



THE

Albuquerque Archaeological Society

Newsletter

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October 2016

RICHARD III FOUND? THE FORENSIC CASE

Dave Weaver

**7:30 PM, Tuesday October 18, 2016
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW**

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

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

MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

September 20, 2016

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

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

TREASURER'S REPORT

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

COMMITTEE REPORTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANNOUNCEMENTS

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

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

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

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

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

SPEAKERS

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

Respectfully submitted,

----*Joanne Magalis*, Secretary

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

By Christian Solfisburg and Robin Cordero

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

AAS 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OCTOBER 22-23

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

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

FIELD TRIPS OCTOBER 23 AND NOVEMBER 6

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

FIELDWORK OPPORTUNITIES

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

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

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

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

BOOK REVIEW

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

Reviewed by Michael Bletzer

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

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

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

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

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

September 6, 2016

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The meeting adjourned at around 7:45 pm.

Respectfully submitted,

----*Joanne Magalis*, Secretary

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

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

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

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

CALENDAR CHECK

Conferences

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

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

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

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

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.

2016 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

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

FLYER FOR AAS 50TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION OCTOBER 22

Oct. 22, 2016 1-4 pm

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

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

Art Exhibit by Fourth Graders
OPEN TO THE PUBLIC!
Visit www.abqarchaeology.org

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

50 YEARS 1966-2016

FIELD TRIP INFORMATION FOR OCTOBER 23

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

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

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