OPEN TO THE PUBLIC!**  
Visit [www.abqarchaeology.org](http://www.abqarchaeology.org)

**OPEN SPACE VISITOR CENTER**  
6500 Coors Boulevard NW  
897-8831 TTY711

**50 YEARS 1966-2016**

### FIELD TRIP INFORMATION FOR OCTOBER 23

In conjunction with the Albuquerque Archaeological Society's 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary celebration at the Open Space Center on Saturday, 22 October 2016, AAS members and the public are invited to attend tours on Sunday, October 23. There will be 10 am and 2 pm tours at Piedras Marcadas and Tijeras Pueblo. Tours are limited to 20 participants each. Signup sheets will be available at the September meeting or by emailing [trips@abqarchaeology.org](mailto:trips@abqarchaeology.org) with the choice of tour, name, and phone number.

The Piedras Marcadas tour will be led by Dr. Matt Schmader, Superintendent of the Open Space Division, and City Archaeologist. This unexcavated adobe pueblo of about 1,000 rooms located in the Tiguex Province was occupied primarily by Tiwa speakers and was the site of a battle with European forces led by Francisco Coronado in 1541. Recently discovered metal artifacts from the conflict were detected on the surface of this site and have contributed to our understanding of the Coronado expedition.

The Tijeras Pueblo tour of the interpretive trail and museum will be led by Dr. Marc Thompson, the museum's Director. Major excavations at this pueblo were conducted in 1968 by Stuart Peckham, in the 1970s by W. James Judge and the late Linda Cordell of UNM, and by members of AAS in 1986. Based on a large suite of tree-ring dates, the pueblo consisted of two main building phases dated between AD 1313 and 1425. Construction included coursed adobe and masonry rooms, round and rectangular kivas, and was populated by primarily Tiwa-speaking residents before Spanish contact.



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

# *Newsletter*

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VOLUME 51, NO. 10

US ISSN 0002 4953

November 2016

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## **SPACEPORT AMERICA, CULTURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION AND MITIGATION, AND THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE OF THE JORNADA DEL MUERTO**

**Elizabeth A. Oster**

**7:30 PM, Tuesday November 15, 2016  
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History  
2000 Mountain Road NW**

Since the 1990s, the State of New Mexico has contemplated establishment of a commercial spaceport on the Jornada del Muerto. Beginning in 2007 when the effort to construct the Spaceport America began in earnest, the archaeology and history of the cultural landscape surrounding the Spaceport campus has been intensively studied, in compliance with state and federal laws that require consideration of the effects of development on cultural (and natural) resources on public lands. In addition to archaeological investigations and historical studies, intensive examinations of central Jornada hydrogeology and geomorphology have been conducted, greatly expanding our knowledge of the landscape and our understanding of how prehistoric and historic travelers used it.

The archaeology conducted on behalf of the Spaceport undertaking documents human use of the Jornada del Muerto for a remarkably long time, from the First Americans—Paleoindians at 9,500 BC— through Spanish colonization to Territorial times and the coming of historic ranching and the railroad. The kinds of sites present are very diverse: they include Paleoindian campsites, traces of El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro, protohistoric Apache ring middens (cooking/heating features), and CCC and railroad section gang camps. Cultural resources on the Jornada are very well-preserved, partly due to the dry desert environment and partly due to the relatively low numbers of people that have used the landscape in historic/contemporary times. The presentation will describe some of the highlights of what has been a remarkable opportunity to explore and document the archaeology and history of one of the richest—and least-comprehensively studied—cultural landscapes in the American Southwest.

Elizabeth Oster has worked for more than 28 years in archaeology, historic preservation and cultural resources management, including 13 years with the National Park Service, almost 7 years with New Mexico's Historic Preservation Division, and several years of work as a cultural resources consultant. Oster has conducted archaeological fieldwork in New Mexico, Arizona, Louisiana, and Mexico (including projects in Northern and Central Mexico, and Yucatán), and was graduated from Tulane University in New Orleans with M.A. and Ph.D. degrees in Anthropology. She also holds a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of Oregon, and completed two semesters of coursework at the University of Guadalajara, Mexico. She has written numerous technical reports and professional publications, and has presented professional papers in English and Spanish in the U.S., Mexico, and Spain. Currently, she assists communities, agencies, and non-profit organizations with cultural resources management planning and fieldwork in her role as Principal Investigator for Jemez Mountains Research Center. Since 2008, she has served as the cultural resources specialist for the New Mexico Spaceport Authority.

# MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

October 18, 2016

The meeting was called to order at 7:30 pm by President Carol Chamberland. Visitors and new members were welcomed and invited to join us for refreshments after the meeting. Refreshments were provided by Ann Carson and Nancy Woodworth. One new member and several visitors were present.

Minutes of the last meeting were approved as published in the Newsletter.

## TREASURER'S REPORT

John Guth reported that we have \$3250 in our checking account. All bills have been paid except for the cake and the band for the 50th anniversary party. We are beginning our 2017 membership year. Anyone who joins or renews now will be a 2017 member. Membership forms are available in the lobby and will be accessible on the website for all of us to renew our memberships. We had 186 members in 2016; that is 20 more than in 2015.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

**Newsletter:** Helen Crotty expressed thanks to Lou Schuyler for printing and mailing the newsletter and to Evan Kay, our webmaster, who sends the Newsletter by email. Carol Chamberland thanked Helen for putting the newsletter together. The membership expressed their thanks with a round of applause.

**Archiving:** Karen Armstrong announced that the crew will continue to work on Matt Schmader's West Mesa material after a week off. They may also have another project and may alternate between the two projects. Karen remarked that as it might take seven years just to do the West Mesa material, and the crew is not likely to run out of work any time soon.

**Rock Art:** Dick Harris reported that the crew was able to go out all four weeks since the last meeting. They worked on several sites.

**Field Trips:** Pat Harris reported that 20 people went on the overnight field trip to the Chaco outlier and Largo Canyon on September 24-25th. On October 23rd, we will have field trips to Piedras Marcadas, led by Matt Schmader and to Tijeras Pueblo, led by Marc Thompson in conjunction with the anniversary celebration. The trips will be open to members of the public who sign up on October 22. On November 6, Carol Chamberland will lead a field trip to Tomé Hill. This will conclude the field trips for 2016. Our next field trip season will begin in January.

**Nominating Committee:** Arlette Miller presented the slate of officers to be voted at the December meeting. President Carol Chamberland, Vice Presidents Gretchen Obenauf and Ethan Ortega, Treasurer John Guth, and Directors at Large Marc Thompson and Evan Kay are all nominated for reelection, and Ginger Foerster is nominated for the office of Secretary vacated by retiring Secretary Joanne Magalis.

Carol Chamberland discussed the need for a new Membership chairperson to replace Diane Courney, who has resigned. Basic computer skills are needed. Carol urged members who have enjoyed the society and its activities to volunteer for this role. Anyone interested should see Carol or Arlette.

**Anniversary Party:** Carol Chamberland reported that our 50th Anniversary party will occur on October 22 between 1 and 4 pm at the Open Space Visitor Center. There will be a band, a children's archaeological-themed art show, a birthday cake and other food and various information tables for members and the public.

## ANNOUNCEMENT

Karen Armstrong reported that Phyllis Davis has moved into assisted living and will probably will no longer be able to come to meetings.

## SPEAKER

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Dave Weaver, who spoke about the forensic evidence for the identification of the remains believed to be those of Richard III. Dr. Weaver provided the following synopsis of his presentation.

Respectfully submitted by Joanne Magalis, Secretary

## RICHARD III FOUND? THE FORENSIC CASE

By David S. Weaver, PhD

In 1485, in an event that effectively ended the Wars of the Roses, Richard III was killed in the battle at Bosworth Field. He was the last King of England to be killed in battle. His death set the stage for Henry VII, the first of the Tudor line. Richard was buried in an unmarked grave, long presumed to be somewhere on the grounds of Leicester Cathedral. In 2012, during work in a parking lot next to the modern cathedral, avocational archaeologists identified a grave that they suspected contained Richard III's skeleton. In late 2012 specialists announced that their analyses had confirmed the remains were those of Richard.

My presentation began with an introduction to common forensic anthropology techniques and methods and continued through the application of some of those techniques and methods to examine the likelihood that the skeletal remains really are those of Richard III. I showed a sample of the techniques used to infer skeletal age, sex, biological affinity ("race"), life history, physical identifying characteristics, and pre-mortem, peri-mortem, and post-mortem events that can be shown in the skeleton.

