VOLUME 53 NO. 1 US ISSN 0002 4953 January 2018

TEN YEARS OF INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WATER CANYON PALEOINDIAN SITE IN NEW MEXICO

Robert Dello-Russo, PhD

7:30 PM, Tuesday January 16, 2017 Albuquerque Museum of Art and History 2000 Mountain Road NW

The discovery of the Water Canyon Paleoindian site has opened a new window into our understanding of the early human occupation of the Southwest in general and New Mexico in particular. Interdisciplinary research at the site, since 2008, has included not only archaeological studies but also investigations of an extensive fossil wetland (or "black mat") where proxy data have been collected for paleoenvironmental reconstruction, paleoclimatic research and landform evolution during the late Pleistocene-early Holocene transition (ca. 13,000 to 8,000 years ago). The site is characterized by a high degree of integrity, stratified deposits, evidence for Clovis, Folsom, Cody/Firstview, Allen-Frederick, and other late Paleoindian and Archaic components, three *Bison antiquus* bone beds, open-air processing areas, and a potential for additional buried Folsom, Clovis and, possibly, pre-Clovis materials. Together, these attributes make this site unique west of the Pecos River in New Mexico.

Dr. Dello-Russo has more than 30 years of experience in the archaeology of the American Southwest, the Pacific Northwest, the northern Great Basin and the Rocky Mountains, including special interests in the Paleoindians of western North America, geoarchaeology, rock shelter archaeology, lithic sourcing and technology, and paleoclimatic/paleoenvironmental reconstructions. He received a BA from Bucknell University and both an MA and a PhD from the University of New Mexico. He created the Section 106 compliance program for the New Mexico Department of Game & Fish and later became the Deputy Director of the New Mexico Office of Archaeological Studies, Department of Cultural Affairs in Santa Fe. Currently, he is the Director at the Office of Contract Archeology at the University of New Mexico, where he also serves as a Research Associate Professor. Since 2008, he has been the Principal Investigator for interdisciplinary research at the multi-component Water Canyon Paleoindian site in west-central New Mexico.

AAS DUES FOR 2018 ARE NOW PAYABLE

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. 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

December 19, 2017

President Carol Chamberland convened the meeting at 7:07 PM following the potluck supper.

Refreshments: All were invited to stay after the meeting for the potluck desserts.

Meeting minutes for November 17, 2017 were approved and stand as published.

REPORTS

Treasurer – **John Guth** reported that the checking account balance is \$6335.00. He thanked the folks who have renewed regular memberships and those who paid for sustaining memberships.

Newsletter – Helen Crotty thanked Carol Toffaleti for volunteering to be the new proofreader for the Newsletter.

Archiving Group – Karen Armstrong stated that the lab work is closed for the season.

Membership – Mary Raje encouraged everyone to renew their memberships and to give their dues to John Guth.

Rock Art – Carol Chamberland said that the rock art group went out every Tuesday this month and that some days were delightful and some cold. She stated that the group has now recorded BLM sites for nine years.

Field Trips – Pat Harris reported that she has a list of proposed trips for 2018 which includes two "overnights."

Pottery Southwest: The publication is looking for a new editor to replace Patricia Lee, who has resigned. Carol asked those who are interested in the position to contact either her, Hayward Franklin, or Gretchen Obenauf.

ONGOING BUSINESS

Elections for 2018 officers: Helen Crotty temporarily presided for the vote. She asked for a motion that the nominations for the 2018 slate of officers be closed. A motion was made and seconded. Helen asked for a vote by acclamation for the slate and it passed unanimously. The 2018 officers were introduced: President, Carol Chamberland; First Vice President, Gretchen Obenauf; Second Vice President, Evan Kay; Secretary, Ginger Foerster; Treasurer, John Guth; and Directors-at-Large, Cindy Carson and Maggie Knight.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Seminars: Chris Turnbow will present a class on lithics on January 27, 2018 from 9 am to 12 pm at the Hibben Center on the UNM campus. Interested parties were encouraged to sign up after the meeting.

ASNM Annual Meeting: Nancy Woodworth announced that Evan Kay will be entering information about the May 4–6, 2018 meeting on the AAS website. People are already requesting to register.

ASNM Honorees for 2019: Hayward Franklin asked for nominations for honorees for the Archaeological Society of New Mexico's Volume of Collected Papers for 2019. The 2018 honorees are Tom Windes and Peter McKenna. Please contact Hayward by January 15 with nominations along with a brief list of the reasons for the nomination.

The business portion of the meeting concluded at 7:20 PM.

SPEAKERS

Gretchen introduced short talks by AAS members about archaeological sites visited this year: Bob Julyan on Neolithic England; Steve Patchett on African wildlife and a hike up Mt. Kilimanjaro; Helen Crotty on Mississippian artifacts seen on an Archaeological Conservancy tour of the Cahokia Mounds; Carol Chamberland about her experiences as Artist in Residence at Mesa Verde National Park; and Dick Harris on Stone Spirits and Petroglyphs.

Respectfully submitted,

Ginger Foerster, Secretary

LATEST NEWS FROM THE TZELAQUI/SEVILLETA DIG NEAR SOCORRO

By Michael Bletzer

Over the last few months, research at the Ancestral/Colonial Piro pueblo of Tzelaqui/Sevilleta has moved up a few notches. In October, testing of a faint circular depression tentatively identified as a possible kiva (Kiva 2) revealed just that – a circular kiva about 6 to 7 meters in diameter. Initial testing proceeded slowly, as the actual kiva remains were buried under a deeply stratified midden deposit with more than 30 layers and lenses, many of which contained seventeenth-century ceramics and an impressive assemblage of introduced domestic fauna (cows, sheep, and goats). Ultimately, the kiva floor was encountered at 2.06 meters below the surface (Figures 1, 2).

Luckily, the tested segment included several of the main kiva features: ventilator shaft, ladder impressions, deflector wall, ash pit, fire box, and five anchor holes for a weaving loom (Figure 3).

The kiva had been destroyed in a structure fire; the burnt roof was found as a dense layer of charred beam and matting fragments just atop the adobe floor. Two AMS ¹⁴C samples of burnt sacatón stems indicate a construction date in the mid- to later 1500s. Due to the fire, the kiva walls are in bad shape but in a few places layers of adobe plaster remain. Fragments of six layers were counted, including one (Layer 2) with remains of linear wall decoration in ochre to reddish paint (Figure 4).



Figure 1. Staring into the abyss. Tzelaqui/ Sevilleta Pueblo (LA774), Area X, Kiva 2. October 2017.



Figure 2. Tzelaqui/Sevilleta Pueblo (LA774), Area X, Kiva 2 excavation test, October 2017.

The limited number of plaster layers suggests that Kiva 2 was not in use for very long before its destruction. Unfortunately, no diagnostic artifacts have been recovered from the kiva floor so far, which means the date of destruction remains unknown. It is tempting, however, to see the end of the conjunction with kiva in the establishment at the pueblo of the Franciscan mission of San Luis de Obispo in 1627/28. On the other hand, the ruins of this mission are very small and historical records describe it mostly a *visita* to the mission Pilabó/Socorro (founded in 1626). In other words, the Sevilleta mission for the most part was not permanently staffed, which means spiritual "control" by Franciscan missionaries was probably just sporadic. As more of the kiva floor gets exposed, there is hope that perhaps some diagnostic artifacts may yet be encountered at or near floor level.

Although the context of the kiva's destruction is unclear, it should be noted that there are more than 150 *malla* (chain mail armor) links (many still connected) and lead munitions scattered along the west and southwest periphery of Kiva 2. These are part of a current site assemblage of more than 600 metal artifacts, most of them

Figure 3. From back to front are ventilator shaft, (hidden behind deflector), deflector, ash pit, fire box, possible hatch cover fragment, ladder holes, and five loom anchor holes.

military-related (armor, shot, boot nails, etc.). As not all parts of the pueblo have yet been examined with equal intensity with the metal detector, it is a bit premature to draw conclusions as to the meaning of the spatial patterning of artifacts. That said, several very dense clusters of differing object composition are already apparent, including the densest one between Kiva 2 and the nearest room block. Over the coming months, as weather permits, work on the kiva will continue, as will metal-detecting and wall-tracing and mapping of various structures, including the *visita* mission of San Luis Obispo and a large, yet unidentified but possibly fortified, Spanish compound at the center of the pueblo. Se continúan las aventuras y desventuras... A volar!

[Ed: Michael welcomes volunteers at the dig. Contact him at michael.bletzer@gmail.com if you are interested in participating. The next session is scheduled for Sunday, January 14, weather permitting.]



Figure 4. Tom O'Laughlin points out painted lines on Layer 2 of the plastered kiva wall.

LITHICS SEMINAR SCHEDULED FOR JANUARY 27, 2018 IS FULL

The Lithics Seminar to be conducted by Chris Turnbow on Saturday, January 27 from 9 am to noon at the Hibben Center on the UNM campus is full, but current AAS members may sign up for the waiting list at the January meeting or online at info@albarchaeology.org.

ASNM ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD IN ALBUQERQUE MAY 4-6, 2018

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico's Annual Meeting will be held May 4–6, 2018 at the Nativo Lodge on northbound Pan American Freeway in Albuquerque and hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society, co-chaired by Nancy Woodworth and Ethan Ortega. The theme is "Chaco Culture: In and Out of the Canyon" recognizing ASNM's 2018 Honorees (and AAS members) Tom Windes and Pete McKenna. Visit the AAS or ASNM websites (see below) for more information, registration forms, and the call for papers. Registration online will not be available. To reserve a room online at the Nativo Lodge one must use the code "ASNM Annual Meeting 2018" for a reduced room rate. Or call 866-505-7829 or 505-798-4300.

CALENDAR CHECK

Conference

ASNM Annual Meeting May 4–6, 2018 at the Nativo Lodge in Albuquerque. More information, registration form, and call for papers at abqarchaeology.org or newmexico-archaeology.org.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196 www.abqarchaeology.org www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc

Annual Dues

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

2018 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

To contact officers or committee chairs, or to change mailing or email address, email info@abqarchaeology.org or consult Membership Directory. Current members can sign up for field trips at meetings or by emailing trips@abqarchaeology.org.

Officers	Standing Committee Chairs	Committee Chairs (continued)	
President:	Membership:	Field Trips:	
Carol Chamberland	Mary Raje	Pat Harris	
Vice Presidents:	Newsletter:	Steve Rospopo	
Gretchen Obenauf	Helen Crotty	Refreshments:	
Evan Kay	Mailer: Lou Schuyler	Ann Carson	
Secretary:	Archiving:	Publicity:	
Ginger Foerster	Karen Armstrong	Evan Kay	
Treasurer:	Rock Art Recording:	Pottery Southwest	
John Guth	Dick Harris	Editor: open	
Directors-at-Large:	Carol Chamberland	Contact: Arlette Miller	
Cindy Carson	Greeter:	Webmaster:	
Maggie Knight	Sally McLaughlin	Evan Kay	

2018

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP FORM

	Renewal	New
Name(s):		
Address:		
Phone Number(s):		
Email Address(es):		
(Please print email i	n capital letters to avo	oid confusing lower case letters, "r" and "v" for example)
☐ Please check this box if you do <u>not</u> disclosing members' contact informa		on to be printed in our annual directory. (Federal law prohibits of the organization.)
Please select a Membership category Membership category :	AND a Newsletter c	ategory:
Individual Family	_ (no difference in du	es)
Newsletter by email:		
Basic: \$25.00 Sustain	ning: \$35.00+	Student with current ID: <u>Free</u>
Newsletter by first class mail:		
Basic: \$30.00 Sustain	ning: \$40.00+	
Institutions/Libraries:		
\$10.00 (newsletter sent	by first class mail)	
Free (electronic new	sletter only)	
I/We would be interested in	working with the fo	llowing committees:
☐ Greeters (name tags & guest signude Membership (keep track of membership chair with displaying Field Trips (arrange for trip or associated Laboratory (assist with Hibben Collaboratory (assist with Hibben Collaboratory Cassist with Hibben Collaboratory (assist with Hibben Collaboratory Cassist with Hibben Collaboratory (assist with Hibben Collaboratory Cassistant AAS 50th Anniversary Volume Ecollaboratory Collaboratory Collaboratory Collaboratory Collaboratory Collaboratory Collaboratory Collaboratory Cassistant Cassista	ership lists and send replay and signups at arc ist chair with signups enter archival work); t/trainee; litor, assistant, researc	chaeological events; and follow up);

Mail the printed 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 87196-4029

Questions about Membership? (address or email changes, current dues verification, etc.): Email info@abqarchaeology.org

AAS is a 501(c) (3) non-profit corporation and your Membership and Sustaining contributions are tax deductible.

VOLUME 53 NO. 2 US ISSN 0002 4953 February 2018

SAN MARCOS PUEBLO: ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

Ann F. Ramenofsky and Kari L. Schleher

7:30 PM, Tuesday February 20, 2018 Albuquerque Museum of Art and History 2000 Mountain Road NW

San Marcos Pueblo, located at the western edge of the Galisteo Basin, is an aggregated town that has been known to the archaeological world since Nels Nelson's preliminary field work there in the early twentieth century. Beginning before and continuing through the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, San Marcos was a vital community, a hub of Puebloan economic, political, and social activity. San Marcoseños were known for their fine glaze-painted ceramics that were traded both within the Basin and beyond. The town was known to the Spanish: a mission and *convento* was established there in the 1630s, as was metal assaying and smelting. Their role in the Pueblo Revolt was not uniform, suggesting that factions may have been present within the community.

Ramenofsky and Schleher are the co-editors of a volume, *The Archaeology and History of Pueblo San Marcos: Change and Stability*, recently published by UNM Press. In this lecture, they jointly discuss some of the results of that decade-long research at the Pueblo. Highlighted are evidence of stability and change in their settlement strategy, the glaze-painted ceramics that inform on the nature of potting communities, and protohistoric native population change.

Ann F. Ramenofsky is professor emerita of anthropology at the University of New Mexico. She has authored numerous articles and books, including *Vectors of Death: The Archaeology of European Contact* and the coeditor of *Exploring Cause and Explanation: Historical Ecology, Demography, and Movement in the American Southwest.*

Kari L. Schleher is the laboratory manager at the Crow Canyon Archaeological Center and an adjunct assistant professor of anthropology at the University of New Mexico. She is a specialist in Puebloan ceramics, especially the glaze-painted wares of the Rio Grande. She is a contributor to regional and national journals including *Journal of Archaeological Science* and *Kiva*.

AAS DUES FOR 2018 ARE NOW PAYABLE

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MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

January 16, 2018

President Carol Chamberland began the meeting at 7:32 PM by welcoming visitors and new members. She invited all to stay after the meeting to chat and enjoy refreshments provided by Ann Carson.

Meeting minutes: The December 18, 2017 minutes were approved as published.

REPORTS

Treasurer – John Guth said the AAS checking account has a balance of \$7019. He thanked Steve and Donna Rospopo for completing an internal financial review. He will proceed to do the society's income taxes for 2017.

Lab – Joanne Margolis reported that the group is currently archiving a project from eastern Ecuador. Carol explained that a group of volunteers meets to archive artifacts on Wednesday mornings and invited others to participate.

Membership – **Mary Raje** said she has received 64 membership renewals and 13 new membership applications since October. She requested that members renew promptly so a current directory can be compiled as soon as possible.

Rock Art – **John Richardson** gave a synopsis of the rock art group activities. He said that due to illness, cold weather, and holidays, the rock art team went out only one time in the past month. They recorded a site west of Cuba that has unique contemporary and historic graffiti rather than prehistoric rock art.

Field Trips – Pat Harris reported that she has a list of many trips for 2018 with dates to be set.

ONGOING BUSINESS

Pottery Southwest: The search for an editor for the publication continues.

Website – **Evan Kay** reported that he has posted information for the Archaeological Society of New Mexico's May 2018 meeting on the ASNM website. It includes an overview of the meeting, all forms needed for registration, and a call for papers and posters.

ASNM meeting – **Nancy Woodworth**, co-chair of the ASNM meeting, said she has flyers on the registration table that include general information, registration form, and hotel information. She encouraged early registration for the meeting, which will be hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society May 4–6.

Liability insurance: John Guth continues to research.

Seminars: The lithics seminar by Chris Turnbow on January 27 is full, but there is a waiting list. Gretchen Obenauf will teach a mapping class in early April. A signup sheet will be available at the March meeting.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Ann Carson said she was passing around a signup sheet for volunteers to provide refreshments for the 2018 meetings.

Gretchen Obenauf said she was sorry to hear of the passing of William Winegar, a longtime member of AAS.

The business meeting concluded at 7:50PM.

SPEAKER

Evan Kay introduced Robert Dello-Russo, Director of the Office of Contract Archeology at the University of New Mexico, to talk about his research at the Water Canyon Paleoindian Site in New Mexico. Dr. Dello-Russo provided the following synopsis of his talk.

Respectfully submitted by Ginger Foerster, Secretary.

Ten Years of Interdisciplinary Research: The Significance of the Water Canyon Paleoindian Site

By Robert Dello-Russo, PhD

The Water Canyon Paleoindian site in west-central New Mexico continues to produce noteworthy finds and has developed into the most significant Paleoindian site west of the Pecos River in New Mexico. The site fulfills a number of important archaeological criteria, in that it is chronometrically dateable; its subsistence remains are extremely well-preserved in some portions of the site; the site is stratified and the geological strata remain intact; there are numerous Paleoindian cultures represented at the site; and the site contains a robust archive of proxy data for paleoenvironmental reconstructions over the Pleistocene-Holocene transition.

