ARCHING NORTH TO NEW MEXICO in 1598, Don Juan de Oñate's expedition reached the Rio Grande and encamped at a fording place below the pass on the stream. Early in May the expedition started for the pueblo country, crossed the river at the ford, and named it El Paso del Norte. Oñate found numerous rancherias of the Manso and Suma Indians in the vicinity of the river.

During the 1600's missionaries, colonists, soldiers, and supply caravans passed along the Camino Real between Mexico and the north, and El Paso del Norte developed into a small villa. In time many Indians in the area converted to Christianity. In 1630 their leaders requested a chapel be built for them and a resident priest appointed in charge.

It was not until 1659 that a mission chapel was started at El Paso del Norte – on the 8th of December, feast day of Nuestra Señora de Guadalupe. A small adobe church and a small home for a padre were erected. With a church and priest, more natives became converted; before long a larger church was planned.

The present mission church facing the old-time plaza in the Mexican city of Juarez replaced the adobe building of 1659. The cornerstone of this building was blessed on April 2, 1662; it was finished six years later.

After the Pueblo Rebellion of 1680, several hundred Christian Indians accompanied the Spaniards in their retreat from northern New Mexico to El Paso del Norte. These converted Indians and their padres founded small pueblos along the northeastern banks of the Rio Grande and built churches.

Nearest to El Paso TX is Ysleta, settled by Tigua Indians and named after their home south of Albuquerque. The first church at Ysleta is thought to have been erected in 1682. Over the years the location of the mission was changed. It is now administered by Jesuits who took control of the mission in 1881 and named it Our Lady of Carmel.

Misión De La Purísima Concepcion Del Socorro, not far from Ysleta, was founded in the early 1770's by Piro Indians who formerly lived at Socorro. From its first location the mission was removed to its present spot in 1683.

Presidio y Misión De San Elizario at San Elizario TX, was first constructed as a small garrison. The church, built in 1777, had mission status and was later moved to its present location nearer Socorro. It is now near what is thought to be the site of the first Oñate encampment in 1598.

David Hill directed the laboratory at UTEP's 1995 summer archaeological field school which focused on the presidio at San Elizario. 

[Historical notes taken from Parsons, Francis B., Early 17th Century Missions of the Southwest. Tucson: Dale Stuart King, Publisher]
A Universe of One: Beadwork and Paintings of Marcus Amerman - exhibit highlighting the pictorial beadwork which explores the possibilities of traditional media in contemporary Native American art. Continues through March 24 at the Maxwell Museum. Information: 277-5963 [free].

Cuando Hablan Los Santos: Contemporary Santero Traditions from Northern New Mexico - exhibit at the Maxwell Museum closes on Sunday, January 14. Information: 277-5963 [free].

Internet and the Current State of Historic Preservation in Arizona - January 18 presented by the Cochise Chapter, AAS in Sierra Vista AZ. Information: Brian Kenny at (602) 227-3154 or e-mail <kenny2getnet.com>.

AAS Field Trip to the Mission Trail (El Paso Area) - Saturday & Sunday, January 20-21. Leave Albuquerque 6:45 Saturday, tour Mission Trail, visit reservation, spend time in Juarez. Return to Albuquerque on Sunday after visits to Mimbres and 15th-century sites. Arrive by 5:30 pm. Information: Barbara Bush (266-9346) [free].

Historic Pottery - presented by J.J. Brody at the Maxwell Museum. Friday, February 2 at 2:00 pm. Maxwell Museum Collectors' Seminar - Information: 262-0620 [$45.00].

Hopi Kachinas: Stylistic Development, 1900 to Present - presented by Al Anthony at the Maxwell Museum. Saturday, February 3 at 9:30 am. Maxwell Museum Collectors' Seminar - Information: 262-0620 [$45.00].

Native American Grave and Repatriation Act: How This Law Affects New Sellers, Collectors, and Dealers - presented by Brenda Dorr at the Pinnacle Hotel, Saturday, February 3 at 9:30 am. Maxwell Museum Collectors' Seminar - Information: 262-0620 [$25.00].

Historic Navajo Textiles - presented by Marian Rodee at the Maxwell Museum. Sunday, February 4 at 9:00 am. Maxwell Museum Collectors' Seminar - Information: 262-0620 [$45.00].

Hearth and Home: the Cold War in Los Alamos - New Mexico Folklore Society Award lecture presented by Laura McNamara on Monday, February 5 at 7:30 pm in the UNM Anthropology lecture hall [free].

Seeds for Change: The Rise of Farming in Southwest Arizona, 500-1000 B.C. - Maxwell Museum People of the Southwest lecture presented by Bruce Huckell on Thursday, February 8 at 7:30 pm in the UNM Anthropology lecture hall [$2.00 to public; $1.00 to MMA members].

Grey Matters: the Evolution of Human Intelligences - Frieda D. Butler Memorial Lecture presented by Anne Weaver on Tuesday, February 13 at 7:30 pm in the UNM Anthropology lecture hall [free].

Southwest Symposium - Saturday and Sunday, February 9-10 in Tempe AZ on the campus of Arizona State University [see Dec. '95 Newsletter, pg. 8].

FOR THE RECORD

Membership Meeting Dec. 19, 1995
The meeting was opened by President John Hayden, who welcomed members and guests and invited all to remain for refreshments after the meeting.

John appointed Kim Berget and two other tellers to tally the ballots for 1996 AAS officers.

Barbara Bush announced the purchase of several books for the Society's library and a proposed field trip to the Isleta and San Elizario missions in the El Paso area in mid-January.

Helen Crotty announced that the prior two rock art outings at Pueblo Blanco had to be cancelled and that the next meeting of the group would be at the Crotty's home on January 9th.

Kit Sargeant announced the need for someone to help coordinate meeting refreshments in 1996.

Dick Bice announced that AS-10 materials had been transferred from Joan Pace's home where she had been analyzing them. Preparation of an AS-10 final report is anticipated for the Spring of 1996.

Alan Shalette described a forthcoming orientation on the use of the Internet for interested members who

(Continued on page 10)
FROM THE FIELD

CRM Dialog Continues, Public Outreach Begins

Over 40 people participated in the AAS-underwritten, open meeting on The Future of New Mexico's Cultural Resources at the Albuquerque Museum on October 25, 1995. It was cosponsored by the AAS, Albuquerque Historical Society, Albuquerque Museum, Archaeological Society of New Mexico, & New Mexico Archaeological Council.

We are grateful to NMAC, Jim Walker, Robert Gallegos, and a great number of those attending for their contributions to help defray the meeting's cost.

The meeting was one of several similar gatherings around the state which were catalyzed by an open letter from Lynne Sebastian challenging the state's professional archaeology community to participate in what she calls a Cost/Benefit of Public Archaeology Initiative (see page 8 of the August, 1995 issue of the AAS Newsletter).

Organized and moderated by Alan Shalette, the meeting was designed to address a broader set of issues than were presented in Lynne's open letter. It began with presentation of background information on the status of archaeology in New Mexico presented by Lynne and Alan (copies of handouts were distributed at the AAS membership meeting in November). Alan then introduced a series of five issues for discussion.

Each issue was first discussed by a panel representing diverse, cultural resource management (CRM) constituencies: Doug Campbell (PNM Environmental Services); Ann Carson (Albuquerque Historical Society); Lawrence Cline (Herbert M. Denish & Associates); Carol Condie (Quivira Research Center/Associates); Linda Mick O'Hara (Museum of NM Office of Archaeological Studies [MNMOAS]); Ron KneeBone (Corps. of Engineers); and David Simon (National Parks and Conservation Association).

John Acklen, with the assistance of Richard Holmes (both of TRC/Mariah Associates) recorded minutes of the meeting. John prepared a summary which is enclosed with this issue of the Newsletter.

As noted in the cover letter for the meeting summary which is also enclosed, the meeting concluded with a general consensus that the dialog should continue. The group as a whole will be known as the Committee on the Future of New Mexico's Cultural Resources.

A coordinating group was formed, consisting of John Acklen, David Phillips (NMAC), David Simon, and Alan Shalette acting as its Chair. The coordinating group was to help plan follow-up actions including development of a response to Lynne's open letter. The coordinating group will call upon other participants of the open meeting as specific needs are identified. Priorities established by the coordinating group are outlined in the enclosed cover letter.

In addition, Alan Shalette prepared a brochure Is New Mexico Losing Its Cultural Heritage? A copy of this brochure is also enclosed with this mailing. It is intended to be distributed in an AAS-sponsored public outreach program, hopefully with the assistance of others around the state. We expect to present and discuss it at a statewide meeting of a Historic Preservation Issues Forum.

An AAS membership form is also enclosed. If you don't use it yourself, please pass it on to someone you think would like to join.

Finally, to facilitate distribution of all these materials, this issue of the Newsletter and its inserts are being sent to all those attending the October 25 open meeting - in addition to our regular mailing list.

There remains much work to be done. Those interested but who have not yet gotten involved are invited to contact Alan Shalette to be included in the Committee on the Future of New Mexico's Cultural Resources (nonmembers of the AAS) or in AAS efforts addressing related concerns. One such activity is suggested by the following article.

NM's SHPO to Support Adult Education on Historic Preservation

State archaeologist Lynne Sebastian announced the NM State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) will make available curriculum materials for an adult education course or community college course in historic preservation in 1996. The SHPO will provide course materials including lecture outlines, projects, handouts, lists of resources, and the like.

The SHPO's 1995 grant program was for Project Archaeology: Intrigues of the Past, which was a program of teacher workshops for 4th through 7th grade teachers. It was considered a great success, but the SHPO lacks funding to support it in 1996. Lynne says "Get together with your local colleagues and support a
FROM THE FIELD

workshop - we will provide instructors, materials, recruit the teachers, offer college credit; you supply a place and some money."

NewsMAC, November 1995

Survey of State Statutes Protecting Archeological Resources

The Archeology and Ethnography Program of the National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation are pleased to announce their joint publication, A Survey of State Statutes Protecting Archeological Resources.

This combined Archeological Assistance Study (No. 3) and Preservation Law Reporter Special Report provides a ready resource on archeological protection at the state level and will assist state prosecutors, land managers, and law enforcement personnel to efficiently and effectively execute their statutory responsibilities as part of their state archeological resources management program. Also, it will serve as an important guide to improve archeological protection casework by agencies at all levels of government, by providing information necessary to effectively integrate State and Federal legal tools.

The document was prepared by Carol Carnett, an attorney with the Legal Aid Bureau of Maryland, and it was reviewed by officers of State Attorneys General and Historic Preservation Officers. Current through 1994, it is an amplification of earlier research that Ms. Carnett included in her 1991 Archeological Assistance Division Technical Brief (No. 11) entitled Legal Background of Archeological Resources Protection.

The new report includes abstracts of significant court cases and a glossary of terms, but its principal sections are the state-by-state statutory summaries and citations that describe the scope of each state’s archeological protection program and the range of penalties for violations of the law. A list of primary and secondary indexing categories, taken directly from the index provided in each state code, precedes each summary and helps locate citations to the laws.

