



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

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

Loa P. Traxler

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

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

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

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

March 15, 2016

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

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

TREASURER'S REPORT

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

COMMITTEE REPORTS

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

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

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

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

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

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

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

SPEAKER

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

Respectfully submitted

----*Joanne Magalis*, Secretary

Oblique Views: Archaeology, Photography and Time

Maxine E. McBrinn

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

UPCOMING AAS FIELD TRIPS

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

BOOK REVIEW

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

Reviewed by Marc Thompson

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

One discrepancy remains from at least the 1984 edition.

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

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

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

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

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

Finally, the aftermath of the Maya conquest is assessed.

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

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

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

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

SPRING 2016 ISSUE OF POTTERY SOUTHWEST NOW ON LINE

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

ARCHAEOLOGY FAIR MAY 8 AT DRIPPING SPRINGS, NEAR LAS CRUCES

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

ARARA CONFERENCE IN LAS CRUCES MAY 27-30

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

TULAROSA BASIN CONFERENCE SCHEDULED JUNE 17-19 IN TULAROSA

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

IN MEMORIAM

Arnold Sargeant, 1925-2016

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

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

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

CALENDAR CHECK

Free Lectures

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

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

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

Conferences

ASNM Annual Meeting April 29 – May 1 at The Lodge hotel in Santa Fe. Early registration ends April 15. Registration and more information at www.newmexico-archaeology.org.

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

Tularosa Basin Conference June 17 – 19 at Tularosa Community Center at 1050 Bookout Road, Tularosa, sponsored by Jornada Research Institute. Preliminary announcement. For more information, visit jornadaresearchinstitute.com.

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

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

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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2016 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

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