Paleoindian sites in New Mexico (and elsewhere) are rare. Out of approximately 180,000 identified sites in New Mexico (in the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System statewide database), fewer than 1200 are Paleoindian sites, which is less than 0.7% and, of those, most are isolated projectile points. Two-thirds of Paleoindian sites are single occupation and re-occupied sites are only expected to occur where significant resources – like fresh water or high quality tool stone – occur. The vast majority of the Paleoindian sites west of the Pecos River are undated and are generally surface manifestations. Once we realize that the area around the Water Canyon site contained a robust water resource over time and was in proximity, since at least Clovis times, to the tremendous silicified rhyolite toolstone quarry at Black Canyon – a few hours walk away – it becomes clear why Paleoindians returned to the Water Canyon site over and over again.

Recent Discoveries in 2013 and 2015



Figure 1. Water Canyon Locus 5, looking south-

In 2013, our Giddings soil coring rig, used in collaboration with the University of Arizona, was employed to further gauge the extent of the previously recorded black mat, and in five cores we discovered bone in the area we later designated as Locus 5 (Figure 1). Deep mechanical and hand excavations ensued, revealing an extensive Eden-Firstview (Cody Complex era/11000-8500 calibrated years BP) *Bison antiquus* bone bed (minimum 50 square meters) at 13 feet below the surface, but very poorly preserved. Bones could be identified *in situ* but could not be recovered intact and did not have sufficient collagen for dating. At present, most of assemblage consists of low utility elements (bones that had minimal amounts of meat and so are not highly sought after). Our best dates for the Locus 5 bone bed came from two soil organic matter samples from Core 10-1, both above and below the bone bed.

The mean age came to ~ 11,100 cal yr BP, and this – for now – represents the only Cody date in New Mexico west of Pecos, the oldest Cody date in the Southwest, and one of oldest Cody dates in the western United States. We hope to find well-preserved and dateable bones in other portions of the bed to provide more accurate dates in the future.

In 2015, the UNM Archaeology Field School students continued excavating the Locus 1 *Bison antiquus* bone bed immediately south of No Name Arroyo (Figure 2). In contrast to Locus 5, these bones were very well preserved and the obvious spiral green-bone fractures and impact scars on the bones suggested that marrow recovery had been occurring there. We inferred that Locus 1 represented the very rare remains of an open air Paleoindian processing area. The artifact assemblage of Locus 1 North included high utility bones, knives, scrapers, gravers, and a biface with bovid blood protein residue. In Locus 1 South, a hafted knife fragment had a parallel oblique Allen-Frederick-like flaking pattern. Allen-Frederick points (9000-10,000 cal yr BP) are known in the region, and many are made of Black Canyon rhyolite. A dated bone collagen sample from the Locus 1 bone bed came in



Figure 2. 2015 UNM Archaeological Field School students in Locus 1 bone bed.

at ~9254 cal yr BP, providing support for the idea that at least part of the bone bed was deposited during the Allen-Frederick era. Charcoal from a Locus 1 hearth had a pooled mean date of ~9319 cal yr BP, which is consistent with the bone date.

A dual-purpose slab grinding stone and anvil, made from andesite, was also recovered from the Locus 1 bone bed, and is associated with the Allen-Frederick occupation. This artifact was tested for residues and found to contain tuber starches and bone marrow lipids, supporting the conclusion that the Allen-Frederick peoples were not only processing the bison bones for the fats (as the bone breakage patterns had suggested) but they were also processing tubers — most likely those growing nearby in the marshy areas surrounding the processing area. This discovery is extremely exciting because this ground stone artifact currently represents the earliest documented ground stone artifact in New Mexico! Similar artifacts, with similar ages, are known in Texas, Wyoming and the Nevada Great Basin, but this is the first found in this state. Surely, there are others in New Mexico and possibly at Water Canyon.

Other noteworthy recent discoveries at Water Canyon include – in Locus 6 – a suite of Clovis blade fragments that had been repurposed into end-scrapers, together with a miniature Clovis point recovered just below Locus 6 (Figure 3). Two Folsom point fragments were recovered in Locus 6 as well. The Eden-Firstview point found *in situ* at Locus 5 is a metric match for the Eden-Firstview point base found at Locus 4, suggesting that these two loci may have been functionally related. Each time we go back to Water Canyon we are delighted by new finds, and we are sure that more discoveries await us at this amazing Paleoindian site!

Figure 3. Water Canyon miniature Clovis point.

FIELDWORK OPPORTUNITIES IN TULAROSA AND SOCORRO

A two-day field session is planned February 24/25 at Creekside Village, an early (AD 650–850) Jornada Mogollon pithouse village with a great kiva located near Tularosa, New Mexico. Volunteers must be members of the Jornada Research Institute, but annual dues are minimal, \$35 for adults, \$20 for students and seniors. Interested parties should visit the website jornadaresearchinstitute.org for information about joining and contact JRI President David Greenwald @tularosa.net if interested in the February 24/25 field session. Field session are being planned for March, April, and May but are not yet scheduled.

Michael Bletzer continues his excavations at the Ancestral/Colonial Piro Pueblo of Tzelaqui/Sevilleta near Socorro. A session is planned for February 11; others this spring are not yet scheduled. Contact Michael at michael.bletzer@gmail.com if interested in volunteering for the digs at this site.

FRIENDS OF CORONADO HISTORIC SITE ART AUCTION MARCH 24 AT PRAIRIE STAR GOLF COURSE

"Art, Made in New Mexico," in all genres, from all cultures, both old and new will be on the block at the March 24 fundraiser auction sponsored by Friends of Coronado Historic Site at the Prairie Star golf course. Preview begins at 9 am with bidding beginning at 1 pm. Consignment items will be accepted from individual artists, owners, and merchants at wholesale prices from Sunday, March 11 through Thursday, March 22 between 9 am and 4 pm at the Coronado Historic Site, 485 Kuaua Road, off Highway 550 in Bernalillo For more information, contact Ed Chamberlin at ed4orno@gmail.com or 505-301-5242.

"CHACO CULTURE: IN AND OUT OF THE CANYON" IS THEME OF ASNM 2018 ANNUAL MEETING TO BE HELD IN ALBUQERQUE MAY 4–6

The ASNM Annual Meeting, hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society, will take place May 4–6 at the Nativo Lodge. The theme is "Chaco Culture: In and Out of the Canyon." Conference events begin on Friday evening with registration opening at 4:00, "meet and greet" social hour from 5:00 to 6:30, and dinner buffet and

program 6:30 to 9:00. The Friday evening speaker is W. H. (Chip) Wills, whose presentation is "Chaco Legacies: New Research Built on Deep Foundations." Saturday morning presentations will be theme-related, with Saturday afternoon slots available for volunteered papers on other topics. Saturday night social hour 5:00 to 6:30 and Awards Banquet 6:30 to 9:00. The Bandelier Lecture "Reexcavating Room 28 at Pueblo Bonito: The House of the Cylinder Jars" will be delivered by Patricia L. Crown. Six field trips are offered Sunday morning. More details, registration forms, hotel reservation information, call for papers, posters, and vendor/information table applicants are posted on the ASNM and AAS websites (abqarchaeology.org and newmexico-archaeology.org). As audience capacity at the Nativo is limited, **early registration is advised**. Online registration is not available. To reserve a room online at the Nativo Lodge one must use the code "ASNM Annual Meeting 2018" for a reduced room rate. Or call 866-505-7829 or 505-798-4300.

MINUTES OF THE MEETING OF THE AAS BOARD OF DIRECTORS

January 8, 2018

The meeting was called to order by President Carol Chamberland at 5:58 pm at the UNM Office of Contract Archeology, 1717 Lomas Boulevard NE.

Attendees: Carol Chamberland, Gretchen Obenauf, Evan Kay, John Guth, Ginger Foerster, Cindy Carson, Nancy Woodworth, Mary Raje, Helen Crotty, Pat Harris, and Dick Harris.

Absent: Maggie Knight.

REPORTS

Vice-Presidents Gretchen Obenauf and Evan Kay said they have speakers for January and February and are working on a lineup for subsequent months in 2018.

Treasurer John Guth stated that the finances are stable with a balance of \$6494.58 in checking and \$9000.00 in CDs. He presented a proposed budget for 2018 and a year-end financial report. [Ed. Note: The two reports are attached. Members will vote on approval of the proposed budget at the February meeting.]

John reported that membership dues are covering operating expenses and donations. He said the anticipated profit from the 2018 ASNM meeting could be used for donations and for other projects that are of interest to AAS.

Steve and Donna Rospopo agreed to perform an internal review of the books for 2017. They plan to do the review on January 9, 2018.

John reviewed the many obstacles to obtaining Commercial General Liability Insurance for field trips. Discussion ensued with a number of proffered solutions. Individual members volunteered to do further research: Gretchen will contact the BLM, John will look into one event at-a-time options, and Cindy Carson will talk with an archaeological society in California to see how it solved this issue. Carol will have an email vote after all data is compiled and a consensus is reached.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Membership – **Mary Raje** said that as of January 1, a total of 58 members had paid for 2018. Of these 13 are new members and 45 are renewals. She estimates that a current membership directory will be completed by April or May.

Field Trips – **Pat Harris** reported that AAS had 10 trips in 2017. She has several pages of possible trips for 2018 with information forthcoming.

Newsletter – Helen Crotty said that the 50th anniversary volume "may or may not be published" this year.

Rock Art – Dick Harris said the team plans to go out on the remaining Tuesdays this month, weather permitting, to accessible sites. In February the team will resume recording at the southern site.

OTHER TOPICS

ASNM Meeting – Nancy Woodworth, Co-chair, said that the details of the event have been posted on the ASNM and AAS websites. A call for papers will go out this month. Registration will be by mail, with no online option. There will be a planning committee meeting January 11, and she will give a report at the AAS meeting on January 16, with handouts available.

Pottery Southwest: Gretchen said that the search for an editorial candidate continues by the PSW Editorial Board.

Education Seminars: The next two planned seminars are: (1) Lithics presented by Chris Turnbow January 27 at the Hibben Center on the UNM campus and (2) Reading and Making Maps to be taught by Gretchen Obenauf April 7 at the Hibben Center.

Carol set a 5-day deadline for Board members to respond with corrections or additions to draft minutes of Board meetings so the minutes can be published in the next *Newsletter*:

The meeting was adjourned at 7:40 pm.

Respectfully submitted by Ginger Foerster, Secretary.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

BLM Forges Ahead in Spite of Lawsuits. Little more than a month after a presidential proclamation radically reducing two southern Utah national monuments, the BLM is moving ahead with the planning process. On Fri., Jan. 12, the BLM announced the beginning of a 60-day comment period on the newly shrunken Bears Ears and Grand Staircase/Escalante national monuments. The period will also include a series of scoping meetings. Public comment will be used to craft management plans for a series of smaller monuments that will replace the original ones. http://bit.ly/2G0Fs4H – Durango Telegraph. [From *Southwest Archaeology Today*, a service of Archaeology Southwest.]

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Annual Dues

Officers

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.

2018 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

To contact officers or committee chairs, or to change mailing or email address, email info@abqarchaeology.org or consult Membership Directory. Current members can sign up for field trips at meetings or by emailing trips@abqarchaeology.org.

Committee Chairs (continued)

President:	Membership:	Field Trips:
Carol Chamberland	Mary Raje	Pat Harris
Vice Presidents:	Newsletter:	Steve Rospopo
Gretchen Obenauf	Helen Crotty	Refreshments:
Evan Kay	Mailer: Lou Schuyler	Ann Carson
Secretary:	Archiving:	Publicity:
Ginger Foerster	Karen Armstrong	Evan Kay
Treasurer:	Rock Art Recording:	Pottery Southwest
John Guth	Dick Harris	Editor: open
Directors-at-Large:	Carol Chamberland	Contact: Arlette Miller
Cindy Carson	Greeter:	Webmaster:
Maggie Knight	Sally McLaughlin	Evan Kay

Standing Committee Chairs

AAS 2017 End of Year Financial Re	port
Internal financial review completed by Steve	
on 1/9/2018	α υσιιια ποσρορο
011 1/9/2010	
BEGINING BALANCE 1/1/2017	\$
Checking, Estimate	3,352.65
Investments	13,000.00
Net Value	16,352.65
ESTIMATED INCOME	
Membership Dues	3,430.00
PSW & AAS Books & CDs	118.50
Donations	100.00
Interest	127.28
CD Redemption	4,000.00
Income total	7,775.78
ESTIMATED EXPENSES - Operating	
ABQ Museum	1,258.69
Speaker Reimbursements	211.86
Office Supplies & Copies	169.99
Internet	172.23
Post Office Box & Postage	386.54
ASNM Affiliate Dues	40.00
Insurance	69.54
State of NM Fees	25.00
ASBM Annual Meeting Deposit	200.00
Operating Expenses total	2,533.85
ESTIMATED EXPENSES - Programs	
Archaeology Southwest Membership	100.00
ASNM Scholarship Fund Contribution	500.00
AAS 50th Anniversary Volume Publication 2017??	0.00
Archaeological Conservancy Holmes Site Fence	1,000.00
Laurie Webster Cedar Mesa Perishables Project	500.00
Programs Expenses total	2,100.00
INVESTMENTS	
CD 5047 1.24% 6/30/18	2,000.00
CD 5054 1.24% 6/30/18	2,000.00
CD 5021 1.19% 6/30/19	3,000.00
CD 5039 1.19% 6/30/19	2,000.00
Investments total	9,000.00
ENDING BALANCE 12/31/2017	
Checking	6,494.58
Investments	9,000.00
Net Value	15,494.58
Net Change 2017 change	(858.07)

AAS 2018 BUDGET PROPOSAL	
Board Approved 1/8/2018	
Excludes ASNM Annual Meeting Income & Ex	cpenses
BEGINING BALANCE 12/31/2017	\$
Checking	6,494.58
Investments	9,000.00
Net Value	15,494.58
ESTIMATED INCOME	
Membership Dues	3,500.00
PSW & AAS Books & CDs	50.00
Donations	0.00
Interest	90.00
Income total	3,640.00
ESTIMATED EXPENSES - Operating	
ABQ Museum	1,300.00
Speaker Reimbursements	350.00
Office Supplies & Copies	300.00
Internet	250.00
Post Office Box & Postage	250.00
ASNM Affiliate Dues	40.00
Liability Insurance	632.00
State of NM Fees	10.00
Operating Expenses total	3,132.00
ESTIMATED EXPENSES - Donations	
Archaeology Southwest Membership	100.00
ASNM Scholarship Fund Contribution	500.00
Archaeological Conservancy, Manzanares Lot 2 (not likely)	0.00
or proto-Zuni Tinaja Pueblo in El Morro Valley	0.00
Potential 50th Anniversary Volume expenses	0.00
Donation Expenses total	600.00
BR/COTMENTO	
INVESTMENTS	2 000 00
CD 5047 1.24% 6/30/18 CD 5054 1.24% 6/30/18	2,000.00 2,000.00
CD 5021 1.19% 6/30/19	3,000.00
CD 5039 1.19% 6/30/19	2,000.00
Investments total	9,000.00
	5,550.00
ESTIMATED ENDING BALANCE 12/31/2018	
Checking	6,402.58
Investments	9,000.00
Net Value	15,402.58
Potential Net Change	(92.00)

2018 ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP FORM

	Renewal New
Name(s):	
dress:	
Phone Number(s	s):
Email Address(e	es):
	(Please print email in capital letters to avoid confusing lower case letters, "r" and "v" for example)
	this box if you do <u>not</u> wish your information to be printed in our annual directory. (Federal law prohibit pers' contact information to anyone outside of the organization.)
Please select a N Membership c a	Iembership category AND a Newsletter category: ttegory:
Individu	al Family (no difference in dues)
Newsletter by e	<u>mail</u> :
Basic: S	\$25.00 Sustaining: \$35.00+ Student with current ID: <u>Free</u>
Newsletter by f	irst class mail:
Basic: S	S30.00 Sustaining: \$40.00+
Institutions/Lib	oraries:
\$10.00	(newsletter sent by first class mail)
Free _	(electronic newsletter only)
I/We we	ould be interested in working with the following committees:
☐ Membership☐ Assist Memb☐ Field Trips (a☐ Laboratory (a☐ AAS Newsle☐ AAS 50th An☐ Board of Dir☐ Other (descri	
Mail the printed	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 87196-4029

Questions about Membership? (address or email changes, current dues verification, etc.): Email info@abqarchaeology.org

AAS is a 501(c) (3) non-profit corporation and your Membership and Sustaining contributions are tax deductible.

VOLUME 53 NO. 3 US ISSN 0002 4953 March 2018

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE OF HUNTING IN NEW MEXICO

Matthew J. Barbour

7:30 PM, Tuesday March 20, 2018 Albuquerque Museum of Art and History 2000 Mountain Road NW

Hunting has always played a pivotal role in Native American subsistence and culture. While much is made of the megafauna hunters of the Paleoindian Period, later agriculturalists created their own specialized hunting practices. Hunting strategies would take on an ever-increasing ceremonial role linked to specific seasonal activities during the Pueblo Period. The arrival of large European domesticated animals in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries reduced the need to hunt, but increased the pressure on wild game due to the introduction of the horse and commercial fur markets. The result was the extinction and endangerment of many native species across the American Southwest. This presentation explores the archaeology and history of hunting in New Mexico from the arrival of hunters and gatherers to the twenty-first century.

Matthew Barbour holds BA (2002) and MA (2010) degrees in Anthropology from the University of New Mexico and has worked for the New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs since 2002. Currently, Mr. Barbour is the Regional Manager of Coronado and Jemez Historic Sites. Throughout his sixteen year career, he has published over 200 nonfiction articles and monographs. In 2012, and again in 2014, Mr. Barbour was awarded the City of Santa Fe Heritage Preservation Award for Excellence in Archaeology.