We believe you will find A Survey of State Statutes Protecting Archeological Resources a valuable educational and reference tool.

If you have any questions or comments about this publication or our programs, please contact me. Francis P. McManamon, Ph.D.
Chief, Archeology and Ethnography Program
U.S. Department of the Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127.

[Via SASIG - Ed]

Current Research in Northern New Mexico:
Rock Art Survey in Bandelier National Monument

Fieldwork in 1988-94 documented petroglyphs and pictographs by photograph and scale drawings to record rock art associated with archeological sites; to create a database of information regarding distribution, frequency, variation, and condition of rock art located in the 42% survey force administrative use and interpretation; to create a database useful to Native American educational organizations such as the Institute of American Indian Arts, Santa Fe Indian School, Native American Studies Department at UNM, with additional sets for supporting the Pueblos of Jemez, Santa Clara, and San Ildefonso; and to test hypotheses suggested by earlier research at Hovenweep National Monument and based in evolutionary theory regarding the nature of rock art as a form of visual communications.

Seventy motif categories organized by morphological similarities were statistically compared with six variables.

The most salient results are that: a definite differentiation of some motif categories north and south of Frijoles Canyon, with differentiation by canyon being less definite; motif categories in cave pueblo, cave structures, and rock shelters are
from the field

more similar to each other than in single habitation sites in potential dry farming locations; and, within cavate pueblo limits, interior and exterior features indicated strong differentiation.

Groups of motif categories could be separated by potential chronological periods when combined with circumstances of application (e.g. painted in plaster vs. cut through smoke blackening). Similarities between motif categories in cavate pueblos, cavate structures, and rock shelters suggest mobility of people occupying cavate pueblos; single habitation sites near dry farming fields may be the re-use of the living quarters by Rain and/or Sun Priests requiring seclusion at certain times of the year.

Heterogeneous distributions indicate that graphic images cut and painted on the archaeological sites and features were used as mnemonic devices to communicate within the societies and across ethnic groups, diachronically and synchronically [i.e. with respect to language differences over time and at a specific point in time, respectively].

If the peyotl graphs and pictographs are products of the people occupying these prehistoric sites which are dated at about A.D. 1350, then the heterogeneous distributions and frequencies suggest evidence of a variety of special uses, indicating emergence of Rio Grande Pueblo social organization as it is known at present.

Nancy H. Olsen
Principal Investigator
NewsMAC, November, 1995

Two Surveys in Carson National Forest

Two projects were conducted by Archaeological Research & Technology on lands administrated by the Carson National Forest. The first of these projects consisted of an intensive survey of six parcels totaling 819 acres. Two of these parcels were located near El Rito, one approximately five miles south of the Carson Post Office, and three south of Tres Piedras near Highway 285.

The two parcels near El Rito produced two sites. One site consisted of an extensive artifact scatter with associated structures and features dating to the 14th through late 18th centuries. The other site consisted of an extensive Pueblo IV artifact scatter associated with grid gardens consisting of extensive lithic scatters and one site having five rock carvings of unknown age or function.

The three parcels located near Tres Piedras produced a total of fifteen prehistoric sites and five historic sites. Two of the historic sites consisted of segments of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad "Chili" line. The other historic sites represent the remains of an early-to mid-twentieth-century homestead and a dump. The prehistoric sites in these areas consisted of lithic scatters. These scatters were often quite large and occasionally contained artifact concentrations in excess of 100 flakes per square meter. Projectile point styles and a limited number of ceramics suggest that these scatters near Carson and Tres Piedras were associated with the late Archaic-Basketmaker II through Protohistoric use of the area.

The second intensive survey was conducted in a proposed timber sale located south of US 64, near Hopewell Lake. A small single prehistoric site consisting of a scatter of chipped stone and the base of a large basalt corner-notched biface was recorded. Six prehistoric, isolated, lithic artifacts were also recorded. Also present were three mining prospects dated to the early to mid-twentieth century. In addition, 21 isolated prospects consisting of one or more pits were recorded, along with carved aspen trees and historic trash.

David V. Hill
Principal Investigator
NewsMAC, November, 1995

NMAC Announces
Availability of New
Publication on S.W.
Agriculture

The New Mexico Archaeological Council (NMAC) has released Soil, Water, Biology, and Belief in Prehis-
The Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society – An Overview

The AAHS, founded in 1916, is a nonprofit educational organization affiliated with the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona. The Society’s objectives are to encourage scholarly pursuits in areas of history and anthropology of the southwestern U.S. and northern Mexico; to encourage the preservation of archaeological and historical sites; to encourage the scientific and legal gathering of cultural information and materials; to publish the results of archaeological, historical, and ethnographic investigations; to aid in the functions and programs of the Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona; and to provide educational opportunities through lectures, field trips, and other activities.

Though many of its activities are open to the public, members receive substantial discounts on fees for trips and other activities, and also receive its regular publications: Kiva, its highly regarded, quarterly Journal of Anthropology and History; and Glyphs, its monthly newsletter.

The AAHS’s Emil W. Haury Fund is to encourage publications and to inform the public about the archaeology, anthropology, and history of the American Southwest. This fund supports the Kiva as well as other media.

The Society provides scholarships and grants for the direct support of research in southwestern archaeology, anthropology, and history. The Scholarship and Research Grants program enjoys strong support by southwestern businesses and nonprofit organizations that donate the many prizes that are given away in an annual fundraising raffle.

Membership dues: $30.00, including Glyphs; $40.00 including Glyphs and Kiva; and up.

Information may be obtained by contacting:
Vice President for Membership
Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society
Arizona State Museum
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721.

Request for Assistance
Identifying Hohokam Ceramic Artifacts

I would appreciate input on some ceramic artifacts that Aztec Archaeology, Inc., recovered during testing at a Hohokam village site in the Silver Bell Mountains. The site dates to the Pioneer through Sedentary period, principally the Colonial period.

The artifacts in question are large, imperforate sherd discs. We found five stacked together with the largest on the bottom and the smallest on the top. The smallest disc measures 6 cm in diameter, the largest 11 cm. The other three are about 10 cm; one is incised around its circumference.

They were found at the bottom of a test trench. In the next trench, another disc was found that measures 8 cm in diameter. They appear to be undecorated. Probably all were made from large pot sherds, with the possible exception of the incised example (we haven’t washed them yet).

I would like to know if anyone else has found similar discs of this large size or in a stacked position. Smaller discs are quite common, but I haven’t encountered any of this size on previous sites. Any insights would be appreciated.

Laurie V. Slawson<br>lslawson@u.arizona.edu.

N.Y. Professor Mummifies Body

The Ancient Way
The Arizona Republic
Saturday, November 18, 1995
(Dallas Morning News)

For more than 2,000 years, the ancient Egyptian art of mummification lay dormant, practiced by none and known to scholars only through the bodies of the pharaohs and a few ancient texts.

Then Bob Brier went to Baltimore.

Working last year in a specially prepared room at the University of Maryland Medical School, Brier attempted to reproduce an ancient Egyptian mumification down to the last detail. He used bronze and stone replicas of ancient embalmers’ tools, anointed the body with spices purchased in Cairo’s spice bazaar and dried it out with the same stuff that the Egyptians used to dehydrate the pharaohs.

By performing the procedure exactly as the Egyptians did it, Brier hoped to learn the kinds of things that aren’t in books.
"There are certain things that you can only learn by doing it yourself," said Brier, who is chairman of the philosophy department at C.W. Post, College of Long Island University in Brookville, N.Y.

So, one day in May 1994, Brier found himself bending over the body of a man who had donated himself to science. At the professor's side were Ron Wade, director of the Maryland Anatomy Board, and two morticians who work at the University of Maryland Medical School.

According to the few written sources that Egyptologists have, the first step of mumification is straightforward. An account written by the Greek tourist Herodotus in 450 B.C. says that the ancient embalmers simply pulled the brain out through the nose with a metal hook.

"Yeah?" Brier said contentiously. "You go try it."

Presumably, the techniques that the researchers improvised to extract the brain and to solve other problems were fairly close to the methods ancient Egyptian embalmers used. "That's what makes his experimental approach so valuable," Brier said.

Other Egyptologists question the scientific value of reproducing ancient Egyptian mumification.

"I thought that it was tasteless, and I thought it also was macabre," said Betsy Bryan, an Egyptologist at John Hopkins University in Baltimore.

"I don't feel that there is any real scientific contribution that one can identify in mumifying a body today, and the main reason for that is that we know an enormous amount about the Egyptian mumification techniques."

Many mummies X-rayed

Most of what's known about the mumification process comes from studying mummies themselves. Many of the pharaohs, including Tutankhamen, Ramses II and Tuthmose IV, have been unwrapped, X-rayed or both. In addition, the remains of dozens of less illustrious personalities have been analyzed by scientists.

"It's not as if we didn't know what was going on and how it worked," said Charles Van Sicklen, a freelance Egyptologist from San Antonio. "The literature on mumification is really quite extensive."

The modern understanding of mumification is based not just on studying mummies themselves. Egyptologists have clues from the few ancient texts that do describe the process, and they've done experiments with chickens, rats and other animals.

The Dallas chapter of the American Research Center in Egypt, an organization that sponsors research into ancient Egyptian civilization, brought Brier to SMU so he could describe how he performed the first known human mumification by ancient Egyptian methods in more than 2,000 years.

The process begins with the removal of the body's organs. Because the brain, liver, kidneys and other internal organs contain a lot of water, they're hard to dry out in place. The Egyptians mumified the organs individually. They then put the organs in jars that were entombed either with the mummy or in a separate chest. Brier did the same.

Brain poses challenge

The first organ he removed, the brain, presented the greatest and goriest challenge. Working as the Egyptians did, Brier and his colleagues struggled to hook a piece of the brain and pull it out through the cadaver's nose. But every time, the hook just missed the brain. Thereshackers were discovering the hard way that pulling a person's brain through his nose isn't so simple.

In their frustration, they ended up using the hook to make scrambled brains. And it worked.

"We put the long hook in the brain and used it like a whisk," Brier
said.

Then they turned the body so the fluid could drain out. That seemed to do the job.

"We were amateurs," Brier said. "We didn't know what we were doing."

Once the organs were gone, Brier preserved the body by covering it with a powdered mineral known as natron. He also packed 22 cachets of the powder into the body's abdominal cavity.

"Natron is the key to the whole process," Brier said.

Natron is a naturally occurring mixture that is basically baking soda and table salt. It sucks moisture out of a human body just as salt sucks it out of a fish. The ancient Egyptians collected natron in two places, a dry riverbed about 60 miles west of Cairo, known as Wadi Natrun, and at El Kab, a city in southern Egypt.

Brier went to Wadi Natrun for his natron. He collected about 600 pounds of it and had a National Geographic film crew carry it to the United States with their photographic equipment.