I then applied some of the techniques to the problem of the identity of the skeletal remains found at Leicester Cathedral. The remains are those of a male of European ancestry in his late 20s to late 30s. He was about 5 feet, 8 inches tall and of slender build. His skeleton was normal except for a pronounced scoliosis, a spinal curvature that left his right shoulder higher than his left, but that would have shown no 'hunchback'. The scoliosis probably was developmental (usually occurring during adolescence) rather than inherited, and might have been the result of intense physical training or other demands as his skeleton was maturing. His dental and skeletal health were typical for the times in which he lived. He had lost several teeth to dental or periodontal disease but no life-threatening dental or oral conditions existed. Careful excavation revealed that his abdominal area had a much higher concentration of roundworm (*Ascaris lumbricoides*) eggs than the surrounding soil, strongly suggesting the he had carried a heavy roundworm infestation, as would have been typical for many people at the time. He would have had chronic indigestion, abdominal pain, or other symptoms and those conditions might have been treated in the usual ways for the times, which would have included bleeding, dietary therapies, and various medicinal compounds.

At Bosworth Field, Richard III reportedly was surrounded by troops, unhorsed, and struck by several weapons. A halberd cleaved the base of his skull and he was stabbed several times. His body was slung over a horse and he was carried into Leicester, where the body hung on display for a time. It is reported that his head struck a bridge along the way and that people did abuse the body as it hung on display. After a time the body was taken down and buried in a hastily-dug and unmarked grave.

So, are the findings compatible with an identification of the remains as Richard III? The inferred age at death, sex, biological affinity, stature and build, and patterns of injury and treatment all are consistent with the identification. The spinal curvature might have been the origin of the notion that Richard was hunchbacked, although the body in question was not. There is no evidence of a withered arm, as several accounts (written well after his life and death) have asserted. The pattern of peri-mortem injuries is fully consistent with the accounts of his death, and several of the wounds would have been mortal. In particular, the very large slice that removed most of the base of his skull is almost exactly as described in accounts of the time. And some of the damage to the skull, as well as several post-mortem stab wounds are consistent with the treatment of the body that has been described. No grave goods were found and the grave was too small for the body, both suggesting hasty treatment of the body.

Genetic analyses both support and call into question the identification. The mitochondrial DNA, which is inherited along the maternal line, is completely concordant with Richard's maternal line as reflected in modern descendants. Y-chromosome findings do not show a continuous, uninterrupted male line from Richard to a set of alleged modern descendants, but of course paternity is much less dependable than maternity. In the more than 500 years since Richard died, it seems very likely that breaks could have occurred in the male line.

I believe the preponderance of evidence strongly supports identifying the remains in question as those of Richard III, although a small possibility exists that the identification is wrong. In any event, there now is an impressive vault containing the skeletal remains in Leicester Cathedral, so in a sense the case is closed.

## ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 2017

At the October meeting, the following slate was presented by the Nominating Committee. President: Carol Chamberland; First Vice President: Gretchen Obenauf; Second Vice President: Ethan Ortega; Secretary: Ginger Foerster; Treasurer: John Guth; Director at Large: Evan Kay; Director at Large and Immediate Past President: Marc Thompson.

Additional nominations from the floor will be entertained at the November meeting.

## TZELAQUI/SEVILLETA PUEBLO RESEARCH UPDATE (NOVEMBER 2016)

By Michael Bletzer

Recent fieldwork at the Ancestral/Colonial Piro pueblo of Tzelaqui/Sevilleta (LA774) produced the first clear evidence of the location, size, and layout of the visita mission of San Luis Obispo, established c. 1627/28. The identification of the mission site is part of a long-term project whose main goals are to establish the pueblo's construction and occupation history and to assess the scope of colonial-period settlement changes, hinted at in a number of period documents, in the years between ca. 1600 and 1681.

Sevilleta Pueblo is the only surviving Rio Grande Piro mission pueblo. Of the three other historically known mission pueblos, the sites of Senecú and Alamillo have disappeared. Traces of the fourth mission pueblo, Pilabó/Socorro, were found in 2014/2015 buried in the neighborhood south and east of the church of San Miguel in downtown Socorro. The documentary record for Sevilleta is intriguing for the complexity of occupation it suggests, but fragmentary. There are references to at least four cycles of abandonment and reoccupation during the colonial period alone, up to the fall of 1681. The establishment of the mission also fell during a period of (brief) abandonment, which was ended with the additional settlement at the pueblo of "people from other pueblos." Despite this effort, Sevilleta Pueblo remained a relatively small pueblo and the mission was fully staffed only for a few years. Within ten years, it was relegated to the status of a visita of the Socorro mission, about 30 km to the south. During the first aborted Spanish attempt at reconquest in the aftermath of the Pueblo Revolt, Sevilleta Pueblo was visited by Governor Antonio de Otermín in the fall of 1681. He noted evidence of reoccupation, including a newly-constructed kiva for which the vigas had been taken from the abandoned visita mission. When the Spanish forces retreated late in 1681, Governor Otermín had the pueblo burned down. Sevilleta was never reoccupied.