AAS DUES FOR 2018 ARE NOW PAYABLE

Final Reminder: 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. Memberships lapse after March 31, and until reinstatement, members in arrears are not eligible to receive Newsletters or participate in seminars or field trips.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

February 20, 2018

President Carol Chamberland convened the meeting at 7:33 PM by welcoming visitors and new members. She invited everyone to stay after the meeting for a social gathering and refreshments which were provided by Deborah Norman and Ann Carson.

Minutes of the January 16, 2018 meeting were approved and stand as published.

REPORTS

Treasurer – John Guth reported a balance of \$7448 in the checking account. He has filed IRS tax forms, State of New Mexico Corporation report, and the State of New Mexico Attorney General Charitable Organization form.

Archives – Karen Armstrong stated that the Wednesday morning archiving group is working on the last of the Elkins project and may finish this week.

Membership – Mary Raje said she mailed renewal reminders to 63 members. She stated that as of February 13, a total of 106 members have renewed. She reminded members that the deadline is March 31, and if they fail to renew they will no longer be eligible for Newsletters, field trips, seminars, and other AAS activities. They may still attend meetings as members of the general public.

Rock Art – Carol Chamberland said the group went out this morning in spite of the cold 34 degree temperature. It turned out to be a fabulous day and they are making good progress.

Field Trips – Pat Harris said she did not have firm dates for field trips but gave a verbal list of potential events.

Pottery Southwest – Gretchen said that the search for an editor has concluded with Hayward Franklin and Pete McKenna agreeing to be co-editors of the magazine, which will be published two times a year.

ONGOING BUSINESS

ASNM Meeting – Dick Harris reported for Nancy Woodworth, co-chair of the ASNM annual meeting, which will be hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society on May 4, 5, and 6. Dick said he has received registration forms from Utah, Colorado, Kansas, and New Mexico. He encouraged everyone to register early because the size of the gathering is limited to 150 people. Please see specifics for this meeting at newmexico-archaeology.org. Registration forms are on the table in the hall during each monthly meeting.

Liability Insurance: Carol said the insurance policy for Directors and Officers has been in effect since February 1 of this year, but a search continues for insurance coverage for field trips.

Seminars: Gretchen Obenauf will teach a seminar which will cover topographical sheets, two different kinds of mapping, the Universal Transverse Mercator coordinate system (UTMs), and use of GPS. The seminar will be held from 9 am to noon at the Hibben Building on April 7. Members can sign up at the March meeting.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Joan Mathien reported on the status of the Betty Garrett Scholarship Fund at Western Michigan University. She prefaced the report by saying that Betty Garrett was the first female president of the AAS and that she had an interest in ceramics and petrographic analysis. The Fund, which was set up by her daughter posthumously, has a balance of \$24,235. There were no qualified applicants in 2016–2017.

SPEAKERS

Gretchen introduced Ann Ramenofsky and Kari Schleher, who spoke about their research at San Marcos Pueblo, the subject of their recently published book. Dr. Ramenofsky provided the following synopsis.

Respectfully submitted by Ginger Foerster, Secretary

San Marcos Pueblo: Archaeology and History

By Ann F. Ramenofsky and Kari L. Schleher

The presentation highlighted some results from our 2017 University of New Mexico Press volume, *The Archaeology and History of Pueblo San Marcos: Change and Stability*. The volume, divided into 15 chapters, is the culmination of more than a decade of research at the Pueblo.

San Marcos, or *Ya'atze*, is at the western edge of the geologically defined Galisteo Basin, and within 8 km of the turquoise and lead deposits of the Cerrillos Hills. Estimated to have been the largest of the eight archaeologically aggregated towns in the basin, San Marcos was established in the fifteenth century and, like San Lazaro and San Cristobal, was occupied until the Pueblo Revolt. Following the Pueblo Revolt, the San Marcoseños left the pueblo, joining kin at Cochiti and Santa Domingo/Kewa. Both towns are descendent communities of San Marcos.

Nels Nelson's ceramic and site exploration in the Galisteo Basin put San Marcos on the archaeological map. In 1913 and 1915, Nelson excavated across the 44 room blocks at the town, and used the glaze-paint ceramics from the site in establishing his renowned glaze-paint chronology. Anna Shepard carried Nelson's chronological work further. Her petrographic research of glaze-paint ceramic tempers showed that San Marcos was a major producer of these stunning wares, trading them far beyond the confines of the town. Also, San Marcos is mentioned in the few known Spanish documents of the pre-Revolt period, perhaps because of the metallurgical potential of the Cerrillos Hills. In fact, the Cerrillos Hills were a recognized Spanish mining district well before the Pueblo Revolt. The Franciscans established a mission and convent at San Marcos in the seventeenth century with one priest in residence.

UNM research began at San Marcos shortly after the Archaeological Conservancy acquired the surviving pueblo. The change in ownership made research access to the entire site possible. In line with Conservancy guidelines, and Cochiti and Kewa desires, the research targeted surface and near surface expressions, including surface mapping, remote sensing, systematic surface collection, and stratigraphic reconstruction of the 60-meter profile, cut by the San Marcos arroyo at the southern end of the site.

Three major questions guided the research: the nature and structure of the community including the settlement strategy; timing and magnitude of contact period population change; and the nature of Spanish/Pueblo interaction. Importantly, our initial expectations regarding these questions turned out to be wrong. First, the pueblo was not continuously occupied. Throughout the 350 year history, there were 5 population pulses during which time the size of the community swelled. Separating the pulses were periods of partial or complete abandonment. The maximum population was in the fifteenth century, but there appeared to be more people in the seventeenth-century occupation than in the sixteenth century. Accordingly, we concluded that there was no compelling evidence to suggest a precipitous population decline beginning in the sixteenth century. Technological and stylistic analyses of glaze-paint and utility ware ceramics and lithics supported this conclusion. We expected to discover technological changes, especially after Spanish contact. Multiple kinds of artifact analyses, however, suggested stable technological traditions despite periodic abandonment and the arrival of the Spanish. These were perturbations, but technological traditions changed little if at all. Finally, we expected to find some evidence of Spanish/Native conflict, but again we did not. Although the San Marcos record contained structural evidence of Spanish presence, including the mission/convento and a metallurgical facility as well as occasional Spanish artifacts, the evidence appeared as a thin veneer in a predominantly Pueblo community. A broken mission bell and the killing of the last mission priest suggests conflict, but we don't know whether the entire community was anti-Catholic, especially since the Pecos, not the San Marcoseños, killed the priest.

In the end, then, San Marcos was a significant hub of interaction prior to Spanish contact. It remained a vital community until the Pueblo Revolt, providing insight into that tumultuous period.

POTTERY SOUTHWEST TO RESUME DIGITAL PUBLICATION SEMIANUALLY

Following the resignation of Patricia Lee, who had served as editor of *Pottery Southwest* since 2005, several members of the editorial board have stepped in to keep the periodical in production. These include Gretchen

Obenauf (as lead editor), with Peter McKenna and Hayward Franklin (as co-editors). Also serving on the editorial board are Kari Schleher, Kelley Hays-Gilpin, Christine VanPool, and David Phillips. For the time being, *Pottery Southwest* will appear two, rather than four, times a year. The new editors are soliciting articles on such subjects as regional ceramics; refinement of pottery types; case studies from surveys or excavations; bulletins and museum displays; reviews of books and articles; results profiles from poster presentations; results of replication studies and gatherings; and bits of ceramic whimsy. Contributions for the next issue (Volume 34, 1 & 2) should be submitted to psw@unm.edu by April 15. Previous issues of *Pottery Southwest* can be found online at the same address, and guidelines for submissions can be found at the end of the latest issue on the website.

From 1974 to 1996, *Pottery Southwest*, which is sponsored by AAS, 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, William Sundt, died, publication was suspended until 2004, when, under the leadership of Patricia Lee, 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. The first digitized issue was launched in the spring of 2005. Both *Pottery Southwest 1974–1996 Archival CD* and *Pottery Southwest: The First Five Years in Cyberspace (2005 to 2009)* are available from abqarchaeology.org (\$5.00 for AAS members and students, \$7.50 for non-members, plus shipping).

MAPPING SEMINAR BY GRETCHEN OBENAUF ON APRIL 7

The seminar, to be held at the Hibben Center on the UNM campus Saturday April 7, 9 am to noon, will be all about maps and mapping. We'll start by looking at USGS (United States Geological Survey) topographic maps, and talk about scale, what the topographic lines mean, and how topo sheets are made and field checked. We'll talk about latitude-longitude as a mapping system, but we'll focus on UTMs (the Universal Transverse Mercator System locations) since that's what archaeologists in New Mexico use. We'll also talk about archaeological site mapping. Our last topic will be GPSes (Global Positioning System receivers). If you have a GPS device, bring it with you. If time and weather allow, we'll go outside and play with our GPSes to get the feeling of walking UTMs, and maybe practice a little site mapping.

This seminar will prepare you for two upcoming seminars, Site Recording (how to fill out a site form), and Archaeological Survey and Site Mapping. Current members will be able to sign up for the mapping seminar at the March meeting and after that online at info@abqarcheology.org if any spaces remain.

FIELDWORK OPPORTUNITY IN TULAROSA

A two-day field session is planned March 17 and 18 at Creekside Village, an early (AD 650–850) Jornada Mogollon pithouse village with a great kiva located near Tularosa, New Mexico. Volunteers must be members of the Jornada Research Institute, but annual dues are nominal (\$35 for adults, \$20 for students and seniors). Interested parties should visit the website jornadaresearchinstitute.org for information about joining and contact JRI President David Greenwald dgreenwald@tularosa.net if interested in the March 17/18 field session. Additional field sessions are planned for April and May but are not yet scheduled.

David Greenwald will be giving a presentation at the Historical Society of New Mexico annual meeting in Alamogordo April 19–21, discussing the current status of work at Creekside Village and in Tularosa Canyon.

EASTER EGG COLORING AT TIJERAS PUEBLO MUSEUM OPEN HOUSE MARCH 17

Coloring Easter eggs with natural dyes will be the family-oriented activity at Friends of Tijeras Pueblo Museum Open House on March 17 from 10 to 2. No admission (donations accepted). Bring your own hard-boiled eggs; the Friends will supply the dyes. The Museum is located on the grounds of the Sandia Ranger Station in Tijeras.

FRIENDS OF CORONADO HISTORIC SITE ART AUCTION MARCH 24 AT PRAIRIE STAR GOLF COURSE CLUB HOUSE IN BERNALLIO

"Art, Made in New Mexico," in all forms, from all cultures, both old and new, will be on the block at the March 24 fundraiser auction sponsored by Friends of Coronado Historic Site at the Prairie Star golf course club house. Preview begins at 9 am with bidding beginning at 1 pm. Buyer's premium 10%, Seller's commission 15%. Consignment items will be accepted from individual artists, owners, and merchants at wholesale prices from Sunday, March 11 through Thursday, March 22 between 9 am and 4 pm at the Coronado Historic Site, 485 Kuaua Road, off Highway 550 in Bernalillo. For more information, call 505-867-5531.

FOCUS ON CHACO CULTURE AT ASNM ANNUAL MEETING MAY 4-6 AT NATIVO LODGE IN ALBUQUERQUE

The theme of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting May 4-6 at Nativo Lodge is "Chaco Culture: In and Out of the Canyon." W. H. (Chip) Wills will speak on "Chaco Legacies: New Research Built on Deep Foundations" on Friday evening after a dinner buffet that begins at 6:30. Patricia Crown will deliver the Bandelier Lecture "Reexcavating Room 28 at Pueblo Bonito: The House of the Cylinder Jars" following the Awards Banquet on Saturday that begins at 6:30. Saturday morning presentations will also be theme-related, with Saturday afternoon slots available for volunteered papers on other topics. (Deadline for submitting abstracts is April 1). More details, registration forms, hotel reservation information, and call for papers, posters, and vendor/information table applicants are posted on the ASNM and AAS websites (abqarchaeology.org and newmexico-archaeology.org). Online registration is not available.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196 www.abqarchaeology.org www.facebook.com/abgarchsoc

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.

2018 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

To contact officers or committee chairs, or to change mailing or email address, email info@abqarchaeology.org or consult Membership Directory. Current members can sign up for field trips at meetings or by emailing trips@abgarchaeology.org.

Officers	Officers Standing Committee Chairs	
President:	Membership:	Field Trips:
Carol Chamberland	Mary Raje	Pat Harris
Vice Presidents:	Newsletter:	Steve Rospopo
Gretchen Obenauf	Helen Crotty	Refreshments:
Evan Kay	Mailer: Lou Schuyler	Ann Carson
Secretary:	Archiving:	Publicity:
Ginger Foerster	Karen Armstrong	Evan Kay
Treasurer:	Rock Art Recording:	Pottery Southwest
John Guth	Dick Harris	Editors: Peter McKenna
Directors-at-Large:	Carol Chamberland	and Hayward Franklin
Cindy Carson	Greeter:	Webmaster:
Maggie Knight	Sally McLaughlin	Evan Kay
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2018 ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEMBERSHIP FORM

	Renewal	. N	lew	
Name(s):				
dress:				
Phone Number(s):				
Email Address(es):				
(Please	e print email in capital letters to avo	id confusing lower	r case letters, "r" and "	v" for example)
	ox if you do not wish your inform ontact information to anyone outs			tory. (Federal law prohibit
Please select a Memb e Membership categor	ership category AND a Newsletto y:	er category:		
Individual	Family (no difference in	n dues)		
Newsletter by email:				
Basic: \$25.00	Sustaining: \$35.00+	_ Student with	current ID: Free	
Newsletter by first cla	ass mail:			
Basic: \$30.00	Sustaining: \$40.00+	_		
Institutions/Libraries	<u>3</u> :			
\$10.00	(newsletter sent by first class mail)		
Free	(electronic newsletter only)			
I/We would b	e interested in working with the	e following comr	nittees:	
 □ Membership (keep □ Assist Membership □ Field Trips (arrang □ Laboratory (assist □ AAS Newsletter ed 	•	t archaeological e ups and follow up x);	events;	

 $Mail\ the\ printed\ form\ and\ your\ membership\ dues\ check\ (payable\ to\ the\ Albuquerque\ Archaeological\ Society\ or\ AAS)\ to:$

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

Questions about Membership? (address or email changes, current dues verification, etc.): Email info@abqarchaeology.org.

AAS is a 501(c) (3) non-profit corporation and your Membership and Sustaining contributions are tax deductible.

VOLUME 53 NO. 4 US ISSN 0002 4953 April 2018

HORSES ON THE ROCKS

Lawrence L. Loendorf

7:30 PM, Tuesday April 17, 2018 Albuquerque Museum of Art and History 2000 Mountain Road NW

Even though there are very old horse bones found in the Americas, the world's oldest horse images are painted on cave walls in France and Spain. New World horses became extinct at the end of the Pleistocene, so they developed and were domesticated in the Old World. Their re-introduction to the American West did not occur until Coronado came with them in the middle 1500s. A few images of horses might date to the 1500s, but by the late 1700s and the 1800s there are rock art panels dominated by horses. The Navajo made pictures of horses on canyon walls from very early times through the historic period. Horse depictions by the Blackfoot, Crow, Comanche, Nez Perce, Ute and other tribes exhibit attributes that allow researchers to recognize tribal affiliation.

Dr. Loendorf will present an illustrated discussion on painted caves and rock art sites where he has recorded images of horses or found horse bones. The presentation will range from the painted horses in Chauvet Cave to the horse bones found in Natural Trap Cave, Wyoming, and to the hundreds of horse images in the American West that demonstrate their importance to Native Americans.

Larry Loendorf is an archaeologist who received BA and MA degrees from the University of Montana and a PhD from the University of Missouri, Columbia. He taught anthropology and archaeology at the University of North Dakota for 21 years and then at New Mexico State University for 11 years before retiring from university teaching and research. He currently directs Sacred Sites Research, Inc., a 501 (c)(3) non-profit company that he founded with his wife, Paula. A primary goal of the company is to protect rock art sites across the American West.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

March 20, 2018

President Carol Chamberland opened the meeting at 7:33 pm, welcoming visitors and new members. She invited all to stay after the meeting and enjoy refreshments provided by Pete McKenna and Ann Carson.

Meeting Minutes: Carol asked for corrections or additions to the February minutes, stating that the insurance policy for Directors and Officers was effective on February 15, not February 1. The minutes stand as corrected. Gretchen Obenauf asked for a correction to the March article on *Pottery Southwest* to read that she will be the copy editor, not the lead editor. The editors are Pete McKenna and Hayward Franklin.

REPORTS

Treasurer – John Guth: All bills have been paid and there is a balance of \$6182.00 in the checking account.

Archives – Karen Armstrong: The crew finished the Elkins project and took a trip to the warehouse. They accepted a challenge from Karen Price, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology Collections Manager, to finish 1000 boxes in 18 months. She asked for volunteers to assist in this challenge.

Membership – **Mary Raje**: She currently has a total of 136.members. She will send a second reminder notice this week to 2017 members who have not renewed. She asked that anyone who knows Bob Foreman please contact her; Bob paid his dues but did not provide his contact information.

Rock Art – **Carol Chamberland:** The group went out this morning and "it was a perfect rock art day." The team has been looking for an archaeologist, and Tom Windes has agreed to provide his services.

Field Trips: Carol announced, as a preface to field trip report, that after a lengthy discussion the Board decided to charge a \$10 fee for field trips to cover expenses. The fee will go into effect in April.

Pat Harris reported that we recently learned of the loss of one of our members: Ray Hitt died last June at the age of 61. Ray participated in nearly every hiking field trip.

Pat said that field trip is planned for April 28 to two sites in the El Morro Valley. Signup will be at the April meeting. [Ed.: See more information about this field trip on page 5.]

ONGOING BUSINESS

ASNM Annual Meeting – Nancy Woodworth: Information and registration forms for the Annual Meeting are on the table in the lobby and at the AAS and ASNM websites. Early registration ends on April 15, and the deadline for registration with meals is April 25. W.W. (Chip) Wills is the keynote speaker on Friday May 4, and Patricia Crown will deliver the Bandelier Lecture on Saturday evening May 5. The annual volume honorees are Tom Windes and Peter McKenna.