The body, kept in conditions similar to the hot, dry climate of Egypt's Valley of the Kings, spent 35 days in the natron, having been anointed with frankincense and myrrh purchased in Cairo's spice bazaar. Brier thinks the Egyptians used the spices to help cover unpleasant odors. After the natron became rock hard, Brier knocked it off the mummy with an iron bar. When the natron fell away, the researchers were amazed at what a good job they'd done. The body had turned black, and its weight, originally 169 pounds, had dropped to 87 pounds.

"I was shocked at how much it looked like an Egyptian mummy," Brier said.

With the mummification done, he and Wade agreed that they would never try to mummify a body again. 

NM's Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIS)-- Overview

The New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs, Historic Preservation Division maintains an inventory of all recorded archeological sites and investigations in New Mexico. The program responsible for maintaining this inventory is known as the Archeological Records Management Section (ARMS). In cooperation with the Museum of New Mexico, the Historic Preservation Division maintains a second office located in the Laboratory of Anthropology (LOA) for ARMS.

ARMS is the official state clearinghouse and repository for archeological records. The program is responsible for administering, managing, and preserving records pertaining to archeological properties in the State of New Mexico. ARMS has been in operation since the late 1970s, when computerization was undertaken to manage the tremendous volume of archeological records housed at the LOA. With the financial support of the Historic Preservation Division (then called the State Planning Office), the Museum of New Mexico created an automated database known as the Archeological Records Management System. Between 1978 and 1993, data derived from over 70 years of archeological research was automated and has served as the primary index to the many reports, research notes, forms, maps, and other documentation relating to over 100,000 archeological sites and 40,000 inventory and excavation projects in New Mexico. The database also provided a link to many archeological collections of the Museum of New Mexico, including the Archeological Repository Collection (i.e., bulk artifact collections), and various study collections created since the Lab's beginnings in the 1930s.

The Historic Preservation Division took over administrative control of ARMS from the Museum in 1985 and, in 1995, replaced the ARMS database with a more comprehensive system known as the New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIS).

Update: As of 12/12/96 we have assigned 111,669 LA (Laboratory of Anthropology) site numbers, 92,686 of which are fully documented in the New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIS) database. Only 6095 sites have received any significant professional excavation according to NMCRIS and only 3670 are owned by the NmPark Service or NM State Monuments (other sites have been preserved by the USFS and other federal agencies, so this is conservative; it also counts all the backcountry sites at places like Bandelier and Chaco).

Tim Seaman
System (NMCRIS). All existing archeological data were converted to the new information system, but the system was expanded to also integrate records pertaining to New Mexico's historic architecture and traditional cultural properties, and to serve the needs of a broader user community that includes industry as well as government and researchers. NMCRIS is based on modern relational database technology and efforts are currently underway to integrate geographic information system (GIS, ARC/INFO) capabilities. NMCRIS may be accessed locally at the Laboratory of Anthropology, or at remote locations via modem or the Internet, providing on-line information exchange to scholars, nonprofit groups, archeological contractors, federal and State agencies, universities and other organizations. An individual user account is required to access the on-line database query facility.

Cooperative data-sharing agreements with most state and federal land managing agencies provide financial support for the program and allow NMCRIS to cross lines of ownership and tie together all levels of government in an integrated statewide system of archeological data collection, management, and distribution.

NMCRIS provides information to both government and private entities so that cultural resources may be considered in early stages of project planning, and damage to archeological resources can be minimized. With NMCRIS, developers using public lands may be able to avoid some of the delay and expense that frequently accompanies archeological clearance efforts, and sites can be avoided entirely rather than excavated. The GIS capabilities of NMCRIS will also enable land managers to develop predictive capabilities regarding archeological site density and visibility, and use that information to advise developers on project locations throughout the state.

Researchers interested in gaining access to NMCRIS should contact:

Tim Seaman
Program Manager
Archeological Records Management Section (ARMS)
New Mexico Historic Preservation Division
228 East Palace Ave.
Santa Fe, NM 87501
(505) 827-6497/827-6497 FAX
<seaman@arms.state.nm.us>

[Alan Shalette can supply applications.]

Internet Access for ARMS Account Holders

It is a little known fact that New Mexico archeologists having user accounts on the Archaeological Records Management System (ARMS) automatically have internet e-mail addresses and can use their accounts to send and receive e-mail via internet [your e-mail address is: <your login>@arms.state.nm.us].

We do not allow other kinds of internet access (e.g., gopher, telnet, www) through our host computer, but hey -- what do want for free? Although this service was not seen as a major feature when we were designing the ARMS system, we are willing to support internet e-mail for NMCRIS users until our disks start to fill up (please delete your old mail messages).

By the way, the ARMS database query facility is now accessible via Telnet (if you have an ARMS user account).

Contact me for details.

Tim Seaman
[Via SASIG - Ed]

Internet Access At Low Cost

[As operator of SASIG, the Southwestern Archaeology Special Interest Group, I don't have every archeologist and historic preservation enthusiast on the net yet. I am trying to (and wish) more folks were on line. Some are located in local agencies or CRM firms and don't have computers with connectivity.]

I did a little experiment. I spent $99 for a used 286 with monitor keyboard and mouse, found an old 2400 baud modem for $20 and installed it. I installed a DOS-based word processor (Word Perfect) and a shareware modem dialer.

I gave it to a retired friend and signed him up to AzTec, the community based free-net in AZ (covers residents in PHX and Tucson now, but is spreading throughout AZ) [there's a FreeNet in Santa Fe -- Ed].

He gets complete access to the WWW (text-only; no graphics) plus free e-mail with a personal e-mail address; he can sign on for 1 hr at a time, but he can sign on as many times per day as he wishes. Absolutely free. He uses it every day to connect to libraries, www pages, and to send e-mail.

So, basically, I got him on the Internet for a total cost of $119.

Even without a free-net, one can get local provider service for about $10-20 per mo. I proved it can be done. Pass the word to folks if they are struggling with budgets, but wish to get on the net.

Brian Kenney
[Via SASIG - Ed]

January, 1996

Albuquerque Archaeological Society Newsletter
FOR THE RECORD

(Continued from page 2)
use personal computers.
The meeting was turned over to Vice President Nancy Woodworth who introduced the evening’s speakers.

Following the presentations, the election results were announced:
  President – Nancy Woodworth
  Vice President – Barbara Bush
  Secretary – Richard Holmes
  Treasurer – Paul Bennett
  Director at Large – Karen Armstrong

The newly elected officers arose to be recognized after which the meeting was adjourned to begin the holiday party — a sumptuous feast.

Members’ Night Presentations
The main attraction of the December meeting featured slides of various points around the globe:
  Dr. Frederick Ball – Austrian salt mines dating to 2000 B.C.
  Gwen Poe – Petroglyphs from Saudi Arabia.
  Barbara Bush – AAS field trip to Casas Grandes.
  Jerry Brody – Some Mayan sites along the Usamintec River in Mexico and Guatemala.
  John Hayden – Potpourri of archaeology from Stonehenge to Ghost Ranch.
  Alan Shalette – Lowry Ruin in southwestern Colorado.
With best wishes for the New Year and for pursuit of your archaeological interests with renewed fervor.

Reported by Catherine Holtz, Secretary

Membership Meeting Nov. 21, 1995
Minutes of the meeting and of Patricia Crown’s lecture on Gender and Southwestern Prehistory: A Case Study from the Hohokam were not available in time for inclusion in this issue.

AAS Library Notes
Paul Sutt, III donated the following volumes to the Society library:
  • Osiris and the Egyptian Resurrection by E.A. Wallis Budge.

The following were purchased for the library:
  • The Egyptian Book of the Dead by E.A. Wallis Budge.
  • The Mesoamerican Ballgame.
  • Archaeoastronomy.
  • Guide to Archaeological Illustrating.
  • Identification of Pathological Conditions of Human Skeletal Remains.
  • Mammalian Osteology.
  • Paleocology of the Hay Hollow Site, Arizona.
  • Ceramic Production in the American Southwest edited by Barbara J. Mills and Patricia L. Crown.
  • Research on the American West – Archaeology at Forts Cummings and Fillmore by Edward Staski, Bureau of Land Management, NM.

Library books will again be available for checkout and return at regular Society meetings. AAS publications including The Albuquerque Archaeological Society’s First Twenty-five Years, 1966-1991 by Nancy H. Olsen and Richard A. Bice, edited by Alan M. Shalette, will also be available at membership meetings. For special requests and information about the library, contact Barbara Bush at 266-9346.

Barbara Bush

Membership Dues Are Due

Workshops on the Basics of Computer Communications and the Internet
Many AAS members have access to personal computers but haven’t been exposed to, or haven’t been as successful as they’d like using computer communications or the Internet.

To help overcome what may be simple obstacles to successful computer communications, Alan Shalette is planning a series of introductory workshops on the Basics of Computer Communications and the Internet.

The workshops will be limited to five people per session, will include hands-on experience for all, and will be held early on Saturday afternoons beginning in late January. Since fifteen members signed up at the December meeting, at least three sessions will be held, Addi-
Lowry Ruin in Southwestern Colorado
by Paul S. Martin
Field Museum of Natural History

Findings
Lowry Pueblo does not represent a homogeneous unit built all at one time. It was, as nearly as I can estimate, added to and modified six or seven times at least. These modifications relate only to the pueblo proper, that is, the building with all-masonry walls, and not to the Basket Maker, semi-subterranean houses.

I do not know what stimulated these different building activities. I can only guess that they were made necessary either by the natural increase of the population, by the advent of immigrant groups, presumably from the south, or by group fancy. Dr. von Bronin has shown that the inhabitants of Lowry were racially very similar to the Pecos Pueblo Indians and that there was no radical change in physical type.

The building sequences are based on evidence afforded by bonding and abutments (although these factors are not always trustworthy), by faced and unfaced walls (assuming the former were exposed and the latter hidden), by similarities in masonry techniques, by pottery sequences (only to a very limited extent), and by general impressions.

On the basis of evidence afforded by dendrochronology, it is probable that Lowry Pueblo [nucleus] was constructed over a comparatively short period of time. The earliest date is A.D. 1086 (Great Kiva) and the latest date, A.D. 1106—a period of only twenty years. Although no dates are available for many of the later annexes, I believe that they, too, were erected over a short span of time—perhaps twenty-five years. Of course, it must be borne in mind that there were periods during which the entire or almost the entire site was abandoned. But I should guess that a period of one hundred to one hundred and fifty years would easily encompass the history of the entire occupation of the site.

The pottery series, as worked out from the refuse areas, likewise bears out this conclusion, for there is little pronounced change in the dominant ware, Mancos black-on-white.

Moreover, attempts to obtain room sequences by the study of the sherds were not particularly successful. The periods of building and occupation were too short to allow consistent or undisturbed deposits of sherds at floor levels that would give evidence of this. In the main, the continuity or discontinuity of the walls was the most reliable guide to the sequence. Even this evidence gave data containing apparent contradictions until it was studied long and critically, and finally supplemented by dendrochronological data, which are convincing.

The mechanics of the growth of the pueblo are, therefore, complex. Very constructed as a unit (the nucleus). But, on the whole, the pueblo grew by jerks and as fancy or chance dictated.