Archaeological research is gradually adding to and expanding on the complex picture suggested by the historical record. Initial work in 2015 and earlier in 2016 dispelled the long-held belief that the southeasternmost mound at the pueblo represents the remains of the visita mission. Instead, wall-tracing and test excavations have shown this to be a pueblo room block, albeit a very late one. Ceramics (Mayólica, Glaze F, Salinas Red, Tabira Black-on-white, Tewa Polychrome), metal (iron hook, nails), faunal remains (sheep/goat, possibly cow), and architectural features (low-threshold doorway, partial brick construction) place this room block squarely in the mission period. As intriguing as these discoveries were, the result was a bit of a dilemma in that the most obvious candidate for the mission ruin had to be removed from consideration.

As wall-tracing was expanded to other parts of the pueblo, a couple of "new" candidates for the mission emerged in what turned out to be a very large compound of Spanish-looking buildings around three sides of the pueblo's northwestern plaza. This compound completely encloses the plaza, with a set of 12 to 14 rooms on the plaza's west side connected to 10 to 12 rooms on the east side via a long (more than 50 m) wall. Integrated into that wall is a single large structure measuring 13 x 5 m, oriented east-west, with an entrance on its east side almost exactly 1½ Spanish *varas* wide. Although the arrangement is unusual for a mission complex, the size and orientation of the large building seemed consistent with a small church or chapel, which in turn would seem to be most appropriate for a visita mission. Other aspects of the building, however, were unusual: no formal floor, lack of plastered walls, no defined sanctuary end, no attached convento rooms, an unusual posthole pattern in the units excavated, etc. Moreover, wall-tracing revealed a second structure of near-identical dimensions at the north end of the western set of Spanish rooms. That second structure briefly became another candidate for the visita church/chapel, mainly due to its physical attachment to what looked like a series of convento rooms. To date, however, no exterior entrance to this structure, which is

oriented north-south, has been discovered. In addition, limited testing in its interior has revealed a number of floor features suggesting a domestic function for the structure.

The problem of which of these structures in the large Spanish compound may or may not have been a chapel has now become moot, as a third building of similar dimensions was discovered a few weeks ago. This building is located at the southwestern periphery of the pueblo. Its dimensions are similar (12 x 5 m) and like the first such structure discovered, this third one is also oriented east-west and has an east entrance. This entrance, however, is buttressed and plastered. The entrance appears to have been 2 Spanish *varas* wide originally but was then reduced with adobe bricks to 1½ *varas*. Most importantly, the structure has an adobe-rock platform at the end whose dimensions suggest the base of an altar. There are several rooms attached to its north side, and walls of what appears to be a small campo santo in front of building. Walls traced so far suggest the roofed compound was no larger than ca. 12 x 11 m. Based on these and other structural observations, there can be little doubt that this at last is the visita church (or rather chapel) and convento of San Luis Obispo de Sevilleta. Wall-tracing continues and excavation tests are planned for next year. The discovery also means that the function of that other, much larger Spanish compound around the pueblo's northwestern plaza is unknown. Documents from the mid-1600s suggest that Sevilleta was used as a collection and transshipment point of salt, piñón, and buffalo hides from the Salinas Piro pueblos. If that large compound is related to such activities, they may have approached almost industrial dimensions. The only period reference to storage structures among the Rio Grande Piro pueblos is to a *galerón* or *almacén* at Senecú Pueblo. Perhaps the large Sevilleta compound is an architectural equivalent of such an operation. Future research may throw some light on this and other questions, though based on experience so far, more new questions are likely to arise than old ones being resolved.

Another weekend session of additional wall-tracing around the convento complex is planned for the first or second weekend of December (depending on weather). Anyone interested in participating, should contact Michael at michael.bletzer@gmail.com.