Webmaster: Carol asked for a volunteer to work with Evan Kay to learn the process of managing the AAS website. She and Evan welcome the help.

Seminars: Carol announced that a free seminar will be offered April 7 from 9 to 12 on mapping archaeological sites, USGS topography maps, GPS, and Universal Transverse Mercator (UTMs). The sign-up sheet is on the table outside. Gretchen will send an email to those who have registered.

A policy on "no shows" for seminars has been initiated to ensure those who are interested have the opportunity to attend. If a person does not show up for a seminar, he or she will be eligible only for the wait list for the next seminar.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Homer Milford informed attendees that he and Paul Secord have published a book, *The Galisteo Basin and Cerrillos Hills*. He plans to bring copies of the book to the next meeting for sale at a discount.

Nancy Woodworth said that Paul Secord will be speaking on the subject at the Friends of Tijeras Meeting at the Sandia Ranger Station on April 10 at 6:30 pm.

The business meeting concluded at 7:58 pm.

Speaker: Gretchen introduced Matt Barbour, who spoke about the history of hunting in New Mexico. Mr. Barbour provided the following synopsis.

Respectfully submitted by Ginger Foerster, Secretary.

An Archaeological Perspective of Hunting in New Mexico

By Matthew J. Barbour, Regional Manager, Coronado and Jemez Historic Sites ${\mathscr E}$

Sherry Hardage, Research Associate and Docent, Coronado Historic Site

Throughout the thousands of years of human occupation in the New World, hunting has been a cultural expression as well as a means to survival. Archaeological evidence includes not only projectile points and bones, but fire-pits and other landscape features transformed by human activity. In New Mexico, there are four broad periods over which archeologists often track the changes in hunting strategies: Paleoindian, Archaic, Pueblo, and Historic.

The Paleoindian Period began with the earliest known occupations of our state around 11,000 years ago, and lasted until 8,000 years ago. During this time frame, Native American hunters used spears thrown with the help of atlatls (throwing sticks). These were tipped with large flaked stone spear heads known as Clovis points, named for the New Mexico town near the site where the first ones were found. The hunters also flaked stones for knives and scrapers that were used for butchering and processing hides. Over time, the style of the Clovis fluted point changed. Later examples of points with longer flutes were found near Folsom, New Mexico, and points without flutes near Plano, Texas.

These Native Americans hunted very large animals, such as mammoth and bison, in groups. Often the Paleoindian hunters herded the animals into a pit, a box canyon, or over a cliff to kill more effectively. Occasionally these hunts resulted in the deaths of more animals than they could eat or preserve. This overkill, when combined with climate change, resulted in the extinction of many of these animals.

With fewer large game animals, people focused on grains and other plants that could supply a larger portion of their caloric needs. This marked the transition into the Archaic Period. Hunters perfected techniques that were easily utilized during plant-foraging activities. Their movements coincided with times of the year when seeds and nuts would be available, or when herds of animals were most likely to be in certain areas. While looking for grass seeds and tubers along a riverbank, nets could be used to catch fish or frogs. When collecting piñon nuts in a forest, the thrown spear could be used to dispatch nearby deer or peccary.

Archaic tool-making technology changed; spear points became smaller and were mounted on lighter spears that could be thrown farther. The style of projectile points grew more recognizable and localized, reflecting regional variation and preference. New technology was also added to the tool mix: stone seed grinders – better known to archaeologists as *manos* and *metates*. These allowed Native Americans during the Archaic Period to efficiently process the seeds and grasses.

As populations grew, environmental pressures made reliance on plants ever more crucial. Toward the end of the Archaic Period, people adopted agriculture and began living in more permanent camps with pit structures and

storage features. The Pueblo Period began with the adoption of pottery, ca. AD 600, and later the bow, ca. AD 700.

Farmers, during the Pueblo Period, developed a greater dependence on agriculture for subsistence, with corn (alone) possibly providing more than 80% of their caloric intake. These people built large multi-storied villages that we call pueblos today. However, not all Native American communities transitioned to agriculture; many, such as the Apache, continued to follow a hunter/gatherer lifestyle often trading with and sometimes raiding their neighbors.

Rabbits and other vermin were an increasing problem for the Native American farmers. Community based drives, or "rabbit hunts," became a key subsistence strategy for preserving fields and providing a source of protein during much of the year. Winter was the time when fields lay fallow and large game such as deer and buffalo could be pursued. These hunts were blessed with ritual dances, many of which are still performed in Pueblo villages today.

Hunted animals were used not only for their caloric value but often to fulfill a spiritual role. Birds were killed for their feathers, which could be used to perform curses or prayers. Predator claws and teeth provided strength and protection. Consuming a large powerful animal could allow the hunter to become imbued with the spirit of the creature.

The Historic Period began with the arrival of the Spanish in 1540. European diseases, warfare, and migration had dramatic consequences for Native American populations. Similarly, new technology and domesticated animals had a major impact on traditional hunting practices.

The introduction of food animals – pigs, goats, sheep, chickens, and cows – provided Native Americans a constant source of animal protein. In addition, horses gave both nomadic and sedentary people a previously unimagined mobility. Plains Indians and the Navajo quickly adopted the horse and became proficient riders, pursuing game (especially bison) over greater distances. Their long-standing tradition of raiding Pueblos for grain and high-status goods became more efficient with the horse providing a fast getaway. To them, raiding and hunting were not mutually exclusive activities.

Although the Spanish possessed firearms, the scarcity of gunpowder limited the use of these weapons during the decades of Spanish and Mexican domination. It was not until the early 1800s that this changed with the import of rifles and cartridge munitions over the Santa Fe Trail. As a result, the nineteenth century witnessed the rise of commercial hunting and trapping. American mountain men and Native Americans focused on game primarily for the sale of hides to markets in the east. Taos became a major center for this trade.

The widespread use of firearms and overhunting for commercial exploitation led to a drastic reduction in the availability of game animals during the late 1800s. In New Mexico, elk and bison became endangered – if not extinct. Other animals like the pronghorn and beaver experienced a major reduction in their population and ranges.

In the early twentieth century, the conservation movement began under Teddy Roosevelt and led to government management of public lands. Hunting transformed into a recreational sport with trophies as the goal. Elk and bison were reintroduced and others, such as pronghorn, were redistributed throughout the state. Non-native species, such as Persian Ibex and Namibian Oryx, were also brought in to bolster hunting opportunities.

Today, hunting in New Mexico consists of a wide array of both traditional practices and modern sporting activities. Commercial hunting continues in a highly controlled system but no longer has a wide market for pelts or meat. Native Americans still hunt for spiritual reasons, recreation, trophies, and sustenance, but hunting as the primary means of subsistence is no longer viable.

FIELD TRIP TO EI MORRO VALLEY APRIL 28

Our first AAS field trip for 2018 consists of archaeological tours of two of The Archaeological Conservancy's proto-Zuni sites: Tinaja and Scribe S Ruins. These are located in the El Morro area near Grants. Our guide will be Jim Walker, Southwest Regional Director and Senior Vice President of The Archaeological Conservancy.

This will be a full-day trip. We will see Tinaja, a thirteenth century pueblo which had more than 130 rooms and a large stone roomblock. Currently a few rooms are open and there are lots of pottery sherds. Scribe S consisted of 15 roomblocks situated on a ridge and containing over 400 rooms. We will see scattered roomblocks and sherds on a steep hill. According to Jim Walker, the access to these ruins is as follows: The elevation is 7,296 feet. To reach Tinaja, we will walk 100 yards through tall grass over flat level ground to a low 30-foot rise. To reach Scribe S we drive 45 minutes from Tinaja. At the site we will have a good steep hill – 200 yards up. Not rocky, not loose rock, but in ponderosa forest, and there is pine dust. **Caution: Due to elevation, no well-defined trails and a steep hill, participants must be in shape and experienced in this type of terrain**. Group size: 30 current AAS members.

Note: In case of inclement weather, on Friday night you will be notified by email of cancellation. According to the new trip policy, as members sign up they will pay \$10 (non-refundable) to Pat Harris; cash or check made out to the Albuquerque Archaeological Society with the notation "Field Trip." We hope you will join us on this very interesting trip.

APRIL 15 IS DEADLINE FOR ADVANCE REGISTRATION FOR ASNM ANNUAL MEETING MAY 4–6

Deadlines for the Archaeological Society of New Mexico's Annual Meeting May 4–6 at Nativo Lodge are fast approaching. The registration fee goes from \$45 to \$60 after April 15, and the guaranteed reduced room rate at the Nativo ends April 13. Meal reservations for the Friday dinner buffet (New Mexican food — not limited to tacos) and the Awards Banquet on Saturday must have been received by April 25. For those who register in time (and seating is limited), it promises to be an exceptional meeting on the theme of "Chaco Culture: In and Out of the Canyon." Renowned UNM professors are the keynote and Bandelier speakers: W. H. (Chip) Wills discusses "Chaco Legacies: New Research Built on Deep Foundations" on Friday evening, and Patricia Crown speaks on "Re-excavating Room 28 at Pueblo Bonito: The House of the Cylinder Jars" following the Awards Banquet on Saturday. A total of 18 papers on theme-related subjects will be presented on Saturday morning and afternoon with 4 more on other topics scheduled last. More details, registration forms, and hotel reservation information are posted on the ASNM and AAS websites (<a href="https://doi.org/10.1001/journal.

BOOK REVIEW

By Matthew J. Barbour

Mimbres Life and Society: The Mattocks Site of Southwestern New Mexico by Patricia A. Gilman and Steven A. LeBlanc. 2017. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. 656 pp., 160 b/w illustrations, 100 tables \$80 (cloth), ISBN 980-8165-3563-7.

The Mogollon culture area extends over large sections of eastern Arizona and western New Mexico in the United States, as well as the northern portions of Chihuahua and Sonora in Mexico. During the eleventh and twelfth centuries, the most densely populated region in the Mogollon culture area was the Mimbres Valley. People living

in the valley developed an elaborate pottery style that is instantly recognizable both to archaeologists and to the public at large today.

Mimbres Life and Society details one of the largest Mimbres villages. Consisting of over 100 above-ground and subterranean rooms, the Mattocks Site was occupied during both the Pit Structure and Classic Phases. Its archaeological record tells the story of rise and decline of the valley and manages to both personify and deviate from expectations of Mimbres as a cultural expression in the region.

Mimbres Life and Society is an excavation report detailing archaeological research conducted at the Mattocks Site by Paul Nesbitt (1929–1931) and the Mimbres Foundation (1974–1977, 1979). It reports on the architecture, burial practices, chronometric data, and artifact analyses while examining questions related to chronology, building practices, diet, and trade. In this way, the book is like any number of other archaeological technical documents.

The size of the report may put off some readers, but it shouldn't. Half the book is raw data necessary for the archaeologists to support their conclusions. The rest, with the exception of the architectural descript-tions in Chapters 2 and 3, is reminiscent of a concise and well-illustrated novella. The authors do not linger on any one subject for very long and provide a comprehensive overview of all pertinent topics.

Most excavation reports are relegated to the realm of "gray literature" and are of limited to use to all but a small core of researchers focused on the culture area. *Mimbres Life and Society* is more than that. Gilman and LeBlanc are among the brightest minds in Southwest archaeology today. They have crafted the entire narrative from start to finish – with the exception of a small and worthy contribution by Michael D. Cannon. As a result, the text never loses focus and is presented in a way that is accessible to all audiences.

The conclusions reached also challenge expectations regarding archaeology in the Mimbres region. For example, the transition from pit structure to above-ground rooms was not complete by the early eleventh century. Residents of the Mattocks Site continued to utilize both well into the Classic phase. Moreover, the transition does not appear to reflect a change in household size or structure.

Overall, Gilman and LeBlanc have done a fantastic job with *Mimbres Life and Society*. It is an engaging read for those interested in the Mogollon. As a research text documenting life and society in the Mimbres Valley, it is second to none.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING

March 15, 2018, Office of Contract Archaeology University of New Mexico

President Carol Chamberland opened the meeting at 6:00 PM.

Attendees: Carol Chamberland, Gretchen Obenauf, Evan Kay, John Guth, Ginger Foerster, Mary Raje, Maggie Knight, Cindy Carson, Helen Crotty, Pat Harris, and Dick Harris. Absent: Nancy Woodworth.

REPORTS

Vice-Presidents Gretchen Obenauf and Evan Kay reported on the roster of speakers for April, May, September, and a potential for November. The November meeting will be on the second Tuesday due to the Thanksgiving holiday falling during the third week of that month.

Treasurer John Guth: The checking balance is \$7020.50. He has received 136 new or renewed members; 59 existing members have not renewed. Those who have not renewed by March 31 will be removed from the membership list.

ASNM Annual Meeting checking account balance is \$5966; 72 people have registered, which is half the number needed to cover the costs of the event; 56 have signed up for the banquet. Capacity is 150 for registration and 140 for the banquet.

An insurance policy for Directors and Officers has been in effect since February 15 at the cost of \$632 to be paid for in 2019 by an increase in membership dues by \$5.00.

The need for two separate General Liability Insurance policies was discussed.

- 1. ASNM Annual Meeting: a policy for the annual meeting would be purchased by ASNM. If that policy does not cover AAS as hosting affiliate a policy will need to be obtained. Evan Kay moved that AAS purchase a separate policy for \$250, if necessary, to be paid out of the revenues generated by registration fees for the conference. The motion was seconded by Gretchen. The vote by the board was unanimously in favor of the motion.
- 2. AAS policy: Gretchen moved that AAS purchase General Liability Insurance for all AAS activities for one year on a trial basis, to be paid for by charging \$10 for field trips. The motion was seconded by Evan Kay. The vote was unanimous in favor of purchasing said policy.

COMMITTEE REPORTS

Membership – **Mary Raje:** A second reminder will be sent to those members who have not yet renewed after the March 20 meeting. She has been compiling the Membership Directory, and it is her goal to complete it by May.

Mary sent a letter of condolence to the family of Raymond Hitt who passed away last year.

Field trips – **Pat Harris**: A trip for April 28 is tentatively planned, with information forthcoming at the March meeting.

Rock art – **Carol Chamberland:** The rock art team continues to work on a humungous site but they canceled this week due to rain and mud. She went to a former site on March 13 with Tom Windes, who will be the team's consulting archaeologist.

OTHER TOPICS

ASNM Annual Meeting: Dick Harris gave an update on registration saying that 81 people have registered for the meeting and 60 for meals. He reported that he set up an ASNM 2018-designated email account and he will be sending registration confirmations. Gretchen reported that the call for papers deadline is April 1. She said she has seven speakers for Saturday morning, and Evan reported that he may have five poster submissions.

Pottery Southwest: Gretchen will copy-edit and Pete McKenna and Hayward Franklin will be co-editors of the publication.

Respectfully submitted by Ginger Foerster, Secretary.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Archaeologists Document Oldest Known Footprints in North America. A team of Canadian scientists from the University of Victoria and the Hakai Institute has found fossilized human footprints of at least three different sizes impressed into a 13,000-year-old paleosol beneath beach sands on Calvert Island, off the Pacific coast of Canada. Led by anthropologist Dr. Duncan McLaren, the team excavated active beach deposits at the Meay Channel I archaeology site on the shoreline of Calvert Island, where the sea level was 6.5–10 feet (2-3 m) lower than it is today at the end of the last Ice Age. The researchers

uncovered a total of 29 human footprints in these sediments, which radiocarbon dating estimated to be around 13,000 years old. "During the last Ice Age (which ended around 11,700 years ago), humans moved into the Americas from Asia across what was then a land bridge to North America, eventually reaching what is now the west coast of British Columbia, Canada, as well as coastal regions to the south," Dr. McLaren and colleagues said. The team's results are published in the journal *PLoS ONE*. [Excerpted from a *Science News* article noted in *Southwest Archaeology Today*, a service of Archaeology Southwest. See http://bit.ly/2IjOiuC – Sci News.]

CALENDAR CHECK

Conferences

ASNM Annual Meeting May 4–6 at Nativo Lodge, Albuquerque. See <abqarchaeology.org> and article above.

Pecos Conference August 9–12 in Flagstaff, location TBA. Check the website pecosconference.org for announcements coming soon.

Mogollon Conference October 11–13 at Corbett Center, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces. Call for papers on the archaeology of the Mogollon region. Deadline for submissions August 1. See the website <lonjul.net/mog2018/> for details.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196 www.abqarchaeology.org www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc

Annual Dues

Officers

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.

2018 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

To contact officers or committee chairs, or to change mailing or email address, email info@abqarchaeology.org or consult Membership Directory. Current members can sign up for field trips at meetings or by emailing trips@abqarchaeology.org.