It is apparent, too, that stone-robbing was common, for later walls were partially constructed of stones taken from earlier walls. This custom of using old walls as stone- quarries saved the builders much time, but confuses the archaeologist.

The masonry techniques were Chaco-like, non-Chacoan, or Intermediate in type. The term "Chacoan" does not refer to cultural traits transplanted from Chaco Canyon but to generalized cultural traits, which moved up from a southern focus and which were responsible not only for the pueblos in Chaco Canyon, but also for all other pueblos.

It is a pity that so many sites have been investigated and that, withal, scarcely any accounts concern wall construction in all the published reports, exits. I very much hope that the study of masonry technique and classification, right or wrong, as inaugurated herein by Mr. Roys will at least make archaeologists (including myself) realize that they have been cursed with "eyes that see not" and will spur them on to describe systematically all the essentials of wall-building in every pueblo hereafter investigated.
much hope that the study of masonry technique and classification, right or wrong, as inaugurated herein by Mr. Roys will at least make archaeologists (including myself) realize that they have been cursed with "eyes that see not" and will spur them on to describe systematically all the essentials of wall-building in every pueblo hereafter investigated.

There is not evidence for believing that the architectural knowledge of the builders of the pueblo was profound. Broken joints do occur and more frequently in the older masonry than in the younger; but these joints were probably accidentally broken. The earliest walls, which are the best and the stoutest, were erected on foundations; the later ones were not. Sometimes the builders were either careless or ignorant, because some walls were bottomed on ashy refuse or soft fill. Such walls always cracked or slumped and (in ancient times) had to be propped up with posts or by means of extra walls. When a new group of rooms was needed, the new walls were abutted on, or, occasionally, bonded to old ones. All the walls were built with a rubble core and faced on both sides with surfaced stones; header stones were never employed.

The ceilings or roofs were flat and of simple construction. The logs composing them were either socketed or placed on ledges. In one room the main beams rested on stone pillars. Wall plates were employed in four instances only. Many of the roofs were inherently weak, due to improper planning; they subsequently had to be supported by props.

The sequence at Lowry of painted wares is: (1) Mancos and Wingate black-on-white; (2) McElmo black-on-white; (3) Meso Verde black-on-white. The sequence of corrugated pottery is: (1) plain corrugated-neck and indented-neck; (2) indented corrugated (all over). Mancos black-on-white pottery seems to be related to an early, undifferentiated pottery which probably originated to the south.

Conclusions
The inhabitants of Lowry Pueblo apparently did not have any dread of attack. The pueblo lies on a mesa and never possessed any defense system. It could easily have been raided and sacked, but such a misfortune seems never to have been visited upon the village. Many rooms have entrances at the ground-level—a sign that invasions were not expected.

Evidence exists for believing that the pueblo was deserted and reoccupied several times. I do not know why the site was temporarily forsaken or finally abandoned, but I feel certain that relinquishment was voluntary and leisurely, since no signs of violence, destruction by fire, hurry, or disorder were discovered. The rooms (except for one) contained nothing but wind-deposited dust and rotten roof timbers or rubbish composed of ashes, post-holes, and animal bones. The last inhabitants took with them all their portable effects. Final desertion probably took place long before the great drought of A.D. 1276-1299.

The relative chronological position of the pueblo may be put at late Pueblo II (Developmental Pueblo Period) and early Pueblo III (Great Pueblo Period). Both pottery and architecture bear out this statement, for Wingate black-on-white at Red Mesa (near Gallup, New Mexico) is dated at about A.D. 950 and Chaco masonry in the larger ruins has been dated at Chaco Canyon at A.D. 919 or later.

The presence at this site of Chacoan pottery, masonry, and massive walls can only be explained by postulating that certain cultural elements from the Little Colorado-Pueblo focus moved northward, reaching the site under discussion some time in the eleventh century of our era. These cultural elements may be listed as follows: (1) pottery, including designs, shapes, type of paint, surface finish; (2) two sorts of kivas, one of which is small and is incorporated in the pueblo within a rectangular enclosure; the other sort, the Great Kiva, a class associated, so far as is known, only with some form of Chaco Culture; (3) a type of masonry which is composed of long, thin, stone slabs, laid horizontally in well-marked courses and of distinctive spalls; (4) large rooms (10 x 20 feet) with high ceilings (9 feet); and (5) the balanced plan of the nucleus.

Some trade with people to the west was probably carried on, for a small amount of Kayenta pottery was recovered. But the Kayenta branch contributed little, if anything (of an imperish-
able nature), to the inhabitants of Lowry, although social, religious, and other traits may have been exchanged.

Mesa Verde black-on-white pottery in large quantities occurred in the top portions of the fill of several rooms. The date of its advent and its source are unknown. It may have been introduced from some of the pueblos at Mesa Verde National Park or it may have been manufactured at Lowry as the result of a general fashion of the region at that period.

Modifications of the pueblo were manifold. In fact, the changes made, the demolitions carried out, and the amount of construction undertaken over a short period of time were amazing.

It would seem as if there must have been some uncommon leaven working or some strong force operating which resulted in frenzied and exuberant outbursts of activity. Wherever we dug, we encountered the fragments of cross-walls and the remains of wall foundations; or we discovered that whole rooms had been demolished or a kiva torn out to make way for new rooms or a new kiva; or we observed that a few rooms were filled solidly with tons of dirt and refuse in order that an adjacent kiva, which was actually built above the ground and incorporated within the pueblo building, might be surrounded by dirt to satisfy orthodoxy. And much of this building activity was compressed into twenty years. I estimate that eight rooms were modified and twenty new rooms and three new kivas were constructed within this short interval—no mean task for a few, primitive people, much of whose time must have been taken up with agricultural and hunting pursuits and ceremonial obligations.

I find no satisfactory explanation for these manifold changes. An increase in population does not solve the problem, for I feel sure that there were never more than fifty or sixty individuals living at Lowry at any one time, since the entire building was not occupied at one time.

Inferences

Lowry Pueblo started as a very small, homogeneous village of a few rooms (the nucleus) and two kivas, a small one and a Great Kiva. (The Great Kiva at Lowry Pueblo is the ninth to be reported and the eighth to be excavated.) This nucleus exhibits certain significant qualities or traits. For example, the walls are continuous (except for doorways), were built at one time, and are of the same thickness throughout; the masonry looks as if it had been built by one person; the corner bondings are distinctive and unduplicated in rooms outside the nucleus; the various roof beams were of the same height in all four rooms; and the doorways in the central or inner walls were placed in exactly the same relative positions and are of the same width. Thus, the nucleus shows a trend towards rigidity, uniformity to a fault, duplication, stereotypy, doing things in a prescribed way. All these elements are characteristic of a homogeneous society—a society which has an answer to or a way out of every problem, which has a prescribed method for doing things, which is rigid and antagonistic to new ideas and strangers, and which is more or less isolated—in short, a folk-society. The nucleus represents some of these crystallized, overt elements indicative of this type of society.

Then, the village was deserted for a
time—perhaps ten or twenty years, and later reoccupied by a people possessing a homogeneous culture similar to the first settlers.

Then again, relinquishment and reoccupation. But this time, the newcomers introduced some innovations which are reflected in the architecture and the pottery. For the additions at Lowry are the handiwork of a less homogeneous group of people, who seemed to have lost some of their folk-traits, due, perhaps, to contacts with other societies. This shift is reflected in the mixed and degenerate types of masonry, the varying size and shape of the rooms, and the lack of regularity and rigidity in placing and planning sizes of doorways, in setting floor levels, and in laying roofs, no two of which were of the same height or type. In other words, this lack of rigidity and uniformity, as expressed in the nucleus, might be described by ethnologists today as symptoms of a more sophisticated people. This breakdown or change from a simple, folk society to a more complex and sophisticated one is not surprising, for when different cultures meet they often degenerate, until an accommodation or a compromise is worked out. Unfortunately, Lowry Pueblo was inhabited for too short a time to permit this adjustment to take place.

It is clear that Lowry Pueblo became the largest and most imposing village in the Ackmen region and that it was deserted and reoccupied several times. The evidence for these conclusions is unimpeachable. But why was Lowry subjected to this particular treatment, whereas the other near-by pueblos, in which I have excavated, were erected, lived in but once and for a very short time, and then forever and finally abandoned? Nor do these other near-by pueblos evince any signs of additions, modifications, annexes, or alterations of any sort.

This site was attractive or alluring for any one of several possible causes. For example, the view of the surrounding country is excellent, and this fact may have appealed to the builders; or proximity to fertile fields and a plentiful water supply may have been an important factor in inducing people to live here. But to my mind, the explanation of the attractiveness of this place may be found rather in the fact that this site enjoyed a Great Kiva, the only one in the immediate vicinity. In other words, Lowry Pueblo may have been a religious center, to which many neighboring people repaired to participate in or to watch such ceremonies as were performed in this “cathedral” of kivas. The kiva is of course a very important factor in the ceremonial and religious life of modern southwestern pueblo tribes and there is every reason for believing that kivas were just as important to the ancient pueblo tribes as to the modern ones. A Great Kiva seems to represent the summation of all kiva virtues and was probably as much more important than a small kiva, as its size and greatness would indicate. In other words, a village possessing a Great Kiva would undoubtedly be a very important and holy place.

Moreover, the following evidence is further proof for believing that the Great Kiva was the lodestone which attracted peoples from the surrounding country and which set into motion cycles of occupation and desertion:

When the Great Kiva was excavated, I observed that it was of a more primitive type than the one at Ance or the one at Pueblo Bonito. I therefore expected to find only early pottery. To my surprise, I found, rather, all types of pottery—from early to late—on the floor or buried between the floors which had been reconditioned from time to time. This pottery all came from under the burned remains of the roof. The Great Kiva was never used as a dumping place for no refuse was found within its walls. Therefore, it seems certain that although this structure was built in the very first days of the village, it was used from that time right down to the last. This evidence seems convincing proof that the Great Kiva was the “drawing card” which caused people to settle again and again at this site. This unit, then, was the only one used during all periods. As suggested in my conclusions, the several withdrawals might have been the physical outlets for group repressions and inhibitions.

This village, then, was a common meeting spot where cultural ideas were interchanged, where a stem of the Chaco branch, the roots of which lay far to the south, met and mingled with an indigenous culture, a stem of the Mesa Verde branch.

Such assemblages or encounters as I envisage would naturally produce many repercussions, the effects of which one might hope to find. Such evidence of conflict is found in the architecture, in the masonry, and possibly in the pottery.

The masonry of the nucleus is Chaco-like and is easily distinguishable from other Lowry types. In some of the other rooms, the masonry partakes of both Chacoan and Mesa Verde characteristics, a partial degeneration of a well-fixed masonry-pattern.

Another inference which may be made at this time and to which casual reference was previously made, is that small pueblos of the “unit-type” were probably inhabited by a simple, conservative, homogeneous group of people—members of a folk society (cf.)—a society which did not welcome new ideas.