## **POTTERY SOUTHWEST**

*Pottery Southwest* 32(2-3) Fall 2016 issue is now online. 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>). The Fall 2016 issue offers two feature papers: "Pottery Kilns and Their Relationship to Unit Pueblos in Southeastern Utah" by Owen Severance and "Chupadero Black-On-White Coiled Variety and Its Placement among the Southwestern Ceramics" by Alexander Kurota.

## **MAXWELL MUSEUM'S ANNUAL NAVAJO RUG AUCTION NOVEMBER 19**

The Maxwell Museum's Navajo Rug Auction will be held on Saturday, November 19, at the Prairie Star Restaurant in Bernalillo. Viewing begins at 11 am and the auction at 1 pm. This annual event benefits the Navajo weavers and the Maxwell Museum.

## **NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE**

**Temporary Halt to Fracking near Chaco Canyon Overturned.** An effort to temporarily halt drilling across part of one of the nation's largest natural gas fields has been rejected by a federal appeals court, leaving environmentalists to push their case against hydraulic fracturing in district court. A coalition of environmental groups sued the Bureau of Land Management in 2015, accusing the agency of failing to study the effects of fracking on local communities, the area's cultural resources and the environment as it approved dozens of drilling permits in the San Juan Basin over a five-year period.

The groups appealed to the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals when a federal judge rejected their request to put drilling on hold while the merits of their case were heard. The appeals panel backed the lower court in a ruling issued October 28, finding that the groups did not present any argument or evidence to warrant a halt to drilling in the region.



The lawsuit challenges the Bureau of Land Management's approval of some 260 drilling applications, citing violations of the National Environmental Policy Act and the National Historic Preservation Act. Environmentalists contend that land managers were basing their decisions to grant permits on an outdated resource management plan that took into account traditional drilling techniques rather than today's horizontal drilling and fracking to reach previously inaccessible pockets of fossil fuels.

The Bureau of Land Management is in the process of amending its management plan for the San Juan Basin in the face of an expected shale oil boom, but the judges noted that the recent uptick in development still falls within the agency's expectations. Jeremy Nichols with WildEarth Guardians said the ruling was a setback but vowed the groups would continue with their case. <http://bit.ly/2fueM27>. [*Santa Fe New Mexican via Southwest Archaeology Today*, a service of Archaeology Southwest.]

## CALENDAR CHECK

### *Free Lecture*

**"The Catholic Church in the Late Colonial Period"** by Rick Hendricks, PhD, New Mexico State Historian on Friday, November 11, 7:30 pm in Hibben Center 105, UNM campus. New Mexico Archeological Council Fall Conference Public Lecture

### *Conferences*

**New Mexico Archeological Council Fall Conference** 9 am to 4 pm November 12 at Hibben Center Room 106, University of New Mexico campus.

**Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting** May 5–7, 2017, Moriarty Civic Center. Preliminary notice.

## ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

[www.abqarchaeology.org](http://www.abqarchaeology.org)

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

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THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

# *Newsletter*

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VOLUME 51, NO. 11

US ISSN 0002 4953

December 2016

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## ANNUAL HOLIDAY MEETING AND POTLUCK

**6:30** PM, Tuesday, December **13**, 2017

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 ready-to serve “finger food” appetizer or dessert for about 10; the doors open and setup starts at 6:00 PM. Beverages, eating 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, including 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 2017. The slate presented by the Nominating Committee was approved at the November meeting by the membership with no additional nominations from the floor. The slate is: President, Carol Chamberland; First Vice President, Gretchen Obenauf; Second Vice President, Ethan Ortega; Treasurer, John Guth; Secretary, Ginger Foerster; and Directors-at-Large Evan Kay and Marc Thompson.

The program, as usual, will feature short talks by AAS members. Helen Crotty will talk about the story of the Anasazi blanket she recently saw in the Telluride Museum. Carol Chamberland will present a program of slides from her recent trip to see the Baja rock art. Steve Patchett will talk about his walk along the entire Camino de Santiago de Compostela in Spain. John Guth will show slides of Manzanares Pueblo, the site near Santa Fe that AAS helped buy through a donation to The Archaeological Conservancy. And we'll close the program out with Dick Harris showing his slide show created for the 50th Anniversary party, this time set to music. Desserts will follow the program.