Committee Chairs (continued)

Standing Committee Chairs

Officers Standing Committee Chairs		Commutee Chairs (continued)	
President:	Membership:	Field Trips:	
Carol Chamberland	Mary Raje	Pat Harris	
Vice Presidents:	Newsletter:	Steve Rospopo	
Gretchen Obenauf	Helen Crotty	Refreshments:	
Evan Kay	Mailer: Lou Schuyler	Ann Carson	
Secretary:	Archiving:	Publicity:	
Ginger Foerster	Karen Armstrong	Evan Kay	
Treasurer:	Rock Art Recording:	Pottery Southwest	
John Guth	Dick Harris	Editors: Peter McKenna	
Directors-at-Large:	Carol Chamberland	and Hayward Franklin	
Cindy Carson	Greeter:	Webmaster:	
Maggie Knight	Sally McLaughlin	Evan Kay	

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PALEOCLIMATE, PLAYAS, AND THE PALEOINDIAN OCCUPATION OF THE NORTHERN JORNADA DEL MUERTO

Christopher W. Merriman

7:30 PM, Tuesday May 15, 2018 Albuquerque Museum of Art and History 2000 Mountain Road NW

The Pleistocene-Holocene transition (~15,000-8000 BP) was a period of significant climate fluctuation, mass extinction, and human expansion into the New World. Recently, much attention has been given to the effects climate change may, or may not, have had on Paleoindian hunter-gatherers – in particular the abrupt onset of near full glacial conditions during the Younger Dryas (12,900-11,700 BP). This presentation will discuss these climate fluctuations in reference to the Paleoindian occupation of the Northern Jornada del Muerto (NJM) in eastern Socorro County, New Mexico. Archaeologically this includes the Clovis, Folsom, Plainview, and Cody techno-complexes that respectively correspond in time with the Bølling-Allerød (B-A), Younger Dryas (YD), and Early Holocene (EH) climatic periods. The topics addressed will include new paleoclimate records from playas (ephemeral lakes) in the NJM, the Paleoindian archaeological record represented by the Robert H. Weber Collection, and the shifts in Paleoindian foraging strategies in response to Late Pleistocene-Early Holocene climate change. Stable isotope records from two playas in the NJM and speleothems from southeastern New Mexico indicate that there were abrupt transitions between the warm/dry B-A, the cool and wet YD, and the highly variable EH. The Weber Collection contains roughly 800 well-documented and tightly-provenienced Paleoindian projectile points from dozens of sites throughout the NJM, which allows for a big picture examination of Paleoindian occupation in relation to the paleoenvironmental setting. Juxtaposing the paleoclimate and archaeological records demonstrates a strong correlation between Paleoindian settlement and mobility patterns and climatically driven shifts in surface water availability.

Christopher Merriman is a Ph.D. candidate at the University of New Mexico with research interests focused on human paleoecology, hunter-gatherer archaeology, lithic technological organization, geoarchaeology, and paleoenvironmental reconstruction. His dissertation concerns Paleoindian responses to climate change in the Northern Jornada del Muerto in south-central New Mexico. He is also engaged in ongoing research projects in the Maya Mountains and the Toledo District of southern Belize, as well as the San Juan Mountains of Colorado.

Merriman was awarded the AAS Dudley King Scholarship in May 2015.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

April 17, 2018

Vice President Evan Kay convened the meeting at 7:30. He welcomed one new member and four visitors and invited everyone to stay after the meeting to partake in refreshments provided by Pat Harris and Donna Rospopo.

Meeting minutes: There being no corrections or additions to the minutes, they stand as published.

REPORTS

Vice President – Gretchen Obenauf: She and Evan have a full slate of speakers for the rest of the year.

Treasurer – John Guth: We are on budget with a balance of \$5952.00 in checking account. A balance of \$11,486 for the Annual Meeting will cover all of the expenses and possibly even provide some profit for the donation fund.

Archives – Karen Armstrong: The group completed two collections – from Pueblitos and Chacra Mesa – and will work on the Los Aquajes, (LA 5) collection for approximately three weeks. Karen added that she has been researching these sites.

Membership: Mary Raje sent a third reminder to members who have not renewed, and we have a total of 157 members as of this date. Mary is looking for the person who took Lynn Black's membership form and fee.

Rock Art – Dick Harris: The rock art recording team goes out each Tuesday, weather permitting. During the past month two outings were cancelled due to weather. On one outing we continued recording at a very large site that will take at least a year to complete. Recording at this site has been suspended until the fall because of hotter temperatures there during the late spring and early summer. The team recorded a series of pictographs at another site. We took photographs of the pictographs and used a software package called Dstretch to enhance the images. This approach is moderately successful and additional details in some of the pictographs could be discerned after enhancement.

Field Trips – Pat Harris: The first trip of 2018 will be on April 28 under the leadership of Jim Walker from The Archaeology Conservancy. Sites include Tinaja, a thirteenth-century masonry pueblo and Scribe S Pueblo, both in El Morro Valley. An alternate site is San Marcos in case the current fires in El Morro Valley prevent entry into that area. Sign up and pay the \$10.00 fee to Pat after the meeting.

Pottery Southwest: Haywood Franklin has received four articles with enough material for two full issues this year. The publication date will announced by Gretchen Obenauf when the first 2018 issue is ready.

ONGOING BUSINESS

ASNM Annual Meeting – Nancy Woodward: AAS is hosting the Annual Meeting for the Archaeological Society of New Mexico at The Nativo Lodge in Albuquerque on May 4–6. Information and registration forms are on the table outside and at the AAS and ASNM websites. Meals will be provided by Hotel Albuquerque. The keynote speaker on Friday is W.W (Chip) Wills. Eighteen people will be presenting papers Saturday morning and afternoon, and the Bandelier Lecture on Saturday evening will be delivered by Patricia Crown.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Homer Milford announced that he had copies of the book *The Galisteo Basin and Cerrillos Hills* that he co-wrote with Paul Secord. It can be purchased after the meeting for \$20.

The business meeting concluded at 7:45 PM.

SPEAKER

Gretchen introduced Lawrence Loendorf of Sacred Sites Research, Inc., who provided the following synopsis.

Horses on the Rocks

By Lawrence L. Loendorf

Rock images of horses are quite rare in the Albuquerque area. Examples at the Piedras Marcadas unit of Petroglyph National Monument include an example that may represent the oldest depiction of a horse and rider north of Mexico. The figure, first noticed by Matt Schmader, has a distinct boat-shaped body and L-shaped feet that turn up at the toes. The strange-appearing body may represent the armor that horses of Spanish soldiers were wearing in the middle sixteenth century, when it is suspected the image was made. The strange feet likely represent the fact that Native peoples in the Americas had never seen an ungulate track that was non-cloven until they saw a horse track.

Another site with a possible sixteenth-century horse is found in the Guadalupe Mountains in southern New Mexico. The horse has a wide body and thick neck, characteristics that do not resemble typical Indian ponies. The rider appears to wear body armor and carry a buckler-type shield, items that identify him as a Spanish soldier or conquistador. Three dogs with the rider indicate he had war dogs; these have attacked a group of Indians on foot, one of whom is on his back with parts of his legs missing. Surrounding red paint indicates it was a bloody affair. The scene appears to represent a raid by Spanish or Portuguese soldiers on an Indian village to obtain slaves.

The "War Dogs" scene reads from right to left, or the typical way that Plains Indians interpreted their biographic or narrative art. Part of the lecture included a description of ceremonial rock art versus biographic rock art and the significance of small details on rock art horses that allow viewers to identify the tribe that made them. Indeed, Crow Indian horses are so distinct from Blackfoot Indian horses that Jim Keyser has developed a series of measurements with degrees of angles that anyone can make to differentiate the two. Comanche horses are also very recognizable by unique attributes.

Navajo rock pictures of horses include two well-known sites in Canyon del Muerto, Arizona. The Narbona panel with the Spanish cavalcade is among the most distinctive canyon wall murals in North America. Painted by Navajo Little Lamb in the 1830s to 1840s, the scene shows Spanish Lieutenant Antonio Narbona on January 18, 1805 with his army that attacked and killed more than 100 Navajo women and children in Massacre Cave. The Ute Raid panel, at a nearby location, shows Ute horse riders attacking Navajo on foot in January 1858.

These detailed narrative scenes contrast with three horses on a Navajo star ceiling near Cuba, New Mexico. These horses and riders carry lances in pursuit of bison, in a hunting theme that is common at many rock art sites.

In the quest to find the oldest pictures of horses in the world, the magnificent examples in Chauvet Cave were presented with some discussion as to the controversy about their age. Because horses evolved in North America, there are horse bones in several contexts that are dated from the Miocene through the Pleistocene. Natural Trap Cave, a site with numerous horse bones, was described in the talk. Natural Trap is a sinkhole in Wyoming's northern Bighorn Mountains that has recently come into the news because of new research into the DNA of the cave's faunal remains.

Natural Trap Cave was initially investigated by a team of archaeologists under my direction, completing research in the Pryor Mountains of Montana and Wyoming. The first work in the Trap was in 1971 when we rappelled in to find ourselves standing in bones to our knees. In 1972, Carol Jo Rushin completed some test excavations in the Trap as part of her Master's thesis at the University of Montana. Following this testing work, B. Miles Gilbert, University of Missouri and Larry Martin, University of Kansas, undertook major excavations to recover hundreds of bones that included four species of horses.

Some of these Pleistocene-age horses were hunted by Clovis peoples, but no rock art images of Paleoindian horses have ever been identified. There are some petroglyphs that might show camelids and perhaps mammoths, so there is always the chance that a rock art image of a Paleoindian horse will be found one day.

DENDROCHRONOLOGY IS SUBJECT OF NEXT AAS SEMINAR

The next AAS seminar will cover wood as an archaeological material. Tom Windes will discuss the fine points of his research using dendrochronology on Saturday morning, June 2. Signup for this seminar, limited to AAS members, will begin at the next monthly meeting on May 15.

MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY FOR 2018–2019 TO BE DISTRIBUTED SOON

Mary Raje, Membership Chair, is preparing the new Membership Directory and asks that anyone who has not renewed for 2018 and wishes to remain a member send dues (\$25 for digital Newsletter, \$30 for print) to the Treasurer at Albuquerque Archaeological Society, PO box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196-4029. Include name, address, phone number and email. Membership forms are on the website or the last page of recent newsletters. Please be sure to indicate if you do not wish to be included in the Membership Directory.

NEXT AAS FIELD TRIP PLANNED FOR JULY 21, SIGNUP AT JUNE MEETING

Pat Harris, Field Trip Chair, announces that Forked Lightening Pueblo ruin at the Pecos National Monument is the destination of the next scheduled trip, July 21. It will be an early morning departure so that the visit can be in enjoyed in the cool of the morning. Attendance is limited to 20 current AAS members. The trip involves a short walk on a road and then crossing Glorieta Creek (probably dry, but Pat will check) to reach the pueblo. She will have more details about it for the June newsletter. Again, there will be a \$10 charge to sign up but **signup will begin at the June meeting.**

Pat reports that she has a number of idea and has been discussing some trips for the fall with Steve Patchett and Steve Rospopo.

SAPAWE CONFERENCE PLANNED FOR SEPTEMBER 7-9 IN EL RITO

"From Sapawe to Casitas" is the theme of a conference planned for September 7–9 at the El Rito Campus of Northern New Mexico College. The event, sponsored by El Rito Public Library, New Mexico Humanities Council, and the National Endowment for the Humanities, is free and open to the public, but advance registration, starting July 1, is required. The program includes presentations by Hayward Franklin (Ceramics), Tim Maxwell (Agriculture), Alan Skinner (Public Archaeology), David Snow (History of Casitas), Jun Sunseri (Community-Engaged Archaeology), and Tom Windes (Sapawe Archaeology). There will be field trips to Sapawe and Casitas, public participation and panel discussions, and Saturday evening keynote talk and dinner. Register **after July 1**: elritolibrary.org or call (575) 581-4608.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Footprints preserve terminal Pleistocene hunt? Human-sloth interactions in North America. Predator-prey interactions revealed by vertebrate trace fossils are extremely rare. The authors present footprint evidence from White Sands National Monument in New Mexico for the association of sloth and human trackways. Geologically, the sloth and human trackways were made contemporaneously, and the sloth trackways show evidence of evasion and defensive behavior when associated with human tracks. Behavioral inferences from these trackways indicate prey selection and suggest that humans were harassing, stalking, and/or hunting the now-extinct giant ground sloth in the terminal Pleistocene. [The full text is available at http://advances.sciencemag.org/content/4/4/eaar7621.]

CALENDAR CHECK

Conferences

Pecos Conference August 9–12 in Flagstaff, location TBA. Check the website pecosconference.org for announcements coming soon.

Sapawe Conference "From Sapawe to Casitas" September 7–9, El Rito Campus, Northern New Mexico College. Free and open to the public, but advance registration required. **Register after July 1**: elritolibrary.org or call (575) 581-4608. You can show your interest on Facebook: www.facebook.com/pages/El-Rito-Public-Library/.

Mogollon Conference October 11–13 at Corbett Center, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces. Call for papers on the archaeology of the Mogollon region. Deadline for submissions August 1. See the website <lonjul.net/mog2018/> for details.

New Mexico Archeological Council Fall Conference "The Archaic Period," November 10 at the Hibben Center, UNM Campus. Call for papers.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196 www.abqarchaeology.org www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc

Annual Dues

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

2018 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

To contact officers or committee chairs, or to change mailing or email address, email info@abqarchaeology.org or consult Membership Directory. Current members can sign up for field trips at meetings or by emailing trips@abqarchaeology.org.

Officers Standing Committee Chairs Committee Chairs (continued) President: Membership: **Field Trips:** Carol Chamberland Mary Raje Pat Harris **Vice Presidents: Newsletter:** Steve Rospopo Gretchen Obenauf Helen Crotty **Refreshments:** Mailer: Lou Schuyler Evan Kay Ann Carson **Publicity:** Secretary: **Archiving:** Ginger Foerster Karen Armstrong Evan Kav Pottery Southwest Treasurer: **Rock Art Recording:** John Guth Dick Harris Editors: Peter McKenna Directors-at-Large: Carol Chamberland and Hayward Franklin Cindy Carson **Greeter:** Webmaster: Maggie Knight Sally McLaughlin Evan Kay

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JUNK ON THE TRUNK: TREES AND PERISHABLE WOOD FEATURES IN THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORD

Erin Hegberg

7:30 PM, Tuesday June 19, 2018 Albuquerque Museum of Art and History 2000 Mountain Road NW

Many of us think of archaeology as "stones, bones, and pottery" research, and even archaeologists tend to keep their eyes on the ground, focusing on artifacts and what can be learned from excavations. When we look up, however, we may also note a range of modified tree features and built wooden structures. Modified trees are living features within the forest that can also tell us a great deal about human activities and landscape use in the more recent past. Aspen trees carved by sheepherders and cattlemen across the American West in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are much loved by local historians and tourists, but until recently, were often ignored by archaeologists as "too young" or having little data potential. The carvings are frequently graphically sexual, but can also contain poignant poetry, political commentary, and linguistic play. Single trees often provide researchers with names and hometowns of the carvers, and convenient precision dating carved right into the tree. A large sample of carved aspen can provide archaeologists and historians with information regarding land-use, historic grazing, literacy, ethnic identity, and even weather patterns from year to year. Many aspen trees have been carved repeatedly, forming a growing palimpsest from the early twentieth century to the present, reflecting different peoples' interactions with the surrounding landscape. A sample of 277 carved aspen from the southern San Juan Mountains, and over 350 aspen carvings recorded in the Valles Caldera National Preserve will be used to demonstrate several types of historical research that can be done with this rich dataset.

Erin Hegberg is a PhD candidate at the University of New Mexico and a historical archaeologist with the Office of Contract Archeology. She has also worked for the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Forest Service in each of the Four Corners states. Erin's dissertation research considers race and identity in New Mexico during the nineteenth century through an examination of local New Mexican ceramics and mass-produced products. However, through her day job she gets to record early twentieth century homesteads, coal mines, and, of course, pornographic aspen.

May 15, 2018

President Carol Chamberland called the meeting to order at 7:34 by welcoming everyone. She encouraged the audience to retire to the lobby after the meeting to enjoy snacks provided by Hayward Franklin and Ann Carson.

Meeting minutes: There being no corrections or additions to the minutes, they stand as published.

REPORTS

Vice President – Evan Kay: We have a full slate of speakers for this year.

Treasurer – **John Guth:** We are in alignment with the budget with a balance of \$6641in the checking account. Thanks to Mary Raje, Membership Chair, for the job she did in rounding up renewals. AAS currently has 175 members. John reported that the annual meeting was a tremendous financial success with ASNM and host AAS each receiving \$2690 from the net profit.

Archives – Karen Armstrong: Carol read a report in Karen's absence. The group is currently working on 100 boxes of Chupadero Black-on-white pottery sherds from the Adam Ranch site near Corona, NM.

Rock Art – Dick Harris: The team usually works on Tuesdays but took today off. They finished a small site this month and used decorrelation stretch ("D stretch") technology to bring out the features of faded pictographs.

Field Trips – **Pat Harris**: The next trip will be on July 21 to Forked Lightning Ruin near Pecos National Monument with signup at the next meeting. A show of hands interested in an overnight trip to Blackwater Draw National Historic Site indicated sufficient interest for her to make arrangements. Pat listed other ideas for several fall and winter adventures.

Pottery Southwest – Gretchen Obenauf: They are getting close to publication of the Spring issue.

Webmaster – Evan Kay: Dick Harris has offered to help, but Evan is still looking for an assistant. If you are interested please see him.

ONGOING BUSINESS

ASNM Annual Meeting: Carol congratulated co-chairs Nancy Woodworth and Ethan Ortega for "doing a bang up job" coordinating the meeting. She thanked Gretchen for the lineup of speakers, Pat Harris, Dick Harris, and John Guth for organizing the fieldtrips, handling registration, and money. Kym Campbell was acknowledged and thanked for providing publicity and graphics for the meeting including signage and name tags. Carol thanked everyone who helped to make the annual meeting a great success. The total number of registrants was 212. The 2018 ASNM annual volume, *Two Gentlemen of Chaco, Papers in Honor of Thomas C. Windes and Peter J. McKenna, Papers of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico Volume 44, has been archived in the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center library where it can be accessed for research weekdays from 9-5.*

SEMINARS

Tom Windes will provide a free seminar on dendrochronology on Saturday June 2 at the Hibben Center on the University of New Mexico campus. Sign up tonight after the meeting.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Gretchen Obenauf asked for 10 volunteers to conduct an archaeological survey on Sunday, June 10 of Tinaja Pueblo for the Archaeological Conservancy. Sign up after the meeting.