I also conjecture that these small, unit-type pueblos were occupied each in entirety and then abandoned after a very short time and that the people of these small pueblos were living literally amidst the ruins of their fathers’ houses.

And conversely, I feel convinced that the large pueblos were cultural foci where cultural ideas were interchanged and where the disintegration and reintegration of folk-ways took place at a rapid rate. It is also extremely likely that these large buildings, such as Cliff Palace, were not entirely occupied at any one time, but that simultaneously, some rooms may have been lived in while others were abandoned and used as rubbish bins.

This account was taken, with some reorganization, from:

When asked, she knew nothing of the alleged Roswell UFO crash/retrieval and doesn't remember her father ever mentioning such a thing. Just to be certain, however, she promised to ask other family members for me and let me know the results. She contacted me some months later to report that no one in the family had ever heard their father mention the case.

I also located and interviewed Lehner's archaeological associates including his best friend, Bryant Bannister, and his mentor, the late Emil Haury, both of the University of Arizona. If Lehner had confided to anyone outside of his immediate family, these would be the ones he would have told if he had been involved in the events near Roswell. Both Bannister and Haury said that Lehner never mentioned such a thing to them at any time when they knew him. All who knew of Lehner's activities stated that, as far as they knew, he did not return to the Tularosa Basin after World War II.

The archaeological literature revealed only one other major effort in southeastern New Mexico during the period ten years before to ten years after 1947 (my literature search encompassed this extended period to give me a better picture of which archaeologists were interested in the area both before and after the alleged UFO crash). Jane Holden Kelly, a West Texas archaeological student who would go on to get her doctorate at Harvard based upon her researches in southeastern New Mexico, conducted an archaeological investigation of the Sierra Blanca region of Lincoln and Chaves Counties. I located Kelly at the University of Calgary in Canada and have exchanged letters and interviewed her on several occasions. She acknowledged being in the area with her father, W. Curry Holden, of Texas Tech in Lubbock, in the late 1940s, but she says that she did not start her fieldwork at Sierra Blanca until 1950. Her work was published in a 1966 monograph, which enabled me to determine who helped her in the fieldwork and contact a number of them. They all verified the fact that her work did not commence at Sierra Blanca until 1950. All, including Kelly, deny knowing anything at all about a UFO crash/retrieval near Roswell.

I was able to identify a number of archaeologists who spent periods of time in southeastern New Mexico working on smaller projects during the 1940s and 1950s. Arthur Jelinek worked in both the Hondo River Valley and in the Middle Pecos. Fred Wendt off conducted salvage archaeology in Lincoln County. William Roosa worked in Feather Cave. None confessed knowing anything at all about the subject of this paper. Each told the same story. "I don't know anything, you want to talk to..." (pick your favorite archaeologist and fill in the blank). &

[To be continued]

Thomas J. Carey
[Via SASIG - Ed]
FOR THE RECORD

(Continued from page 10)

tional sessions will be scheduled as appropriate.

The workshop schedule should be set and particip-
ants notified by January 17.

A charge of $4.00 per participant (AAS members)
or $10.00 (nonmembers) will cover costs including
production of a 49-page, fully indexed, reference doc-
ument written by Alan especially for the workshops.
Participants are expected to review the document be-
fore attending the workshop.

If practical, separate sessions will be held for
those who have (1) personal computers but no expe-
rience or communications hardware or software (or
have never used them if they have them), (2) some
experience, and (3) more than a little experience (all
must have experience using personal computers,
however).

Current plans are to cover/demonstrate the fol-
lowing in each session – adjusted by the interests of
the group. Alan expects each session will take about
2½ hours, but more time will be available if needed.

- DOS software setup (using ProComm Plus
  software).
- Bulletin Board System (BBS) access & file
downloading via DOS.
- Windows 3.11 software setup (using Wind-
  ows’ Terminal applet, CrossTalk 2.0, and
  America Online [AOL] systems).
- Use of UNM’s Libros online library catalog
  and related facilities via DOS & Windows.
- Internet e-mail (via AOL).
- Internet file searching (via AOL).
- Internet file downloading (via AOL).
- World Wide Web (WWW) browsing and
  searching (via AOL).

Participants are encouraged to bring questions
about their own setups and specific things they’d like
to see illustrated while negotiating these demonstra-
tions (caveat = Alan is not an immortal in the field).

Though the workshops will be conducted using a
PC-clone, the material covered will generally apply
to Apple MACs as well. Same for those who use
Compuserve, Prodigy, GEnie, or information utilities
other than AOL.

If you have or use a personal computer and would
like to be included, or if you have any questions, call
Alan at 291-9653 anytime. £

MEMBERSHIP UPDATES

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

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(Continued on page 17)
THE TOMATILLO CONTROVERSY

MEDITATION VI

when he was 3 i gave my namesake J. Mark D
a taste of tomato-chile sauce
fresh & hot right out of the pot
and he screamed bloody murder
thoroughly convinced i intended
to sacrifice him to Tlaloc -
he is now 5 and still doesn’t trust me.

hot chile pepper food
is indigenous to the Americas
and since Columbus
has spread over the world.

like a fine sharp cheddar cheese
or a subtle dry red wine
or a mouth-watering sour dough bread
it is near-impossible for the connoisseur
to describe what it is about chilies (chiles?)
that is so delectable.

not what you’d call a delicate bouquet.

though hot for hot’s eake
we’ll leave to the Marines.

TASTE is what we’re after.

try my recipe (from Southern California).

BIG WEB’S SALSA VERDE UN POCO PELIGROSO

ingredients: fresh jalapeño or serrano chiles - green
vegetable oil
white vinegar
tomatillos (remove husk)
fresh garlic
salt

like all good cooking: improvise.

use equal amounts of chilies & tomatillos
and equal amounts of oil & vinegar
several cloves of garlic and dash of salt
bland while watching Rush Limbaugh or MTV
keeps well, in the fridge, in a jar.

if, like J. Mark D you run into trouble
try a spoonful of peanut butter
or buttered bread, or in extreme cases gobble sugar -

maybe you forgot to appease the hungry Gods first
and neglected to toss a couple of tortillas
down the well? like the petrified torte
found at Palenque -

Mayan rituals were primarily to feed the Gods
and our God is no less hungry.

[end] by mark weber

MEMBERSHIP UPDATES

(Continued from page 16)

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January, 1996
The ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of New Mexico. It is affiliated with the Archaeological Society of New Mexico.

Its purposes are (1) to preserve and protect prehistoric and historic remains in this region; (2) to educate members and the public in archaeological and ethnological fields; (3) to conduct archaeological studies, research, surveys, and excavations; (4) to publish data obtained from research studies and excavations; and (5) to cooperate with other scientific institutions.

Membership includes a monthly meeting with a lecture, and opportunities to participate in field trips, seminars, and cooperative activities with other institutions.

ANNUAL DUES:
- REGULAR: Individual $12.00; Family $16.00
- SUSTAINING: Individual $20.00; Family $30.00
- INSTITUTIONS: $8.00

REGULAR MEETINGS: held on the third Tuesday of each month in the auditorium of the Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road NW, Old Town.

FIELD TRIPS: as scheduled — see Calendar on page 2. Contact Barbara Bush (266-9346) for details.

SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS: as scheduled — see Calendar on page 2.

The ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 4029
Albuquerque, NM 87196

Submission cutoff for next Newsletter — Jan. 31

January, 1996

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Treasurer Paul Bernet 281-4080
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(Above are members of the Executive Committee.)

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Library t.b.a.
Membership t.b.a.
Newsletter Alan Shalette 291-9653
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5294 Mesa del Oso NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111

(Above are members of the Board of Directors.)

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Librarian Emeritus Mari King 299-0043
Publication Sales t.b.a.

LIBRARY: For information about the Society's collections contact Barbara Bush at 266-9346.

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1996 Membership Renewals
Are Due

Dolores Sundt
6207 Mossman Pl NE
Albuquerque, NM 87110
Crime & Punishment in Colonial New Mexico

Lecture by
Robert J. Torrez

Tuesday, February 20, 1996 at 7:30pm
Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road NW, Old Town

One of the most fascinating aspects of Spanish Colonial life was its judicial system. The presentation will share the results of several years of research into original documents of New Mexico’s own Spanish Archives.

Cases from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries will be discussed to identify what crimes people were arrested for, how the cases were adjudicated, and what types of punishments were handed out by Spanish officials.

The realities of how Spanish justice was administered may surprise and amaze.

State Historian, Robert J. Torrez was born and raised in the northern New Mexico of Los Ojos, and received his undergraduate and graduate degrees from New Mexico Highlands University in Las Vegas. He was appointed State Historian in 1987. His articles on a broad range of New Mexico topics have appeared in New Mexico Magazine, New Mexico Historical Review, Enchantment, True West, and other regional publications. He also writes a monthly column, Voices from the Past, for Santa Fe Pride.

Eighth Annual Conference on Conservation Law Enforcement - February 14-15 sponsored by the Conservation Law Enforcement Association (CLEA) at the Prescott Resort & Conference Center, US Hwy 89, Prescott AZ.

The Galisteo Basin Pueblos and the Spanish Entrada - lecture by Joe Sando sponsored by the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture on Wednesday, February 21 at 5:30 pm in the museum’s theater. Information: Laura Morley 827-6344 ext. 500 [$7.50].

Do We Have Neandertal Ancestors? - lecture by Dr. Eric Trinkaus, professor of anthropology at UNM. Sponsored by the School of American Research (SAR) on Thursday, February 22 at the James A. Little Theater, New Mexico School for the Deaf, 1060 Cerrillos Road, Santa Fe. Information: (505) 984-0742 [free to SAR members, contributions accepted from non-members].

The Galisteo Basin in AD 1500 - lecture by Winifred Creamer of Northern Illinois University. Sponsored by the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture on Wed., February 28 at 5:30 pm in the museum’s theater. Information: Laura Morley 827-6344 ext. 500 [$7.50].

Virgin Anasazi Ceramic Workshop, March 1-2. Southern Utah University, Cedar City, Utah. Information: Diana Christensen (801) 628-4491 ext 266.

San Lazaro: Reconstructing the History of a Galisteo Basin Pueblo - lecture by John Ware and Eric Blinn of the the Office of Archaeological Studies. Sponsored by the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture on March 6 at 5:30 pm in the museum’s theater. Information: Laura Morley 827-6344 ext. 500 [$7.50].

Keepers of the Treasures 5th Annual Conference - March 11-14 at the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community in Scottsdale, Arizona. Co-hosted by the Salt River Tribe, the Gila River Indian Community, the Tohono O’odham Nation and the AkChin Tribe. The theme of the conference is Hinkadas (Way of Life), focusing on family as the basis of cultural preservation. The conference program will include Keepers of the Treasures annual membership meeting and additional activities such as sweat lodges, traditional talking circles, a fun-run and field trips. Information: Keepers of the Treasures, 1785 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 673-4207 [fee].