### **AAS DUES FOR 2017 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 15, 2016

The meeting was called to order by President Carol Chamberland at about 7:30 pm. Visitors and new members were welcomed and invited to join us for refreshments after the meeting. There was one visitor and one new member. Refreshments were provided by Ann Carson and Donna Rospopo.

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

## TREASURER'S REPORT

John Guth announced that we have \$2500 in our checking account. All bills have been paid. He also reminded the group that it is time to renew our memberships for the coming year. He mentioned that it was really nice when people became sustaining members by paying a little more than the basic \$25 membership fee.

## COMMITTEE REPORTS

**Newsletter:** Helen Crotty reported that another book, *The Ceramic Sequence of the Holmul Region, Guatemala*, from Arizona University Press, had arrived for possible review. She asked anyone interested to contact her. The reviewer gets to keep the book.

**Archiving:** In the absence of Karen Armstrong, Joanne Magalis reported that the group continues to work on the material from the West Mesa. They are also aiding a graduate student who is studying fingerprints on ceramics from Pottery Mound for his dissertation. He hopes to be able to determine the sex of the potters from the ridges in fingerprints. The crew will be on holiday break starting next week.

**Membership:** Carol Chamberland announced that that Judy Fair-Spaulding has agreed to be our new Membership Chair. The group expressed their thanks to her for taking on this important role.

**Rock Art:** Carol Chamberland reported for Dick Harris that, thanks to beautiful weather, the crew was able to go out every Tuesday since the last meeting. They are currently scouting some new sites.

**Field Trips:** In the absence of Pat Harris, Carol reported that her scheduled field trip to Tomé Hill was rained out for the fourth time. She has considered not scheduling the trip again, but it has been pointed out that we do need rain! On January 28th, there will be a field trip to the Socorro-Magdalena livestock trail, which was in use from 1885 to 1970, when it was finally replaced by the railroad. A signup sheet was available in the lobby.

**Website:** Evan Kay, webmaster, reported that the web site was working and was being improved with time.

**50th Anniversary Committee:** The members of the committee, Marc Thompson, Lou Schuyler, and Carol Chamberland, were thanked for their roles in organizing and providing the party.

**Elections:** The nominating committee consisted of Nancy Woodruff, Ann Carson and Arlette Miller. Nancy reported that the nominations for the 2017 officers were: Carol Chamberland for President, Gretchen Obenauf for First Vice President, and Ethan Ortega for Second Vice President, Ginger Forester for Secretary, John Guth for Treasurer, and Marc Thompson and Evan Kay for Directors-at-Large. Carol Chamberland if there were any additional nominations from the floor or if anyone else wished to be considered for election to these offices. There being no additional nominations, Helen Crotty moved that the nominations be closed. The motion was seconded and approved. The election will be held at the December 13th meeting and the new officers will take over after that meeting.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

**The December meeting** will be held on December 13th. The election will be held and there will be a short program and a potluck. Participants should bring finger foods, either appetizers or desserts. The doors will be open at 6:00, so there will be time to set up. The meeting will begin at 6:30. There will be 2 or 3 short presentations by members.

**Fieldwork:** Gretchen Obenauf reported for Michael Bletzer that the Spanish church at the Piro site near Socorro has finally been located. He will be tracing walls at the site December 10 and 11. Anyone interested in helping should contact Michael.

**SiteWatch:** Jessica Badner, SiteWatch coordinator for New Mexico, announced that she is looking for people who are interested in monitoring archaeological sites in the Albuquerque area. Interested people were encouraged to speak with her after the meeting.

#### **SPEAKER**

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Elizabeth Oster, whose subject was Spaceport America, Cultural Resources Protection and Mitigation, and the Cultural Landscape of the Jornada del Muerto. A synopsis of her talk was not available at press time.

Respectfully submitted

----Joanne Magalis, Secretary

### **ELECTION OF OFFICERS FOR 2017**

Election of officers for 2017 will take place at the December meeting. No additional nominations to the slate presented by the Nominating Committee were made at the November meeting. Running unopposed therefore, are: Carol Chamberland for President; Gretchen Obenauf, First Vice President; Ethan Ortega, Second Vice President; Ginger Foerster, Secretary; John Guth, Treasurer; and Evan Kay and Marc Thompson, Directors at Large.