Carol Chamberland said that we will need a new venue for seminars after Dave Phillips retires. Please see Carol if you have a venue in mind that will accommodate 20 people.

Visitors were introduced: Joe Warren, an amateur historian and former employee of the United Nations, Bob Bergland, President of the Torrance County Archaeological Society and a newly-elected Trustee of ASNM, and Eric Cook, who is a photographer, and his friend Daniel, a new anthropology graduate.

The business meeting was adjourned at 7:58 PM.

SPEAKER

Evan Kay introduced Christoher Merriman, PhD candidate at the University of New Mexico and recipient of the AAS Dudley King scholarship in 2015, to speak on his research of the Robert H. Weber collection of artifacts from the Northern Jornada del Muerto Paleoindian occupation in relation to the paleoenvironmental setting. Mr. Merriman provided the following synopsis of his talk.

Paleoclimate, Playas, and the Paleoindian Occupation of the Northern Jornada del Muerto By Christopher W. Merriman

The Pleistocene-Holocene transition (~15,000–8000 BP) was a period of significant climate fluctuation, mass extinction, and human expansion into the New World. In general, the Bølling-Allerød was a period of global warming from 14,700–12,900 BP that was followed by a rapid shift to a near full glacial climate known as the Younger Dryas. The Younger Dryas lasted until 11,700 BP at which time there was an abrupt return to warming in the Early Holocene (11,700–8,200 BP). During the Bølling-Allerød, humans first colonized the Americas, most notably people known as Clovis (~13,650–12,750 BP) and the last of the megafauna were roaming the landscape. Within about 100 years of the onset of the Younger Dryas, roughly 35 genera of mammals were extinct and the Clovis projectile point complex had given way to the Folsom/Midland complex (12,760–11,760 BP) (successive Paleolithic cultures are identified by the types of projectile points they produced). The Plainview-Goshen complex begins at the end of the Younger Dryas around 12,150 BP and persists into the Early Holocene until about 11,350 BP, while the Cody complex (11,150–8,250 BP) is entirely within the Early Holocene. Recently, much attention has been given to the effects climate change – in particular the onset of the Younger Dryas – may, or may not, have had on Paleoindian hunter-gatherers

The Northern Jornada del Muerto in eastern Socorro County, New Mexico is a large structural basin west of the Rio Grande and east of the Oscura and San Andres Mountains. This desert grassland/scrubland contains several arroyo systems, numerous alluvial fan distributary channels, hundreds of playas (ephemeral lakes), and a handful of springs as well lithic raw materials. Sediment cores and stable isotope records from two playas in the Jornada del Muerto and speleothems (mineral deposits formed from groundwater within underground caverns) from caves in southeastern New Mexico indicate that there were abrupt transitions between the warm/dry Bølling-Allerød, the cool/wet Younger Dryas, and the highly variable Early Holocene. There is also an extensive Paleoindian occupation as represented by the extraordinary Robert H. Weber Collection. The Weber Collection contains roughly 800 well-documented and tightly-provenienced Paleoindian projectile points from dozens of sites throughout the Northern Jornada del Muerto, which allows for a big picture examination of Paleoindian occupation and the potential responses to climate change.

Hunter-gatherer subsistence patterns are intimately linked to the environment. In semi-arid environments like the Northern Jornada del Muerto, the scarcity of water significantly affects foragers' settlement and mobility. Increases or decreases in precipitation can have an immediate and significant effect on the spatial and temporal distribution of this critical resource. If climate change alters the structure or distribution of resources, huntergatherers should compensate by adjusting aspects of their subsistence strategies, including diet breadth, settlement choices, mobility patterns, and technological organization. Focusing on settlement patterns, this suggests that Paleoindian site location choices should track with changes in precipitation.

The relationship between the changing water supply and Paleoindian settlement patterns can be modeled using the diet breadth and patch choice models as templates. The models were adjusted for changes in precipitation

using the speleothem records from Fort Stanton Cave and Pink Panther Cave in southeastern New Mexico. The water supply model uses three factors, the area of the resources, the time to search for them, and the time to search within them, first to rank water sources based on their return rate and second to determine the optimal set of water sources that Paleoindians should have exploited. Briefly the results of the model indicate that 1) streams regardless of climatic conditions are top ranked, and 2) streams and playas would have always been included in optimal water supply. While these results alone cannot speak to responses to climate change, they do provide a starting point.

In the Northern Jornada del Muerto, much of the response to climate change revolves around playas. Compared to streams, they have small areas and limited catchments and they are less likely to have water. However, because playas are common, typically clustered, and easily searched, they are low cost with potentially large benefits. Thus, as precipitation and playa productivity increased during the Younger Dryas, so, too, should the association between Paleoindian sites and playas. This pattern is borne out by the spatial distribution of Paleoindian projectile points. Of the 313 Clovis points, 15 percent are associated with a playa; 48 percent of the 324 Folsom and Midland points had a playa as the closest water source; 40 percent of the 54 Plainview points and 47 percent of the 93 Cody points were associated with playas.

In sum, local and regional paleoclimate records indicate that the Pleistocene-Holocene transition climate change was quite similar to the North Atlantic case. A cooler/wetter Younger Dryas climate and wet and dry periods in the Early Holocene increased the productivity of playas. Paleoindians responded to this shift in the resource base by adjusting their settlement strategies to include more playas in the foraging itinerary.

SIGNUP FOR JULY 21 FORKED LIGHTNING PUEBLO FIELD TRIP AT JUNE MEETING AND FOR OCTOBER 13-14 BLACKWATER DRAW TRIP AT SEPTEMBER MEETING

Pat Harris, Field Trip Chair, announces that the next scheduled field trip is on July 21, to Forked Lightning Pueblo ruin at the Pecos National Monument. It will be an early morning departure, and the visit will be in the cool of the morning. Twenty current AAS members can attend. There's a short walk on a road and across Glorieta Creek (Pat is checking about the condition) to reach the pueblo. Signup, including the \$10 signup fee, will be at the June meeting.

An overnight trip to Portales and the Blackwater Draw National Historic Landmark is scheduled for October 13–14. A visit to the new Blackwater Draw Museum will be led by curator Jenna Domeischel, followed by a tour of the site with Dr. Brendon Asher, Director of Blackwater Draw. After that, people can visit the Roosevelt County Historical Museum and/or Rocks and Minerals at the Geology Museum located on the campus of Eastern New Mexico University. On the return trip, a stop is planned at the Fort Sumner Historic Site in Ft. Sumner, New Mexico for a tour of Bosque Redondo. Signup will be at the September meeting, along with the \$10 signup fee. More detailed information to come later.

MESA PRIETA PETROGLYPH PROJECT ADDS NEW EVENTS AND TOURS

The Mesa Prieta Petroglyph Project, a 501(c) (3) non-profit organization and an ASNM affiliate, has announced a few new events and tours. They are introducing Public Tours of the Wells Petroglyph Preserve on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8:30 am at \$35 per person. On the last Tuesday of each month they are offering Petroglyph Project Talks at the Northern Rio Grande Heritage Area Center (formerly the Oñate Monument and Visitor's Center, 848 New Mexico 68 in Alcalde). June 26 is Scott Ortman on "Rethinking Seventeenth Century New Mexico." Suggested donation of \$5.00. More information at tours@mesaprietapetroglyphs.org.

The MPPP 2018 fundraiser will feature Gary Farmer and the Troublemakers and a special performance by the Lightning Boy Foundation Hoop Dancers at the Shadeh Nightclub at Buffalo Thunder Resort Sunday, September 16th, beginning at 4:00 PM. More information from iennifer@mesaprietapetroglyphs.org or at 505-852-1351. All proceeds benefit Mesa Prieta Petroglyph Project and help them to achieve their three goals: 1) to scientifically record an estimated 100,000 petroglyphs on Mesa Prieta; 2) to educate the community with tours, lectures and curriculum in local schools; and 3) to protect and preserve this endangered landscape for future generations.

CALENDAR CHECK

Conferences

Pecos Conference August 9–12 at the Hotshot Camp in the Kaibab National Forest about 10 miles outside of Flagstaff, Arizona. More information and online registration available at pecosconference.org.

Sapawe Conference "From Sapawe to Casitas" September 7–9, El Rito Campus, Northern New Mexico College. Free and open to the public, but advance registration required. **Register after July 1** at elritolibrary.org or call (575) 581-4608.

Mogollon Conference October 11–13 at Corbett Center, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces. Call for papers on the archaeology of the Mogollon region. Deadline for submissions August 1. See the website <lonjul.net/mog2018/> for details.

New Mexico Archeological Council Fall Conference "The Archaic Period," November 10 at the Hibben Center, UNM Campus. Call for papers.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196 www.abqarchaeology.org www.facebook.com/abgarchsoc

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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.

2018 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

To contact officers or committee chairs, or to change mailing or email address, email info@abqarchaeology.org or consult Membership Directory. Current members can sign up for field trips at meetings or by emailing trips@abqarchaeology.org.

Officers	Standing Committee Chairs	Committee Chairs (continued)
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Carol Chamberland	Mary Raje	Pat Harris
Vice Presidents:	Newsletter:	Steve Rospopo
Gretchen Obenauf	Helen Crotty	Refreshments:
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John Guth	Dick Harris	Editors: Peter McKenna
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Cindy Carson	Greeter:	Webmaster:
Maggie Knight	Sally McLaughlin	Evan Kay

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CULTURAL CONTINUITY AND CHANGE IN THE UPPER PECOS VALLEY: THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF PECOS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

Jeremy M. Moss

7:30 PM, Tuesday July 17, 2018 Albuquerque Museum of Art and History 2000 Mountain Road NW

Pecos Pueblo was occupied for over six hundred years and was a gateway community connecting the Plains and the Rio Grande Valley. The allure, mysteries, and myths of Pecos have fascinated archaeologists since Bandelier first recorded the site in 1881. The cultural connections to modern Pueblo groups makes it an interesting place to explore cultural continuity and to assess the legends and lore that first drew archaeologists to Pecos at the turn of the twentieth century. The presentation will summarize the history of archaeology at the site, future avenues of research, and the many cultural connections that bind modern Pueblo groups to Pecos Pueblo.

Jeremy Moss is currently Chief of Science and Resource Stewardship and Archaeologist at Pecos National Historical Park, where he has served for five years. His education began at the University of New Mexico, where he specialized in prehistoric archaeology and graduated cum laude. He has an MA from the University of Wyoming, where he studied prehistoric archaeology and specialized in hunter-gatherer studies and lithic analysis.

Moss has 21 years of experience in prehistoric and historic archaeology, integrated resource manage-ment, museum management, tribal consultation and historic preservation in the American Southwest, mostly in Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming. For the majority of this time he has worked for the National Park Service and universities. During his NPS career he worked at Canyonlands National Park, Chaco Culture National Historical Park, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Petroglyphs National Monument, Pecos National Historical Park, Saguaro National Park and Tumacácori National Historical Park. His professional interests include public archaeology and history, historic preservation practice and policy, natural resource conservation, architectural conservation, museum management, public outreach and education, archaeological science, and geoarchaeology.

Reminder: No meeting and no Newsletter in August

June 19, 2018

President Carol Chamberland opened the meeting at 7:33 PM. She welcomed one visitor, Jonathan Anderson, and two new members, Carry and Bob Wilcox, and invited all attendees to a social time after the meeting with refreshments provided by Joanne Magalis.

Minutes: As there were no corrections or additions to the May meeting minutes, they stand as published.

REPORTS

Treasurer – **John Guth:** Due to exceptionally large attendance at the Archaeological Society of New Mexico's Annual Meeting hosted by AAS in May, we now have \$9300 in the checking account and \$9000 in Certificates of Deposit.

Archives – Karen Armstrong: The group is proceeding with Chupadero Black-on-white pottery sherds from the Adam Ranch. A new director for the Maxwell Museum has been hired, and Acting Director David Phillips's last day will be September 29, 2018.

Membership – **Mary Raje:** Currently AAS has 176 members. Mary has finished the "push" for re-enrollment and is currently working on the membership directory.

Rock Art – Carol Chamberland: This week the team found pottery shreds dating from AD 1200. Tom Windes has announced that he plans to map a site non-digitally. Stay tuned for this fieldwork opportunity in the fall.

Field Trips – **Carol Chamberland** for Pat Harris: The next field trip will be on July 21 at Forked Lightning Pueblo near Pecos National Monument with signup after this meeting. The \$10 trip fee can be paid on the day of the trip.

Pottery Southwest – Hayward Franklin: The Spring/Summer 2018 issue is due out very soon.

Webmaster – Evan Kay: Thatcher Rogers has volunteered to assist with the website.

Seminars – Carol Chamberland: The seminar on dendrochronology presented by Tom Windes went well.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Carol Chamberland announced that Dick Harris had a heart attack on June 18 and will be having surgery on June 22. She passed on a message from Dick that we all should learn CPR because he feels that it saved his life. A card was passed for people to sign to let Dick know that he is in our thoughts.

Gretchen Obenauf reported that the recent AAS survey for The Archaeological Conservancy at Tinaja Pueblo went well and there may be future survey opportunities for AAS members.

Coronado Historic Site won an award for the Dig Kuaua project of last summer. This award will be presented at Annual Meeting of American Association of State and Local History in Kansas City, Missouri on September 28.

Carol Chamberland reminded members that we will need a new venue for seminars after Dave Phillips retires. Please see Carol if you have a venue in mind that will accommodate 20 people.

The business meeting was adjourned at 7:51 PM.

SPEAKER

Evan Kay introduced Erin Hegberg, a PhD candidate at the University of New Mexico and a historical archaeologist with the Office of Contract Archeology, who spoke on the role of wood resources in the historic archaeology of New Mexico and Colorado. Ms. Hegberg provided the following synopsis of her presentation.

Respectfully submitted by Ginger Foerster, Secretary.

Junk on the Trunk: Trees and Perishable Wood Features in the Archaeological Record

By Erin Hegberg

This presentation was intended to give listeners an introduction some of the more common types of historic wood and tree features that occur in New Mexico and Colorado forests. While a "wood resource" may include everything from wooden *vigas* to ax or saw-cut stumps, this presentation briefly covered 1) peeled trees; 2) limbed or shaped trees; 3) structural features; and 4) carved trees, particularly aspen.

Peeled trees are most often pine species that have had the bark removed to access the cambium layer underneath. In many trees, cambium is very rich in vitamins and minerals, including high amounts of vitamin C and calcium. It can be an emergency food during lean times, and an important food source in early spring when other vitamin sources have not yet emerged. In the Southwest, peeled trees (culturally modified trees, or CMTs) are most commonly ponderosa pine, but other species have been observed with peels. For example, lodgepole pine is also peeled for cambium in the Pacific Northwest, and juniper is peeled because its bark is useful for a range of different artifacts, rather than for food. Peeled trees can occur singly or in clusters, such as the History Grove at the Valles Caldera National Preserve, and Indian Grove at the Great Sand Dunes National Park in southern Colorado. Cambium consumption is most often associated with Ute peoples, but Navajo, Apache, Pueblo, and other Southwest groups have also been reported as using tree cambium in different contexts. Marilyn Martorano has dated many trees in Colorado, using multiple cores and correlating the tree date with the scar date; most peels are from the mid to late 1800s (Martorano 1989).

Limbed and shaped tree features include living trees in the forest that have historically had limbs removed, or shaped for a variety of reasons. Historically, people would have removed branches from trees to improve campsites, create livestock accessibility or tie-up points, or to collect branches for fuel or structures. The date when branches were cut can also be determined using tree rings, and sometimes these dates are vital to understanding the precise occupation period of an archaeological site.

The bulk of the presentation was spent discussing carved aspen trees, or dendroglyphs. These are common features that can be found throughout the mountains in Western states, including New Mexico, Colorado, Nevada, and California. I presented information from two large dendroglyph samples—over 350 carvings recorded by the Office of Contract Archeology in the Valles Caldera National Preserve in New Mexico and 277 aspen trees recorded near Buckles Lake, approximately 12 miles north of the New Mexico border, near Pagosa Springs, Colorado.

Much of the documentation of carved aspen at this point has been by volunteer groups, such as Colleen Olinger's group in the Valles Caldera and the San Juan Mountains Association in Colorado. Work by avocational historians who have come to care about the stories has produced large datasets of carved aspen. Recording often includes a drawing of the carving, a transcript, and sometimes other technological applications such as photogrammetry, or digital photo manipulation, to clarify faint carvings.

Common themes recorded on carved aspen in both the Valles Caldera and the Buckles Lake area include some combination of a name and a date, which accounts for approximately 60 percent of the carved aspen. Images also include naturalistic or figurative themes such as horses or leaves, and anthropomorphic themes, such as portraits. Dendroglyphs are most famous for their sexual imagery, but these only account for approximately two percent of carved aspen imagery.

Dates carved on trees indicate that the trees were carved between May and September, during the high elevation grazing season, and carving ages range between the late 1890s until today. The highest number of trees were carved during the 1930s, and the greatest number of unique names occur during the 1930s, as well. It is likely that most of the older carvings—on older trees—have been lost due to aspen mortality. Aspen tend to live between 70 and 120 years. This suggests that aspen with 1930s carvings, already over 100 years old, may not last much longer, which makes volunteer recording work even more valuable.

A case study involving Frank Lopez Sr. and Sebedeo Valdez from the Buckles Lake sample was presented. Frank and Sebedeo represented the most frequently carved names in the sample, with 24 instances of Frank and 21 instances of Sebedeo. They carved their names on the same trees nine times, enough to speculate that they were a team that worked and carved together.