Nels Nelson’s Contributions to the Northern Rio Grande - lecture by Charles Lange. Followed by a roundtable discussion of the pioneers of the Galisteo Basin including Dr. Lange, Marjorie Lambert, and others - moderated by John Ware. Sponsored by the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture on Wednesday, March 13 at 5:30 pm in the museum’s theater. Information: Laura Morley 827-6344 ext. 500 [$7.50].

The Galisteo Basin from a Texona Woman’s Perspective - lecture by Rina Swentzell. Sponsored by the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture on March 20 at 5:30 pm in the museum’s theater. Information: Laura Morley 827-6344 ext. 500 [$7.50].


Western Papagueria Cultural Resources Management Workshop - March 28-29 at the BLM’s National Training Center Phoenix, AZ.

Southwest Federation of Archaeological Societies - meeting hosted by the Midland Archaeological Society in Midland TX March 29-31. Information: Sibley Learning Center, 1300 East Wadley, Midland TX 79704.

Membership Meeting Jan. 16, 1996
President Nancy Woodworth greeted newcomers. Minutes of the December meeting were accepted as printed in the January Newsletter.

Nancy announced the following appointments as Standing Committee Chairs:
Membership Committee - Dan and Claire Crowley
Field and Laboratory Committee - Dick Bice

Librarian - Barbara Fern
Rock Art Project - John Hayden
Field Trips - Hal Poe
Newsletter - Alan Shalette
Refreshments - Kim Berget and Jaqueline Johnson Two persons are needed for refreshments at each meeting. reim-

(Continued on page 7)

Albuquerque Archaeological Society Newsletter 2
Current Research in Northern New Mexico: Kirtland Air Force Base Cultural Resources Studies

Since 1992, Mariah has conducted a multi-phase cultural resource study at Kirtland Air Force Base in Albuquerque, which involves the integration of cultural resource data for the 82-square mile base lands (administered by the U.S. Air Force, Forest Service, and Department of Energy). The initial phase included background research resulting in the compilation of information on over 100 projects and 200 archaeological sites; geomorphological, paleoontological and oral history baseline studies were undertaken concurrently.

Site recordation and field survey is ongoing, to update site information and fill data gaps. Curation and analysis of the entire base artifact collections, an ethnographic study of base land use involving coordination with Isleta Pueblo, and the development of an agreement to facilitate Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) consultation are ongoing project components.

Two additional research efforts funded by the Legacy Resource Management Program are aimed at streamlining management of the base resources. They include a study applying four geophysical techniques – resistivity, gradiometer, magnetometer, and ground-penetrating radar – to several sites on the base in an effort to evaluate their usefulness as non-intrusive tools for site evaluation. Archaeological ground truthing at three Anasazi habitation sites and one Archaic site is planned for October in conjunction with this study. A second study involves mapping wildlife habitats using the Mariah geographic information system (GIS) to facilitate planning with regard to sensitive biological areas.

The survey report including information on over 100 newly recorded and updated sites, will be completed this fall. A cultural resource management plan to guide historic preservation efforts and resource management on the base will be completed in 1996.

Chris R. Lintz
Principal Investigator
TRC/Mariah Associates, Inc.
NewsMAC, November, 1995

Current Research in Northern New Mexico: OLE Data Recovery Project

Data recovery has been performed on 32 sites along the northern half of the 60-mile OLE powerline corridor. Most of the sites consist of spatially extensive chipped-stone scatters composed primarily of Polvadera obsidian and Pedernal chert. Architectural remains were documented at the base of Cañones Mesa, on Cañones Mesa, and along Polvadera Creek up to an elevation of approximately 8,000 feet.

Evidence of Late Archaic occupations are ubiquitous throughout the northern end of the corridor. Notable sites include a Clovis site located in the saddle between Polvadera Peak and Cerro Pelon, an Early Archaic site with dates clustering between 5200 and 5900 B.C., a Classic Period field house, and a cluster of historic Tewa sites with ephemeral architecture. Evidence for corn agriculture was documented at the field house and at the historic Tewa sites.

Excavations were completed on two sites during the summer of 1995. Also documented were a series of 15 game pits excavated into tuff bedrock present on the steep-sided slopes of a narrow mesa. These pits may have been associated with the occupation of Tsiping located approximately 3.5 miles to the northwest.

Write-up of all project results is currently underway. The research design is concerned with the role of hunting and the use of obsidian. Comparisons highlight the way in which Archaic, Anasazi, and protohistoric and historic Tewa groups used the mountain and its resources. The final report should be published in mid-1996.

John C. Acklen
Principal Investigator
TRC/Mariah Associates, Inc.
NewsMAC, November, 1995

Current Research in Northern New Mexico: San Juan Coal Company Expansion Near Waterflow

Surface mining at the San Juan Coal Mine will result in removal of virtually all soil and shallowly buried rock, extraction of underlying coal, and reclamation. The degree of disturbance to cultural resource sites within the planned coal lease extension will be complete.

Between August 9 and 11, 1994, Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. conducted an intensive cultural resource inventory of the 340-acre parcel at the request of the San Juan Coal Company. One previously recorded site, LA 50553, and one newly recorded site, LA 106160, were located in the project area. LA 50553 is the Hendrickson Mine. Extant features at the mine are less than 50 years old. Site LA 106160 is 12 panels of historic inscriptions and rock art on detached boulders and exposed sandstone cliff faces. Additionally, six isolated finds were recorded. Five of the six of the isolated finds were of a prehistoric nature; one was historic bottle glass.
None of the cultural resources in the project area are considered to be significant and no additional archaeological or historical work is recommended prior to ground disturbance. Because none of the cultural resources within the project area are regarded as significant cultural resources, eligible to the National Register of Historic Places, completion of the planned mining operation will have no effect on historic properties in the context of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Alan D. Reed & Jonathan C. Horn
Principal Investigators
Museum of New Mexico
NewsMAC, November, 1995

Looter Shumway
Sentenced

[See page 3 of the December, 1995
Newsletter for background on the current Earl Shumway case.]

Earl Shumway was ushered into Judge Winder's court room at 0840 on December 15, 1995. He was shackled, both hands and feet, with a chain at his legs and another, heavy chain around his waist securing his shackled wrists. He wore a one piece prison uniform.

Print media were in attendance throughout the proceeding: ABC, CBS, and NBC local affiliates all attended a press conference immediately after, held in the U.S. District Court in Salt Lake City.

At issue was sentencing for Shumway, convicted of seven felonies in two separate cases (94CR185W and 95CR97W), in total, four counts of ARPA, two counts of damaging U.S. Property, and one count of being a felon in possession of a firearm.

The proceedings began, and took more than two hours as attorneys for Mr. Shumway and Wayne Dance, Assistant U.S. Attorney, presented arguments for, respec-

A standard sentence as recommended by the U.S. Probation Office, may have been any where from 51-63 months. Due to the upward enhancement, the sentence actually handed down was quite severe.

Shumway was sentenced to 78 months (6 1/2 years) in Federal Prison, with a restitution of $5,510 to be payable upon his release. Credit for time served was recommended; this will be at discretion of US Attorney General in consultation with Bureau of Prisons. Three years probation upon release. (Under Federal sentencing, the sentence is determinate - the only chance for early release will be through credit for time served, and a rather conservative formula of time off for good behavior. By all estimates, Mr. Shumway will serve about six years, if behavior is in fact good.)

After the hearing, the US District Attorney (Scott Matheson) hosted a Press Conference. As noted above, there was close coverage by print media and local TV. Matheson announced that Shumway received the stiffest penalty yet for any cultural resource violation, and that his office will continue to prosecute similar crimes vigorously. Wil Numkena, Wayne Dance, and BLM Special Agents Marty Phillips and Bart Fitzgerald answered questions for the press.

Garth Portillo
BLM Utah State Archaeologist
<gpportillo@atml.com> [Via SASIG - Ed]

Call for Papers: 1996
Pecos Conference
The 69th Anniversary Pecos Conference will be held August 15-18, 1996 in Flagstaff, AZ.

For general information or to present a paper contact: David R. Wilcox, Ph.D., Museum of Northern Arizona, Route 4, Box 720, 3001 Fort
Valley Road, Flagstaff, Az 86001; (520) 774-5213.

Information will also be available via the Southwestern Archaeology (SWA) WWW home page at: <http://scamuky.ed.asu.edu/swa/pecos/96.html>. 

[Via SASIG - Ed]

Violence at Navajo Rituals
Arizona Republic
Window Rock
Monday, December 11, 1995

Traditional Navajo ceremonies are intended to foster peace and healing. But there was nothing peaceful when drunken teenagers descended on a ceremony at Burnt Corn last year and began fighting, leaving one teen dead and others injured.

Nor were feelings soothed in October, when people arriving for a ceremony in Fort Defiance were greeted by teens trying to sell drugs.

The ceremonies that many Navajos cherish as buffers against an increasingly secular world often are turning into alcohol-and-drug-fueled brawls, tribal leaders complain. "Even the medicine men and dancers at the ceremony sometimes get drunk," said Johnson Dennison, who directs Navajo cultural programs at Navajo Community College. The primary culprits are Navajo youths, many of whom lack respect for tribal traditions, their elders say.

"What kind of message are they sending to others who come to the ceremonies?" Dennison asked. The violence has led to more demands that tribal police provide security during ceremonies, which can last several days. "We can't do that," said David Nez, director of the Navajo Nation's public-safety division. "We just don't have the manpower." The department has about 500 officers to cover a reservation the size of West Virginia. On some nights and weekends, each patrol officer is assigned to cover 100 square miles. The incidents have gotten so bad that some medicine men warn families they will cancel a ceremony if it is disrupted. The ceremony will have to be held later at extra expense.

Unlike the Hopi and Zuni tribes, the Navajos have kept their ceremonies open to the public, despite the unruly behavior. Many Navajo families save for months to pay the $3,000 to $5,000 for a major ceremony, said Daniel Deschinnie, and officer for the Diné Spiritual and Cultural Society, which is composed of medicine men.

According to tribal police, the worst disturbances occur at the longer ceremonies, such as the Yei-Beli-Cheii dances in the fall and the Enemyway ceremonies, or Squaw Dances, in the summer.

The Yei-Beli-Cheii and the Enemyway are healing rituals. A ceremony's first few days usually are calm, with a medicine man making sand paintings and telling stories to the patient and his or her kin. But when the dancing begins and the public is admitted, the trouble begins. Jim Dougii, a prosecutor in the Tuba City tribal courts, said he felt insulted when violence broke out at a ceremony for his wife at Burnt Corn, 32 miles west of Chinle. Police took almost an hour to respond because they didn't have backup. By then, the fighting was so bad that Dougii and his family cancelled the ceremony and went home to avoid injury.

A month later, during a ceremony near Shiprock, N.M., two youth gangs got into a fistfight. Three went to jail and others went to the hospital. The medicine men's society recently recruited volunteers to provide security at ceremonies, but families say many volunteers don't show up. The only solution, Dougii says, is to persuade the Tribal Council to pay for more police protection for communities. Tribal officials say that may be difficult, given that the tribal police may face as much as a 17% cutback if federal funds are reduced. "How many more people will have to get hurt before the council realizes that this is a problem and something must be done about it?" Dougii asked.