### **FIELD TRIP TO MAGDELENA CATTLE TRAIL PLANNED FOR JANUARY 28**

Pat Davis, Field Trip Chair announced that the January field trip will be hosted by Brenda Wilkinson, BLM Socorro Office Archeologist. The first destination is the Socorro BLM Office to see a PowerPoint presentation of "The Magdalena Trail." The trail ranks in importance with the famous Chisolm and Goodnight-Loving Trails; what set it apart is its continued use into the 1970s. It was established in 1885, when the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad completed its branch line from Socorro to Magdalena. Ranchers from a vast area of western New Mexico and Eastern Arizona began driving their cattle and sheep to the Magdalena railhead, sometimes a distance of 120 miles.

Following lunch at the Bodega Burger in Socorro, the tour will continue to Magdalena to see the Magdalena stock yards and the railroad station. An optional side tour on the way back will visit "The Box," a ruggedly beautiful canyon with adjacent rhyolite and andesite-extrusive volcanic rock formations, a favorite for climbers for more than 40 years.

Participation in AAS field trips is open to current members only. Signups will be available at the December and January meetings or by contacting [trips@abqarchaeology.org](mailto:trips@abqarchaeology.org).

### **BOOK REVIEW**

*The Ceramic Sequence of the Holmul Region, Guatemala* by Michael G Callaghan and Nina Nievens de Estrada. Anthropological papers of the University of Arizona No. 77, 2016. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. 262 pp. \$19.95 (paper). ISBN-13: 978-0-8165-3194-3

*Reviewed by R. G. Wakeland*

Admittedly more descriptive than interpretative, this tome pounces on ceramic taxonomy. Like the crouching jaguar, it attacks beneath the jungle canopy. Preying on the dearth, or vacuum, of classification typologies among these artifacts, it seeks to create indicia applicable to cultural, spatial and temporal conclusions. As it were, a reference book emerges, composed of a list-like section for each proffered or adopted category. This format comports with archaeological precedent, in George Pepper's field notes from Pueblo Bonito, Chaco Canyon.

Artifacts from 198 rooms filled 381 pages, including illustrations, charts and tables. Apologetic for not containing comparative studies, Pepper hoped his “unembellished field note data” would be useful for future investigations<sup>1</sup>.

Yet, like the scarlet macaw screech interweaving among undergrowth and tangled vines, cultural context intertwines among empirical data and the abandoned civilization radiates throughout. The introduction (27 pages) chronicles the history of the region, and its ecosystem, including maps and aerial photos. Consistent with twenty-first century graphics technology, the maps are full-page sized, concise-lined, and readable. Likewise, here the history of glyph reading, typological methods and terminology establishes the context for the new nomenclature.

The extensive literature review, citations, and references engender an academics’ wellspring worthy to novices, novitiates, Maya fanatics, angst-occupied undergraduates, dedicated graduate students, and of course the target audience, future investigators. The bibliography is 10 pages. In addition to a general index, three separate indices track varieties, surface and decoration, and associated complexes/groups. Here, one can track the contribution of stelae and frieze reading (epigraphics) to Mayan pre-historic archaeology. Indeed, the time line of excavations in the region outlines our debt to archaeologists toiling in discovery.

Although recent digs catapulted the impetus of the compilation, the authors also utilized the Peabody Museum collections. Following the earliest ceramic collections unearthed in 1911, the primary source for these ceramics flowed from efforts of the Holmul Regional Archaeological Project from 2001–2013. The Holmul region comprises eight major and several interspersed architectural sites whose uniqueness derives from their upland plateau orientation. The time span encompassed between 1000 B.C.E. through 900 C.E. Situated midpoint between Tikal and ruling dynasties further northeast, Holmul’s location imparts to ceramic analysis a pivotal point which “has the potential to refine and reshape” (p. 1) interpretation of Mayan culture.

A total of seven classification groups are proposed, each with its own chapter. Some are newly originated by the authors. Other, pre-existing, categories are adopted. Detailed criteria set forth the expected ceramic traits: slipped or unslipped, polished or unpolished, paste content, temper, firing, surface and surface decoration, incised, wall thickness, rim flare, jars, bowls, mushroom stands, sources, and interregional relationships. Drawings and/or photos accompany each section. Given the avalanche of identifying markers, the publishers could influence research, and its use as a reference, by releasing a digital version, allowing for word searches.