A comparison of the signatures and dates of Frank and Sebedeo can tell us something about their relationship. Sebedeo almost always wrote in Spanish with a day-month-year format, but when Frank's signature is there as well, the date is usually written in English, with a month-day-year format. Sebedeo's signatures tend to co-occur with more drawings than Frank's. Both herders appear to have been experimenting with different signatures. Frank often tried out different styles of "handwriting" as well as adding and dropping his middle name (Anthony) or initial. Sebedeo's work includes several alternate spellings for his name: Sebedeo and Sevedeo have equivalent pronunciation in Spanish and were probably commonly interchangeable. Other variations include Cebedeo S. Valdez, Cebedez Taldez, Sedello, and Sebedes. Frank Lopez carved "Edith, CO" on earlier trees and "Lumberton, NM" on later trees. A man named Francisco Lopez, a 56 year-old stock-raiser, was located in the 1930 U.S. Census in Lumberton, NM, with a son, Francisco Lopez, Jr., who was a laborer. A Frank Lopez, Jr. was also identified on carved trees from the Buckles Lake sample, suggesting that "Francisco" could be Frank, returning to graze his own sheep in the pastures of his youth.

Reference Cited

Martorano, Marilyn A.

1989 Culturally Peeled Ponderosa Pine Trees, Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Saguache County, Colorado. Report to the National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region. Goodson and Associates, Lakewood, Colorado.

AAS FIELD TRIP NEWS

Pat Harris, Field Trip Chair, reports that Earlene Shroyer will be serving as coordinator for the AAS Forked Lightning field trip, signup for which was filled at the June meeting. The October trip to Black Water Draw is on hold for now due to Dick Harris's illness. He is at home, recuperating from heart surgery.

FORT STANTON LIVE EVENT JULY 14

The 2018 Fort Stanton Live Celebration will feature the grand opening of the Fort Stanton Hospital Exhibit. After so many years of being closed to the public, (other than After Dark Tours) five rooms in the historic Fort Stanton hospital will be permanently opened, complete with interpretive exhibits. Also on view will be the premier of the Japanese Internment Exhibit: Confinement in the Land of Enchantment (after several months at Fort Stanton, this exhibit will travel on to Lordsburg and Santa Fe). Music will include the New Mexico Territorial Brass Band, Pecos River Brass Quartet, 1st New Mexico Field Music, and Spencer Jackson Minstrel Show. Chuckwagon Living History Demonstrations will be presented by the staff and friends of the New Mexico Farm & Ranch Museum.

AMERICAN ROCK ART RESEARCH ASSOCIATION STUDENT RESEARCH AWARD

The American Rock Art Research Association announces a new student research award of up to \$2500 for a graduate-level student. Award funds are for reimbursement of research expenses in order to publish a thesis, dissertation, or peer-reviewed academic paper as part of a student's academic program. Deadline for application is January 31. The award supports travel to a rock art site, field work with a qualified mentor or program, laboratory work to further research study, and/or literature research. See arara.wildapricot.org/Student-Research-Award for details.

CALENDAR CHECK

Lecture

"Comanche Rock Art on the La Vista Verde Trail" by Gary Grief, Tuesday, July 24 6:30pm at the Northern Rio Grande National Heritage Center, 848 NM Highway 68, Alcalde, New Mexico. Suggested donation \$5.00. More information at tours@mesaprietapetroglyphs.org.

Conferences

Pecos Conference August 9–12 at the Hotshot Camp in the Kaibab National Forest about 10 miles outside of Flagstaff, Arizona. More information and online registration available at pecosconference.org.

Sapawe Conference "From Sapawe to Casitas" September 7–9, El Rito Campus, Northern New Mexico College. Free and open to the public, but advance registration required. Register at elritolibrary.org or call (575) 581-4608.

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New Mexico Archeological Council Fall Conference "The Archaic Period," November 10 at the Hibben Center, UNM Campus. Call for papers.

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2018 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

To contact officers or committee chairs, or to change mailing or email address, email info@abqarchaeology.org or consult Membership Directory. Current members can sign up for field trips at meetings or by emailing trips@abqarchaeology.org.

Officers	Standing Committee Chairs	Committee Chairs (continued)
President:	Membership:	Field Trips:
Carol Chamberland	Mary Raje	Pat Harris
Vice Presidents:	Newsletter:	Steve Rospopo
Gretchen Obenauf	Helen Crotty	Refreshments:
Evan Kay	Mailer: Lou Schuyler	Ann Carson
Secretary:	Archiving:	Publicity:
Ginger Foerster	Karen Armstrong	Evan Kay
Treasurer:	Rock Art Recording:	Pottery Southwest
John Guth	Dick Harris	Editors: Peter McKenna
Directors-at-Large:	Carol Chamberland	and Hayward Franklin
Cindy Carson	Greeter:	Webmaster:
Maggie Knight	Sally McLaughlin	Evan Kay

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EARLY MAIZE: A TRIP THROUGH TIME AND SPACE

Bradley Vierra

7:30 PM, Tuesday September 18, 2018 Albuquerque Museum of Art and History 2000 Mountain Road NW

Maize is one of the most important food crops being grown around the world today. In fact, approximately 15 million bushels were grown in the United States last year. Where was maize initially domesticated, and how did it spread across Mexico and into the American Southwest? This lecture will take you on a visual tour of the archaeological sites containing the earliest evidence of maize cultivation dating back over 9,000 years. It will discuss the contexts of these discoveries and how they have changed our view of the origins of agriculture in the Greater Southwest. So, sit back and enjoy the ride.

Dr. Vierra received his PhD in anthropology from the University of New Mexico in 1992. He is currently the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer at the Pueblo de San Ildefonso. Over the past forty years he has conducted pure and applied research in archaeology, most of which has been done in the American Southwest and northern Mexico. However, he has also worked in California, Washington, and Texas, as well as France, Portugal, and Senegal. His research interests include hunter-gatherer archaeology, stone tool technology, origins of agriculture, Archaic in the American Southwest, and Mesolithic in Southwest Europe. The University of Utah Press recently published his edited volume entitled *The Archaic Southwest: Foragers in an Arid Land*. He has also edited the monograph *From Mountaintop to Valley Bottom: Understanding Past Land Use in the Northern Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico*, and co-edited a book with C. Britt Bousman entitled *From the Pleistocene to the Holocene: Human Organization and Cultural Transformations in Prehistoric North America*.

July 17, 2018

President Carol Chamberland opened the meeting at 7:30 PM. She welcomed four visitors and invited all attendees to enjoy refreshments after the meeting. Lou Schuyler provided the food, and Ann Carson and Cindy Carson provided the set up and beverages.

Meeting minutes: There being no additions or corrections to the June minutes, they stand as published.

REPORTS

Treasurer – John Guth: We are in good shape with \$9046 in our banking accounts. A meeting of the AAS Board is planned for August 30 to decide where to donate the \$2,690.85 (AAS share) profit from the Annual Meeting.

Archives – Karen Armstrong: The team is continuing with Chupadero pottery from the Adam Ranch site, with a new project to follow upon completion of the archiving of that material.

Membership – **Mary Raje:** currently AAS has 180 members. The membership directory is finished and will be sent out soon.

Rock Art – Carol Chamberland: The team has been meeting for ten years, and this month they revisited an old site as a SiteWatch endeavor and found it in "pristine" condition. They will take the month of August off.

Field Trips – **Carol Chamberland**: Pat has no trips planned for August. Earlene Shroyer will lead the July 21 trip to Forked Lightning Pueblo at Pecos National Monument. Earlene said she has a wait list if others would like to sign up. She will send an email with details tomorrow to all participants. The \$10 trip fee can be paid the day of the trip.

Pottery Southwest – **Hayward Franklin:** The first e-Journal of 2018 has been published and can be downloaded at http://www.unm.edu/~psw/.

Webmaster – Thatcher Rogers will load the AAS website when he receives the database.

Seminars – **Carol Chamberland:** A seminar for September is being planned. She will send an email with information closer to the event. Registration will be by email because there is no AAS meeting in August.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Carol Chamberland announced that Dick Harris is at home and recuperating from his recent heart attack.

Diane Courney said she has resigned from the position of Executive Secretary of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico. She introduced Earlene Shroyer as her replacement.

The business meeting was adjourned at 7:50 PM.

SPEAKER

Gretchen Obenauf introduced the speaker, Jeremy Moss, the Chief of Resource Stewardship and Science at Pecos National Historic Park, whose presentation summarized the history of archaeology at the site, future avenues of research, and the many cultural connections that bind modern Pueblo groups to Pecos Pueblo. No synopsis of the talk was available at press time.

Respectfully submitted by Ginger Foerster, Secretary

ATTENDANCE AT ASNM 2018 ANNUAL MEETING BREAKS RECORDS

With 212 registrants, attendance was at an all-time high at the Archaeological Society of New Mexico 2018 Annual Meeting hosted by AAS. Based on attendance at previous Annual Meetings, the planning committee had estimated about 150; as a result, the net profit to be shared equally between AAS and ASNM was \$5,381.76. A

huge thank you is due to the committee, who gave countless hours of their time and energy to the realization of the meeting. The committee members were: Nancy Woodworth and Ethan Ortega, Co-chairs; Gretchen Obenauf, Program Chair; John Guth, Treasurer; Richard Harris, Registration; Pat Harris, Field Trips; Evan Kay, Website; and Kym Campbell, Publicity and Graphic Design. Thanks also to the presenters and vendors. Special thanks to the Honorees, Tom Windes and Peter McKenna, who entertained attendees at the Banquet, and to W. H. (Chip) Wills, Keynote Speaker, and Patricia Crown, Bandelier Lecturer.

FIELD TRIP NEWS FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER

As announced by email, a field trip to San Marcos Pueblo in the Galisteo Basin on Saturday, September 22 will be led by Ann Ramenofsky, our speaker (along with Kari Schleher) at the February meeting. It involves walking one to one and a half miles on mostly unshaded and uneven ground with grass, rocks, possible gopher holes, and mud if it rains. For those who have signed up, please bring your \$10 to the September 18 meeting to complete the sign-up process. There are still spaces available.

A field trip to the archaeological site of Tsi-pin (Tsi-p'in-owinge) is planned for Saturday October 20, to be led by Steve Patchett of AAS and Ann Baldwin and Mike Bremer of the Santa Fe National Forest. **This trip is for experienced hikers in very good shape** ("No heart conditions, trouble breathing, lung problems and anyone with a DNR [do not resuscitate], no ankle, leg or knee surgery" per Ann) and who are comfortable with walking over uneven terrain and along a steep trail. The trail, though not long in distance, is rough, rocky, and uneven, and the hard part is eight switchbacks down and eight switchbacks and 700 feet back up to the parking area at the end of the hike. According to Ann Baldwin, it will be a slow-going and tiring full day trip. Signup will be at the Sept 18 meeting.

Pat Harris, Field Trips Chair, is looking into a less strenuous outing on October 13 for those members who are not physically fit experienced hikers and have already signed their DNRs. Stay tuned.

The proposed trip to Blackwater Draw October 13/14 has been postponed due to a conflict with Homecoming Weekend at Eastern New Mexico University in Portales.

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY BOARD MEETING

August 30, 2018 at the UNM Office of Contract Archaeology

President Carol Chamberland opened the meeting at 6:04 PM, with Board members Gretchen Obenauf, Evan Kay, John Guth, Ginger Foerster, Maggie Knight, and Cindy Carson, and Committee Chairs Mary Raje, Dick and Pat Harris, and Helen Crotty present.

REPORTS

Vice-President Gretchen Obenauf read a list of speakers for the remainder of 2018, stating that the speaker for October may not be available. Evan Kay will contact a backup speaker.

Membership Chair Mary Raje thanked John Guth, Evan Kay, and Thatcher Rogers for the team effort in completing the 2018 Membership Directory. She said there is no change in membership this month. She requests that any corrections to the Membership Directory be sent to her so she can update the membership list.

Field Trip Chair Pat Harris reported a conflict for the trip to Blackwater Draw on October 13-14 due to Homecoming Weekend at Eastern New Mexico University in Portales. Instead there will be a trip with Ann Ramenofsky to San Marcos on September 22. A trip to the archaeological site Tsi-p'in-owinge for physically fit and experienced hikers is planned for October 20. Pat will give the membership a preview of other planned trips at the September meeting.

Rock art activities were reported by Carol Chamberland. The team was down two members this month due to illness and/or intolerance to heat. The goal for the rest of 2018 is to complete open projects and finish reports

in order to begin new projects in 2019. Helen Crotty suggested using the ARMS list of Rock Art sites for possible rock art projects.

Seminar venues were discussed. Carol will contact the Maxwell staff about continuing the use of a room in the Hibben Center after David Phillips retires. Nineteen people are registered for the September 15 seminar on identifying faunal artifacts, presented by Dr. Emily Jones and PhD candidate Caitlin Ainsworth from UNM Zooarchaeology Lab.

Treasurer John Guth gave a budget review, stating that AAS has assets of \$18,262.30, with \$9,262.18 in the checking account. These assets include \$2690.85 income from hosting the 2018 ASNM Annual Meeting, and \$9000 in CDs, one of which for \$4000 came due in July and was converted to cash if needed for the ASNM meeting expenses. It was decided that \$2000 of the profit from the Annual Meeting will be placed in CDs along with the \$4000 from the cashed CD, bringing the CD total to \$11,000, including the existing \$5000 in CDs.

Liability insurance costs are \$632 for Director and Officers and \$863 for AAS. These insurance costs will be funded from the checking account and field trip fees, respectively.

A discussion of potential donations to the ASNM scholarship fund, AAS membership in Archaeology Southwest, and the Archaeological Conservancy ensued. Helen said that the 50th Anniversary Volume does not need funding this year because its completion is not anticipated until 2019.

Gretchen Obenauf moved to give \$500 to ASNM scholarship fund and Cindy seconded; the motion carried unanimously. AAS will continue membership in Archaeology Southwest at \$100, and a \$1000 donation to the Archaeological Conservancy will be considered when a request for funding of a New Mexico site is made known.

Gretchen asked about payment to the Albuquerque Museum for meeting space rental. John said he sent a \$100 check to the Museum in July as well as monthly payment for museum security.

OTHER TOPICS

John Guth had a question from the Albuquerque Museum regarding our 2019 meeting dates, and Carol said she would contact them. The auditorium is scheduled for renovation, which means a space change for the monthly meetings. Carol will check on any change in meeting location and Evan will inform the membership by email.

A collection of archaeological books has been donated to AAS by Sheila Brewer and Kathy Larason. Disposition of the books was discussed. Helen asked that two of them be forwarded to Joan Mathien for inclusion in the material she is preparing for the report on the ASNM Field School excavations at the Vidal Site. Gretchen moved that the remaining books be added to the AAS permanent loan collection at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center Library, with duplicates to be offered for sale to AAS membership and any remaining books donated to the Laboratory of Anthropology Library in Santa Fe. Gretchen will deliver the books going to the IPCC library. The Board agreed. Mary Raje will send thank you letters to Sheila Brewer and Kathy Larason for their generous donations.

Former member Arlette Miller has returned the AAS publications she has been storing while serving as agent for online purchases of past issues of AAS volumes, including *Pottery Southwest*.

Carol polled the Board to see who is willing to continue serving on the Board. Carol will step down as President and Evan volunteered to run for that office. Ginger Foerster will step down as Secretary.

Volunteers for the nominating committee will be requested by Carol at the next monthly meeting. She will also announce the four open positions: President, Vice President, Secretary, and Director at Large.

Maggie Knight asked that AAS acknowledge Dr. David Phillips for his contributions to the Society. Ginger will draft a letter to be signed by Carol and presented at the September 15 seminar. Gretchen will prepare a certificate to be presented to Dave along with the letter of appreciation and an AAS water bottle.

Respectfully submitted by Ginger Foerster, Secretary.

BOOK REVIEW

American Indians and National Forests by Theodore Catton, 2016. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. 374 pp., 38 figures, \$26.95 (paperback or ebook).

Reviewed by Matthew J. Barbour

The United States Government has a lot to atone for. The history of United States relations with Native American peoples is horrendous. At times, it has bordered on state-sponsored genocide. Even today, federal policies often negatively impact Native American economic prospects and traditional cultural practices.

American Indians and National Forests explores the history of interactions between Native American groups and one specific branch of government, the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service. While the Forest Service is a relatively recent agency within the Department of Agriculture, Catton initially takes a long view of history beginning with the relationship between Delaware Indians and the Scotch-Irish immigrants in the backwoods of Pennsylvania during the eighteenth century. However, the narrative quickly turns to much more modern history with the Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt and the establishment of the Forest Service in the early 1900s.

Much of the book is focused on U.S. law, important court battles, and challenges the Forest Service has faced in working with indigenous groups. As detailed by Catton, the Forest Service was established to fuel industrialization and agriculture. Since then it has gone through numerous iterations of its vision and policies. But all of these positions have come in conflict with Native Americans beliefs and practices in one way or another.

One of the most interesting sections of the book focuses on policies leading to the passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA). In the case of *Lyng v. Northwest Indian Cemetery Protective Association*, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of the Forest Service to build a road and conduct logging along a section of the Six Rivers National Forest. Members of the Hupa Valley Tribe had opposed this plan as they believed it would impact their fishing and water rights. While the Native American tribe lost the case, the House and Senate were so offended by the Forest Service and Supreme Court stance that they made sure the project was never funded and the debacle helped lead to the establishment of NAGPRA. The lesson learned: sometimes what is legal is not always ethical.

As depicted in *American Indians and National Forests*, the Forest Service had to be dragged kicking and screaming to come to terms with Native American Tribes throughout the twentieth century. However, as Catton is quick to point out, it is now among the most proactive units within the federal government. This, he argues, began with the environmental movement of the 1970s and continues into the twenty-first century with the establishment of the Office of Tribal Relations and the promotion of Native American peoples into key management positions.