Bill Donovan, Correspondent.

[Via SASIG - Ed]

Request for Assistance: The Vara, A Spanish Unit of Measurement

The vara was a Spanish unit of measurement used in American southwest until ca. 1846 and official in Mexico until the 1890s. It equaled 83.5 cm. or 32 5/8ths inches. It was an oak stick divided into 4 sections of 21 cm called a handsbreadth, by brass studs. These were again divided into two 10.5 cm. sections and the outer ones into 5.2 cm. sections called the two fingers breadth. (Boyd, E., 1954, The Vara, A Unit of Measurement. El Palacio 61(2):46-47.)

Does anyone know anything more about this? Please E-mail me with additional details. Thanks.

Smoke Pfeiffer, U.S. Forest Service
<S-M.PFEIFFER@OUI-R08F10A@MHS-FSWA.ATTMAIL.COM>.

[Via SASIG - Ed]

Southwest Internships

The following internships have been announced by the Appalachian State University:

1. Chaco Canyon, NM, National Park Service. Archaeology emphasis, 12 weeks. Housing + $40/week. Ranger duties & archaeological field work.

2. Petroglyphs National Monument, NM, National Park Service.
FROM THE FIELD

Archaeology emphasis, 10-12 weeks, $50/week + possibly housing. Ranger duties & conservation work on the petroglyphs.

3. Humble Trading Post, Arizona, National Park Service. Ethnographic emphasis, 8-10 weeks. Housing + $50/week, Ranger duties & crafts work or historic document work.

For more information contact:
Dr. Harvard Ayers (704) 262-2295
Anthropology Department
408 Sanford Hall
Appalachian State University
Boone, NC 28608.

[Via SASIG - Ed]

"Fair Use" At Risk in Upcoming Copyright Hearings

On February 7 and 8 the House Judiciary Committee will hold hearings on H.R. 2441, the National Information Infrastructure Copyright Protection Act, a bill to adapt copyright law to the digital, networked environment of the information highway. On November 15 the House and Senate Judiciary Committees held a joint hearing on this legislation and heard from government witnesses.

The upcoming House hearing will include six panels and twenty non-government witnesses. Most of the panels will deal with such issues as music licensing, concerns of software companies, trademark issues, and concerns of on-line service providers. However, there will be one panel that will speak to library related issues. This legislation deals with several areas of specific concern to scholars, librarians, and archivists: clarification of terms regarding digital transmission of copies; exemptions for libraries and archives for preservation activities; exemptions for the visually impaired; and establishment of a criminal copyright violation provi-

sion.

The concern of many in the library and scholarly community is how the provisions for "fair use" for library and educational purposes that are in the existing copyright law will be affected by the new legislative proposals. H.R. 2441, and S. 1248, the parallel bill in the Senate, appear to make fairly modest changes, and there is no mention in the bills to "fair use." Yet the language of the legislation makes clear that transmissions constitute a public distribution and that transmissions are within the exclusive domain of copyright proprietors. Under this proposed legislation, the role of "fair use" in the digital environment seems in doubt.

Striking the proper balance between ensuring the commercial interests of copyright holders and protecting public interest as well as educational aspects of copyright law is crucial. The Senate will probably be holding a hearing on this legislation in March and will attempt to address some of the issues not covered in the February House hearings.

Tom Wheaton, Exec. Dir.,
American Cult. Resources. Assoc. <tomwheaton@aol.com>

[Via SASIG - Ed]

GPO Plans Electronic Delivery By 1998


Currently there are about 1,400 depository libraries, with at least one in every congressional district and many associated with universities. The Federal Depository Library Program, which guarantees public accessibility to federal information at no cost to the user, has been a vital component in the overall federal information policy.

Many in the scholarly and library communities applaud GPO's commitment to providing government information electronically; however, this report does raise concerns about: how the majority of Americans - who still rely on information in a paper format - will gain access to government information during this transition period; how long term access will be ensured; and how many of the depository libraries will be able to become electronically-capable in the period allowed.

The plan does state that about 15 titles will continue to be available in paper as well as electronically. This core group includes the Congressional Record, the United States Congressional Serial Set, the Federal Register, the Budget of the United States Government, and the Foreign Relations of the U.S., a documentary history series of the State Department.

Tom Wheaton, Exec. Dir.,
American Cult. Resources. Assoc. <tomwheaton@aol.com>

[Via SASIG - Ed]

Archaeology Magazine on the Internet

We have just set up our WWW home page at <http://www.he.net/~archaeol/index.html>.

The page contains links to selected other archaeological web servers.

Andrew Slayman, Assistant Editor <archaeol@spacelab.net>

[Via SASIG - Ed]
bursarment will be made (with receipts).

Ann Carson announced that the Albuquerque Historical Society meets on the third Sunday at 2:00 (Albuquerque Museum). The Santa Fe Archaeological Society meets on the third Monday (High Mesa Inn). Dana Howlett of the Friends of Tijeras Pueblo asked for volunteers (281-3304).

Alan Shalette reported many signups for the computer and internet workshop. Doing Archaeology seminar starts the last Monday in February. He also requested that members respond to the historic preservation brochure, mailed with the January Newsletter.

Helen Crotty commented on John Hayden’s establishing a a Rock Art Project for the society. About 20 people participated in the most recent work at Pueblo Blanco; no more can be accommodated. The Pueblo Blanco group, headed by Helen and Jay Crotty meet on the fourth Saturday at 8:00 A.M. (the usual place), or at 9:00 A.M. (the Crotty’s) in bad weather.

Barbara Bush announced that the El Paso Mission Trail field trip will be rescheduled and that more library books will be available for member borrowing, and society publications will be available for purchase at future meetings.

The Mission Trail
David V. Hill, an expert on ceramics who has worked in the Southwest and in China was guest lecturer at the January meeting. In 1995 David was lab director for the University of Texas at El Paso Field School at San Elizario.

The term Mission Trail was proposed by the Texas Historical Commission for an area around El Paso, but not all towns were missions. In 1659, a mission to the Manso Indians was established in downtown Juarez. There were pre-1680 Spanish settlements, and after 1680 more missions were founded. San Elizario is much later than nearby Ysleta del Sur, and it was not a mission; the first presidio was near Carizal. The site of San Elizario was originally a ranch, from the 1740s to the 1770s. Landscape altered as the river changed course.

A presidio was established, and a church was built in 1779. Zebulon Pike was incarcerated at the presidio in 1807. It played a part in the Indios de Paz pacification policy. About 1,000 Faraon Apaches lived here in the 1820s; they were given food, tobacco, liquor, and low-quality firearms.

Josiah Gregg, in the 1840s, reported vineyards, orchards, and grain fields, with settlements scattered for 15 miles along the Rio Grande. In 1854, the presidio was abandoned, but people stayed. The railroad bypassed San Elizario, and it remained small.

The site is urban. Nothing remains on the surface, and flooding or sedimentation have washed away or buried the site. Ground-penetrating radar effectively located features.

One find was an adobe house unrelated to the
(Continued from page 7)

presidio, which had bricks containing Majolica fragments; they were located below the eighteenth-century material. No architectural remains of the presidio were found; since adobe brick was reused, there was little expectation of intact walls. The early nineteenth-century Ronquillo House had been occupied by a salt trader killed in the Salt War (i.e., a conflict over salt deposits); now it has five rooms in a row, and it contained a nineteenth-century forge.

The principal ceramic type is native-made brownwares. No glazed wares were found, but much nineteenth-century white-ware was recovered. Just a few fragments of Majolica came from the site. Also present was Chinese porcelain, shipped via the Philippines to Mexico and carried by cart to the Rio Grande. Thus, communities on the "Mission Trail", including San Elizario, were connected to the world economy.

Reported by Richard D. Holmes, Secretary

Membership Meeting Nov. 21, 1995
The November meeting was opened by Vice President Nancy Woodworth.

Members were reminded to bring refreshments and their ballots for the election of 1996 officers to the December meeting.

Gender and Southwestern Prehistory: A Case Study from the Hohokam

Tijeras Pueblo Archaeology

Tijeras Pueblo first captured the attention of archaeologists in 1930, when H.P. Mera collected ceramics for study and made the first map of the ruins. A year later, W.S. Stallings began collecting tree ring samples from the main mound. These samples helped date the site to the 1300s.

In 1948, the University of New Mexico investigated the main mound. Twenty-six student notebooks document the work carried out under the direction of Stanley Stubbs and Fred Wendell.

Other pieces of the Tijeras Pueblo “puzzle” were solved during excavations conducted over the years by the State of New Mexico and the Albuquerque Archaeological Society.

The University of New Mexico Archaeological Field School returned to Tijeras Pueblo to conduct extensive excavations from 1971 to 1976. Led by James Judge and Linda Cordell, the focus of research went far beyond finding out what was beneath the mounds of rubble. An archaeological survey of Tijeras Canyon was conducted. Using new research techniques, archaeologists were able to describe the climate and other environmental conditions of the 14th century.

From a Sandia Ranger District pamphlet.

The November, 1995 lecture was presented by Patricia Crown who explained that gender exists on two levels - both in the sexual sense and as a cultural construct.

The division of labor was allocated by sex in prehistoric times just as it has been in historic times. In the early stages of their culture, Hohokam society was relatively egalitarian. But, as society became more highly stratified, the status of women diminished.

How do archaeologists look at gender?

1) Ethnographic analogy - generalizations are made from cross-cultural studies - 185 societies were studied worldwide. Men were found to engage in: herding large animals; butchering animals; fishing and hunting; clearing land; collecting shells; collecting wild honey; trapping; mining; smelting ore; and metal working. Females were involved in: fetching water; gathering wild vegetables; dairy production; cooking; domestic pottery making; and child care.

2) Examination of mortuary and skeletal data. Women made most of the pottery in the Southwest. Women’s burials revealed more pottery vessels and only their remains were accompanied by toolkits.

The introduction of agriculture impacted women more than it did men. The upper musculature strength of women increased whereas that of...
FOR THE RECORD

men remained the same. Doubtless they developed other muscles while frequenting the ball courts.

As the Hohokam culture approached the Classical Period, their cultural acquired new attributes. Pottery making became more sophisticated, agave was cultivated for both food and fiber, cotton was woven into textiles, cooking became more labor intensive as a type of tortilla was introduced and corn growing occupied much of the daily labor.

The appearance of the community underwent a radical change. Separate compounds were constructed which isolated members of the community from each other. The privacy of domestic life increased the incidence of domestic violence; cremation became the preferred method of interment.

Some 200 ballcourts were constructed and like the early Olympic games in Greece, were played and witnessed only by men. Ballcourts were later replaced by platform mounds which were primarily occupied by the elite [?].

The Hohokam built some 200 miles of irrigation canals - a system which was incorporated into the Central Arizona Project. The magnitude of the irrigation project would have required some form of leadership to allocate water resources, import labor, etc.