Further, the book tests the reader’s knowledge of Mayan languages, as place names and pottery types retain their indigenous sources. In fact, the entire compilation presents a polylingual test, as Spanish, English, Mayan languages and Nahuatl coalesce. For example, Joventud Red: Ixtoc variety; Aac Red-on-Buff; Real, Aguila Orange. From this fusion, a new form arises: tecomate, the Spanish derivation of Nahuatl tecomatl. This is a species of narrow-necked squash with a thick rind which itself was used as a vessel. Now enshrined as a ceramic vessel, K’awil Complex.

While the color photos on the cover are striking, the black and white photos inside are not distinct. Their black background creates eyestrain and the images lack contrast. Fortunately, the photos supply a minority of the illustrations. Extensive black and white pencil and ink drawings invoke sheer awe. Obviously traced from enlarged photos of the artifacts, nevertheless the artists’ discerning eyes convey form and surface decoration, surpassing photography in content and detail. Because the ceramics are not themselves high contrast, in fact because the ceramics’ inherent brown, earth and neutral pigments diffuse the design composition, drawings optimally transfer the compositional intent of the original artists. And indeed the illustrators in this book succeed, with soft pencil graphite shading, as well as solid black lines. It remains for the publisher to realize enlarged reproductions as their own art form. Photogravure as well as photo-offset could both supply the media.

<sup>1</sup> George H. Pepper. Pueblo Bonito. *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History*, Vol. 28, 1920, p. 381. American Museum press, New York.

## **FIELDWORK OPPORTUNITY DECEMBER 10 AND 11 AT PIRO SITE NEAR SOCORRO**

Michael Bletzer is planning another weekend session of additional wall tracing around the convento complex at the Tzelaqui/Sevilla Pueblo site near Socorro December 10 and 11 (weather permitting). Anyone interested in participating, should contact Michael at michael.bletzer@gmail.com.

## ASNM 2017 ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD IN MORIARTY MAY 5–7

The Torrance County Archaeological Society will host the 2017 annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico in Moriarty. Bob Berglund, Annual Meeting Chair, reports that the committee has selected “The Peopling of Central New Mexico: Paleo to Pueblo” as its theme. Festivities begin on the evening of Friday May 5 at the Moriarty Civic Center, with presentations and banquet there on Saturday May 6, and field trips on Sunday. Calls for papers and posters and vendors and information tables will be announced soon.

### NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

**New Data on the Domestication of Maize.** According to an international team of scientists who have sequenced the genome of a 5,310-year-old maize cob from the Tehuacan Valley, the maize (*Zea mays*) grown in central Mexico more than five millennia ago was genetically more similar to modern maize than to its wild counterpart. Scientists have long debated how and why ancient people domesticated maize, in large part because the wild ancestor of maize—a wild grass called teosinte—provides little nutrition. Each teosinte ear produces only 5 to 12 kernels, and each kernel is surrounded by a hard casing that must be removed prior to eating.

“Around 9,000 years ago in modern-day Mexico, people started collecting and consuming teosinte. Over the course of several thousand years, [human-driven selection caused major physical changes, turning the unproductive plant into modern maize](#), commonly known as corn,” said Dr. Nathan Wales of the [Natural History Museum of Denmark](#), who is the senior author on the study, published in the [journal Current Biology](#). “Maize as we know it looks so different from its wild ancestor that a couple of decades ago scientists had not reached a consensus regarding the true ancestor of maize.” <http://bit.ly/2g7vQdM> [Excerpted from *Science News* via Southwest Archaeology Today, a service of Archaeology Southwest.]

### ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

[www.abqarchaeology.org](http://www.abqarchaeology.org)

[www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc](https://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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Ethan Ortega 545-9569  
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Joanne Magalis 565-8732  
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John Guth 821-4704  
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Evan Kay 249-8412  
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#### 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 [trips@abqarchaeolgy.org](mailto:trips@abqarchaeolgy.org)  
Steve Rospopo 293-2737  
Refreshments:  
Ann Carson 242-1143  
Publicity:  
Evan Kay 249-8412  
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**2017**  
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**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);
- ☐ AAS *Newsletter* editorial assistant/trainee;
- ☐ AAS 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Volume Editor, assistant, researcher;
- ☐ Board of Directors and position desired;
- ☐ Other (describe on back).

Under the **Join AAS** tab on our website [abqarchaeology.com](http://abqarchaeology.com) please click the upper right Pop-out icon to print this form, fill it out, and mail the form and your membership dues check (payable to the Albuquerque Archaeological Society or AAS) to:

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

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