The outcome of Native American and Forest Service conflict and accommodation is a positive one. It can serve as a model for other federal and state agencies. In navigating the laws, legal battles, and the constantly changing agency dynamics, Catton creates a narrative that is highly informative. *American Indians and National Forests* is a must read by all those working in cultural resource management and tribal law today.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

A Zuni *Ahayuda* **Goes Home.** Albion College in Albion, Michigan, returned a religious relic to the Zuni nation during a special private ceremony on August 30. The two-foot-tall wooden image was donated to Albion's collection 45 years ago, but only recently did the college realize its significance and the need to return it to the Zuni. Members of the tribe came to Albion to reclaim the war god – also known as an *Ahayuda* – and to perform purification rituals.

For decades the Zuni have been trying to reclaim artifacts removed from their tribal lands. "Most of them that have come into public collections are objects that were taken away from Zuni lands. They were taken from altars

that are out in the open," said Bille Wickre, an art history professor at Albion who discovered the *Ahayuda* in the college's collection while preparing to teach a class on Native American art. [Adapted from http://bit.ly/2oGrNIx — Michigan Live and http://bit.ly/2wIYZDR — NPR via *Southwest Archaeology Today*, a service of Archaeology Southwest.

CALENDAR CHECK

Lecture

"New Ceramic Evidence at Kuaua (Coronado State Historic Site) by Hayward Franklin at 6:30 pm on Tuesday, September 11 at the Sandia Ranger Station in Tijeras. A \$5 donation is asked of non-members.

Conferences

Mogollon Conference October 11–13 at Corbett Center, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces. See the website lonjul.net/mog2018/ for details.

New Mexico Archeological Council Fall Conference "The Archaic Period," November 10 at the Hibben Center, UNM Campus.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196 www.abqarchaeology.org www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc

Annual Dues

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

2018 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

To contact officers or committee chairs, or to change mailing or email address, email info@abqarchaeology.org or consult Membership Directory. Current members can sign up for field trips at meetings or by emailing trips@abqarchaeology.org.

Officers	Standing Committee Chairs	Committee Chairs (continued)
President:	Membership:	Field Trips:
Carol Chamberland	Mary Raje	Pat Harris
Vice Presidents:	Newsletter:	Steve Rospopo
Gretchen Obenauf	Helen Crotty	Refreshments:
Evan Kay	Mailer: Lou Schuyler	Ann Carson
Secretary:	Archiving:	Publicity:
Ginger Foerster	Karen Armstrong	Evan Kay
Treasurer:	Rock Art Recording:	Pottery Southwest
John Guth	Dick Harris	Editors: Peter McKenna
Directors-at-Large:	Carol Chamberland	and Hayward Franklin
Cindy Carson	Greeter:	Webmaster:
Maggie Knight	Sally McLaughlin	Evan Kay

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RINGING ROCKS OF THE SOUTHWEST

Ron Barber

7:30 PM, Tuesday October 16, 2018
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

The Stone Calendar Project has been studying rock art sites throughout the Southwest and northern Mexico identifying glyphs that mark specific times of the year using unique light and shadow interactions. Many of the rock art sites exhibit evidence of additional cultural rituals that occurred at the calendar sites. One of the interesting findings is the presence of "ringing rocks," sometimes referred to as gong rocks in other parts of the world. These rare basalt and granite rocks have a unique microstructure that generates a ringing acoustic sound when struck. Most of the ringing rocks identified have been raised and placed on elevated supports, providing free edges that are less damped, producing a clear bell-like ringing tone. The points at which the rocks are struck are easily identified by markings and produce a wide range of tones. Even at the locations where ringing rocks are found, only a small fraction of the rocks exhibit these unique acoustic properties. The ringing rocks are generally located at rock art sites, occasionally with some glyphs and cupules engraved onto the ringing rocks. Due to the close proximity of the ringing rocks to the stone calendar sites, there was most likely an important cultural relationship. Ethnographic reports from the Southwest reveal use of these rocks, but have limited descriptive information on rock composition or range of applications. The study has identified multiple ringing rock sites and quarries in New Mexico and Arizona, occurring in Puebloan, Hohokam, and Patayan cultures.

Ron was born and raised in the oil fields of South America, in small isolated backcountry oil camps. His parents hauled their kids through the mountains, deserts and jungles, always in search of new adventures. Encountering indigenous cultures and ancient sites has led to a long-term interest and curiosity about lost civilizations. Ron is an explorer by nature, an engineer by profession. He is a mechanical engineer with 38 years at the national laboratories in California and New Mexico. Over the last eight years he has formed the Stone Calendar Project to study rock art throughout the Southwest, specifically looking for glyphs that might provide insights into early astronomical knowledge. He has applied his engineering background to develop a systematic approach to surveying and identifying glyphs for potential study, as well as developing three-dimensional modeling of light and sun interactions. The presentation will share some preliminary results of the Stone Calendar Project, a hobby that somehow got out of hand.

September 18, 2018

President Carol Chamberland opened the meeting at 7:33 PM. She welcomed visitors and invited all to stay after the meeting for cookies provided by Sally McLaughlin and beverages by Ann and Cindi Carson.

Meeting minutes: There being no corrections or omissions to the July minutes, they stand as published.

REPORTS

Treasurer – John Guth: We have \$11,792 in the checking account and \$11,000 in Certificates of Deposit after donating \$500 to the Archaeological Society of New Mexico scholarship fund. John transferred \$2000 profit from the ASNM Annual Meeting from checking to CD. He said AAS received a contribution of \$5000 from an anonymous donor. These sums will allow us to maintain membership dues at \$25, give us more flexibility with our insurance, and allow us to make donations to worthy archaeological projects as opportunities arise.

Newsletter – Helen Crotty asked for a volunteer to review an unsolicited book received for review, *Inside the Neolithic Mind* by David Lewis Williams and David Pearce. The person who reviews the book can keep it.

Archives – Karen Armstrong: In 1976 the Maxwell Museum Association newsletter advertised "a new exhibit featuring sillimanite (fibrolite) axes". If anyone knows about this exhibit, has photos, knows who put the exhibit together, or anything at all, please contact Karen (fybate@comcast.net). The group continues processing the J. C. Cooney site collection and then will proceed to the Ladder Ranch site materials.

Membership – **Mary Raje:** Currently AAS has 182 members. Mary said that the bylaws provide that persons who want to renew membership can pay dues as early as October 15 and this will cover them through 2019.

Rock Art – Carol Chamberland: the team has had challenges in the past two months including illness and access problems.

Field Trips – **Pat Harris** listed upcoming field trips for September and October and possible future ones. Please see the field trip article in this Newsletter (next page) for detailed information. She asked that participants in the September 22 trip to San Marcos pay the \$10 fee at this meeting.

Pottery Southwest – **Gretchen Obenauf:** The editors are working on the next issue and need one long and one short submission for the Fall/Winter publication. Please send your contribution to *Pottery Southwest*.

Webmaster – Evan Kay: Thatcher Rogers has streamlined and added old newsletters to the website.

Seminars - Carol Chamberland: The bone seminar on September 15 was informative and invigorating.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Evan Kay announced that Monyssha Trujillo, a Native American liaison and archaeology assistant from Chaco Culture National Historic Park, contacted him about the first Archaeology Day at the park on October 20.

Carol Chamberland presented the list of open offices for the elections at the December meeting which include President, Vice President, Treasurer, Director-at-large, and Secretary. Several people have offered to fill positions: Evan Kay is interested in the office of President, Ann Braswell for Vice President, and John Guth Director-at-large. A nominating committee will be searching for others who are interested in filling any of these positions. Please step up to help fill out the slate.

The business meeting was adjourned at 7:59 PM.

SPEAKER

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Bradley Vierra, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer at Pueblo de San Ildefonso. His presentation "Early Maize: A Trip Through Time and Space," discussed the location of the initial domestication of maize and its spread over Mexico and into the American Southwest. The lecture was a visual tour of the archaeological sites containing the earliest evidence of maize cultivation dating back over 9,000 years. A synopsis of Dr. Vierra's lecture was not available at press time.

Respectfully submitted by Ginger Foerster, Secretary.

FIELD TRIP NEWS

The October 20 field trip to the Tsi-p'in-owinge archaeological site led by Santa Fe Forest Supervisory Archaeologist Ann Baldwin and Steve Patchet of AAS, is filled. Experienced and fit hikers may apply for the wait list at trips@abqarchaeology.org.

A trip to the the Dittert site to be led by Gretchen Obenauf is scheduled for November 4. The Dittert site is an ancient Pueblo settlement located in Armijo Canyon. Comprising roughly 35 rooms over two stories of construction and a large blocked-in kiva, the site manifests an L-shape and the classic Pueblo III building style of the Greater Cibola region. Tree-ring and ceramic cross-dating show that people lived at Dittert from A.D. 1225–1300. The Dittert has a surrounding community with two roads that emanate outward from the site, a great kiva, and a dozen other pueblo sites. Signup and payment of the \$10 fee will be at the October 16 meeting.

Possible field trips being considered for 2019 include Arroyo Hondo (Santa Fe area), Candelaria Pueblo (Grants area), Petroglyph Panel at Sevilleta Wildlife Refuge (winter), Bowling Green Pueblo ruin (Sevilleta Wildlife Refuge, winter), Museum of Southwestern Biology (UNM campus, April [the windy month]), Nogales Cliff Dwelling (spring, with Mike Bremer), overnight to Blackwater Draw (Portales, spring), Rattlesnake Pueblo, and the Gutierrez-Hubbell House.

Pat reports that Ann Ramenofsky answered her thank-you note for taking the group to San Marcos September 22 with the following comment: "It was fun for me as well. What makes these tours special is the participants, and the Arch Soc group was wonderful. Interested, engaged with terrific energy."

ARCHAEOLOGY FAIR AND ARCHAEOLOGY DAY EVENTS OCTOBER 6 AND 20

New Mexico's Archaeology Fair October 6, presented by the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, Jemez Historic Site, and Friends of Coronado Historic Site, will be held at the Jemez Historical Site in Jemez Springs from 10 to 3. Activities for the whole family include atlatls, pinch pots, native games, yucca bracelets, beeweed painting, Wonder on Wheels (mobile museum), archaeological exhibits and demonstrations, and the ongoing excavation of a Pueblo room. For information, call (575) 829-3530. No admission charge.

International Archaeology Day events October 20 include Open House at the Center for New Mexico Archaeology, just southwest of Santa Fe, off Caja del Rio Road. A facility of the Museum of Indian Arts & Culture, CNMA serves as a central resource for archaeological research, curation, and education in New Mexico. The Archaeological Repository at the CNMA houses nearly eight million artifacts from all time periods and cultures as well as the labs and offices of the Office of Archaeological Studies.

Arrangements are currently being made for **Chaco Culture National Historical Park** to host for the first time an all-day event on Archaeology Day **October 20**. Hands-on activities for the public include a mock excavation and structure re-pointing and an all-day conference that gives scholars a platform to present and answer questions about current or past research relating to the ancestral lands around. Southwest archaeological organizations have been invited to have information tables. Check with the Park for further details.

The Friends of Coronado Site will host their **Annual Fiesta of Cultures at the Coronado Historic Site October 20.** The Fiesta celebrates local Pueblo, Hispanic, and Anglo artistic and cultural traditions with a blending of entertainment, demonstrations, and arts and crafts vendors selling jewelry, pottery, tinwork, and local food vendors. Entertainment will be offered by the all-female Mariachi Buena Ventura at 11 am and the Bernalillo Matachines Dancers at 1 pm and 3pm. Demonstrations include Zia pottery firings by Ulysses Reid, blacksmiths and flint-knappers, and conversations with "Spanish Settlers" and modern archaeologists. Also on offer at the Festival are an all-ages craft table and face painting, new museum exhibits, and the painted kiva. No admission charge, but donations will be greatly appreciated.

2019 ASNM ANNUAL MEETING SCHEDULED FOR APRIL 26-28 IN SILVER CITY

The Grant County Society will host the 2019 Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico Friday, April 26 to Sunday April 28. The meeting is one week earlier than the usual date because of a conflict with the Tour of the Gila Bicycle Race. Early registration at the host Murray Hotel (or elsewhere) is advised because of yet another event in Silver City on that weekend. The Murray's block rate (mention the ASNM meeting) at \$79 for queen bed, \$84 for king bed rooms (plus taxes), single or double occupancy, is available only on April 25, 26, and 27. Call 1-575-956-9400 for reservations. Note that cancellations must be made at least two weeks prior to the arrival date to avoid a penalty charge.

The theme is "Mimbres and Beyond: Archaeology of Southwest New Mexico and Connections to the Wider Region." All forms and information will shortly be available on the Grant County Archaeological Society website (www.gcasnm.org). The committee is working on a means of registering and paying online. Questions about registration, accommodations, or dining can be sent to wmhudsonarch@yahoo.com.

BOOK REVIEW

The Aztecs at Independence: Nahua Culture Makers in Central Mexico, *1799-1832* by Miriam Melton-Villanueva, 2016. University of Arizona Press, Tucson. 256 pp, \$55 (hardcover or ebook).

Reviewed by Michael P. Bletzer

Popular notions of the Spanish Conquest of Central Mexico usually revolve around the chief antagonists, the Aztec (or more properly Mexica) ruler Motecuhzoma (Moctezuma/Montezuma) Xocoyotzin and the Spanish leader Hernán Cortés, as well as various other principal characters on both sides. The events of the immediate Conquest and post-Conquest periods, especially the various military encounters, the first outbreaks of introduced Old World diseases, and the concomitant loss of life among the indigenous population across and beyond the Valley of Mexico, convey an image of apocalyptic destruction, a veritable end-of-times scenario for the Aztecs and other Nahua (Nahuatl-speaking) groups in the region.

But amid the manifold documentary and material vestiges of the disaster, historians (and archaeologists) have long been aware of many aspects of Nahua culture surviving, more or less overtly, far beyond the Conquest Period of the early 1520s. Such perceptions, however, seem to fly under the radar, at least outside specialists' circles. As Miriam Melton-Villanueva's book shows, three centuries after the Spanish Conquest, at the dawn of Mexican Independence in the early 1800s, there still existed strong indigenous linguistic and cultural continuities just outside the center of Spanish rule in North America. The book focusses on the Metepec region in the Matlatzinco/Toluca Valley west of the Valley of Mexico during the transition years from Spanish colonial rule to Mexican independence. This area had not been part of the Aztec/Mexica core territory but had been subjected to Aztec/Mexica overlordship a century before the Spanish Conquest. The author analyzes more than 150 period wills which survive in the local convento de San Juan Bautista. A substantial portion of these documents were written in Nahuatl using Roman script.

That Melton-Villanueva was able to find and use these indigenous documents in a rural archive represents a marked variation from the contemporary Spanish-written record usually housed in the major repositories of Mexico or Spain. The geographic/political context of Melton-Villanueva's analysis is the small *altepetl* ("city state") of San Bartolomé Metepec around the early 1800s and its *fiscalía*, an institution tied closely to the church to address religious and spiritual needs in the community. Closely connected to the *cabildo* (town council), the *fiscalía* offices included native *escribanos* (scribes) who noted down the wills on which the study is based. The book is divided into six chapters, which proceed from an introduction to the *altepetl* of San Bartolomé (Chapter 1), to the various texts produced by Nahua scribes in both Spanish (Chapter 2) and Nahuatl (Chapter 3), a description of scribal idiosyncrasies emerging from the documents (Chapter 4), the identification of various rites and local religious practices and the role of women in communal ritual life (Chapter 5), and the evidence of private or household rituals included in the wills (Chapter 6).

Although the various aspects of the inquiry are all related in one way or another, the narrative is complex. As the chapter titles indicate, the author touches on many aspects of late colonial Nahua "culture-making," from patterns of "innovation and stability" in the linguistic makeup of the wills to what the documents reveal about Nahua ritual within (or beneath) official church practices. Of particular interest is the role of women that emerges from the wills. Women not only figure prominently among the will makers but also as participants and organizers of death-related ceremonies, saintly devotions, and

remembrance rituals. The often-communal aspect of these observations throws some light on otherwise undocumented Nahua customs at the time and to an extent reflects parts of an enduring ancestral Nahua ritual landscape at the end of the colonial period.

The study offers intriguing glimpses into the rural Nahua world long after the overarching structure of this world was at least outwardly destroyed in the Spanish Conquest. This should make Melton-Villanueva's work particularly enlightening to anyone interested in the late pre-Conquest and early historic period of Central Mexico. In addition, throughout the book the author has scattered episodes of her encounters with the Metepec community showing that remnants of the *fiscalía* system still exist – a nice ethnographic touch to complement the documentary analysis.

CALENDAR CHECK

Events: Archaeology Fair October 6 and Archeology Day October 20 [See article on page 3]

- "Genizaro Identity and Ritual Performance of the Sandia Mountains" by Moises Gonzales, 6:30 pm October 9 at the Sandia Ranger Station, Tijeras. Friends of Tijeras Pueblo Monthly Lecture Series. A \$5 donation for non-members.
- "A History of Archaic Research" by Bradley J. Vierra, 7:30–9:00 pm November 9 in Hibben Center room 105 on the UNM main campus. Free.

Conferences

New Mexico Archeological Council Fall Conference "The Archaic Period," November 10 at the Hibben Center, UNM Campus. Information and registration form at nmarchcouncil.org.

Archeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting April 26–28 at the Murray Hotel in Silver City. Forms and more information to be posted soon at gcasnm.org. Questions to wmhudsonarch@yahoo.com.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196 www.abqarchaeology.org www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc

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2018 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

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President:	Membership:	Field Trips:
Carol Chamberland	Mary Raje	Pat Harris
Vice Presidents:	Newsletter:	Steve Rospopo
Gretchen Obenauf	Helen Crotty	Refreshments:
Evan Kay	Mailer: Lou Schuyler	Ann Carson
Secretary:	Archiving:	Publicity:
Ginger Foerster	Karen Armstrong	Evan Kay
Treasurer:	Rock Art Recording:	Pottery Southwest
John Guth	Dick Harris	Editors: Peter McKenna
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