Around 1300 the Hohokam area was flooded resulting in depopulation. The Hohokam disappeared from the pages of history, but their descendents are regarded by some as the Pima Indians of Arizona today.

Reported by Catherine Holtz, Secretary

President’s Annual Report for 1994 and 1995

Blended here with a report of major aspects of our planning efforts early in 1995 are highlights of AAS activities and programs for both 1994 and 1995.

Late in 1994 I called for AAS members interested in our society’s future to gather for discussion and planning. As a result, the AAS FUTURE STUDY TASK GROUP was formed. The initial meeting was held January 21, 1995 at the YWCA’s Pinyon Canyon facility in Tijeras. Later, two subgroups were formed. Much work was done in a number of meetings held in a variety of settings including homes and restaurant meeting rooms. Members involved were:

Karen Armstrong
Dick Bice
Barbara Bush

Kim Berget
Dave Brugge
Phyl Davis

Dudley King
Natalie Pattison
Marg Shea
Joan Wilkes
Jackie Murray
Helen Post
Karen Takai
Nancy Woodworth

The AAS FUTURE STUDY TASK GROUP was dedicated, hardworking and enthusiastic. I am very grateful for their contributions. Its initial goals and objectives were to:

A. Review, appreciate, and celebrate past accomplishments.
B. Review AAS’s current status and situation in light of meeting the Society’s current needs.
C. Develop a future scenario for AAS:
   • What will be the nature of the Archaeological community?
   • What demands/opportunities will be presented to organizations like AAS for the continued protection of cultural resources?
   • What will be some of the needs for:
     ◦ Public
     ◦ Affiliate organizations?
     ◦ Scientific institutions?
     ◦ Educational institutions?
     ◦ State and Federal Agencies?
   • How will the membership of AAS change in the future?
D. Explore how AAS might react toward meeting the future:
   • What new opportunities can we foresee that AAS can currently step forward to meet?
   • What new opportunities can we foresee that AAS could gear up (retrain, new training, different focus) to fulfill?

Each subgroup:
A. Developed a series of ISSUES/CONCERNS or SITUATIONS
B. Generated SUGGESTED ACTIONS/REMEDIES
C. Further defined ACTIONS REQUIRED FOR IMPLEMENTATION
D. Made some recommendations for WHO/HOW/WHEN

The results of the subgroups and whole task group have been used by myself and various members of the Board of Directors in carrying out the 1995 program year. The brief narratives and lists that follow incorporate many of those results along with a

Action items undertaken in 1995 are designated by an *; actions recommended for future consideration are indicated in italics, and special comments are inset block style.

AAS MISSION: As presented in the bylaws, our mission statement was deemed sufficient for now. At the time of the next bylaw update, a future Bylaw Committee could be given the task to review and clarify it as needed.

FIELD WORK: The task group generally agreed that new projects for which, "the Society assumes Chief investigator responsibilities, and which entail the collection of significant numbers of artifacts," should not be undertaken at this time. This is due to several factors; viz., large backlog of lab/analysis/-writing work remaining on previous projects; lack of suitable lab/library/storage facilities; shortage of experienced supervisors.

It makes sense then, to pursue other opportunities such as Site Stewardship, or assisting other sponsored projects. "It is important that AAS encourage individual members to participate in lawful, ethical, and professionally guided programs than don't commit AAS or its various resources without prior approval from the Board and field/lab committee.

Initiate and follow through on proactive Stewardship program. Concentrate on area "gems" held by USFS, BLM, NPS. Develop something like "Eyes on Ruins."

It was stressed by most task force members that we need to strengthen in-house capabilities in areas of technical skills for laboratory and field work. "We are working toward developing cadre of skilled personnel based in part on the ASNM Certification program. Rock Art Survey and Recording training is being conducted by the Crotty's. [John Hayden] have agreed to serve as coordinator for AAS rock art recording projects.

As provided in the most recent bylaw change, the Board, at the appropriate time, needs to recruit and appoint a Co-chairperson to Field Committee to develop such programs.

LABORATORY: The first responsibility in lab work is to complete analysis and report writing on backlog of eight projects.

A. Commit use of space and resources to this end.

The AAS was asked to vacate the meager, but adequately facilities in the basement of the old Albuquerque International Airport building. Good fortune prevailed, however; for through the efforts of Ann and Jim Carson, The Albuquerque Conservation Association (TACA) invited AAS to share part of their facility. The old Horn Oil filling station at the corner of Walter and Lead has become our new laboratory/storage site.

Training and experience-building opportunities are certainly possible and feasible. Again the Certification Program of ASNM would be a good vehicle through which to accomplish this end.

A. Use lab and adjoining space as center for AAS archeological training. Negotiate with The Albuquerque Conservation (TACA) for scheduled use of space.

MEMBERSHIP: The task group generally agreed that membership is at reasonable level. We need to continue strong efforts to maintain membership base. It was also thought that current membership represent a good mix of backgrounds, gender, and ethnicity, yet concern was expressed that the Society maintain openness for inclusion of all interested persons. Areas needing specific attention to assure inflow of new interests are:

A. Attract more, younger folks, beginning at the mid school level. Involvement with schools and initiatives like a JR ARCHAEOLOGIST program are good places to begin. In 1994, Phyl Davis carried out a successful one-person effort in conducting a series of hands-on archeology training activities for a school in the south valley.

B. *Strive to continue programs and activities that are appealing to current mix of members.

C. Encourage continued active participation from professional archaeological community.

D. Emphasize importance of attracting and holding onto the "elder" component of our membership.

E. Encourage greater participation from Hispanic, Native American, and other ethnic groups.

F. *Need to assure best reception and attention to members and guests at all functions; greetings and information dispersal are crucial.

G. *Solicit input from AAS membership to determine range of:

- Interest in programs/activities
- Skills/backgrounds
- Time commitments

H. *Provide name tags for meetings.

I. Go "high tech": Use videography to record lec-
tures, historic events, field activities, develop training.
J. Make greater use computer-supported hardware/software
   • Library
   • Membership data bases
   • Publishing
   • CAD
K. Promote Scholarship (at minimum add our efforts to ASNAM).
L. Sponsor/support existing/new Hispanic and Native American youth programs, i.e., Dream Warrior Camp.

MEETINGS: Another major area of concern was that AAS provide variety of programs and activities, yet meet overall desires of membership.
A. Seek a variety of settings for meetings – Began a tradition of "annual picnics" with fall outing to Oak Flat picnic ground.
B. Develop opportunities for AAS members to present/share areas of expertise/project/adventure.
C. Encourage programs from members. Recruit and train if needed
   Alan Shalette in 1994 and Nancy Woodworth in 1995 presented a varied and interesting series of programs for the monthly meetings. Some of the programs were coordinated with field trips. Refer to past issues of AAS Newsletters to review these events.
D. *Develop lecture themes to include:
   • Multiple meetings.
   • Structure around Main Event.
   • Panel format.
E. Develop field trips:
   • *Coordinated with lecture topics.
   • Develop archeological themes that include associated issues such as historic, ecological, paleontological aspects
   • Include other societies in some of our trips/functions

Source: AAS membership records maintained by Alan Shalette.
F. Publicize field trips
   * Encourage other society participation
   * Utilize others viz. Maxwell, Mus of Albuquerque

   At this point I need to express a great deal of appreciation to Barbara Bush for organizing and host 13 field trips over the past two years. Those of you who participated in any of these know how interesting and informative they were. Here is listing (without dates) of 1994 and 1995 AAS Field Trips:
   - Casa Mero/Natural Arch/El Malpais National Monument
   - Bandelier National Monument
   - Blackwater Draw early man site and museum
   - Pecos National Monument
   - Salinas National Monument--Abo and Quarai Units
   - Salinas National Monument--Gran Quivira Unit
   - Wheelwright Museum--School of American Research
   - Paquime at Casas Grandes
   - Fort Craig and Bosque del Apache
   - Fort Wingate and Casa Mero
   - San Jose de las Huertas and Coronado Contact Site
   - Pueblo San Marcos
   - Tapia Canyon and Guadalupe Pueblo

NEWSLETTER: It was noted that the newsletter has been improving. The dedicated efforts of Alan Shalette and his assistants are appreciated. Other possible areas to consider for increased reader interest and service:

A. Encourage member input
   - *Solicit member artwork.
   - *Solicit member articles.

B. *Encourage writeup of Field Trips
   - Assign to committee chair

C. Aid AAS Training programs
   - Scan other publications and information sources to advise of opportunities statewide for experience and training.

TECHNICAL REPORTS: Pottery Southwest "This publication serves as a clearing house for ceramicists in the Southwest. It is a joint responsibility of the AAS and the Laboratory of Anthropology, with the society providing membership, publishing and distribution services. [It] is also responsible for the financing 4." Some of the proceeds from Pottery Southwest should be distributed to other Society publications.
   - *AAS site reports need to remain among the highest priority for completion and publication, until backlog is taken care of.
   - *AAS History publication: Thanks to heroic efforts of Dick Bice, Nancy Olsen and Alan Shalette the history of the Society's first 25 years was published this year.

RELATIONS WITH OTHER SOCIETIES: ASNM-AAS affiliation has been long and fruitful yet some concern was expressed that we could increase our support and participation:

A. Incorporate ASNM Certification Program; publicize offerings thereof.

Other societies: Networking with other societies and organizations can greatly augment much of what we do. Some ideas for consideration are:

A. Joint field trips (some combined with lectures)
B. Joint speaker programs.

BRANCHING OUT: A new area that AAS should become involved in is to promote active participation in Heritage (Cultural) Resources Education and Interpretation.

A. Develop a specific program area and committee for education and interpretation.
   - Coordinate activities for:
     - Adults
     - Children
     - Community
     - Schools
   - Coordinate training:
     - How to give: a talk, a slide program.

B. Approach ASNM to have them consider including cultural resources education as major area in their Certification Program.

C. Market products of AAS efforts:
   - Develop key for pottery identification.
   - Develop and distribute pottery identification kits as needed – viz.: State/Fed agencies, fieldschools, others.

D. Establish effective networking with:
   - City/County/State/Federal Government Agencies.
   - State and possible Federal Legislative affairs:
     - Appoint Subcommittee for State/Fed liaison to keep abreast of and monitor

(Continued on page 18)
Archaeology and the Roswell Incident

Part VI – Luck Be a Lady Tonight

At just about this point in the search, I was starting to get that familiar depressed feeling that one gets when effort is not rewarded with success. Hours and hours of library research, hundreds of phone calls, and nothing to show for it. All the while knowing that the “anonymous archaeologist” was out there somewhere, perhaps chucking to himself. Surely, somebody had to know something. Either that or I had to face the inevitable conclusion that archaeologists – professional, amateur, or student – were not involved in the Roswell crash/retieval. I was convinced that something happened close to Roswell. Unlike the Plains of San Agustin scenario, there were too many first-hand witnesses on and off the record to conclude that something of major significance did not occur in northeastern New Mexico in early July 1947.

In science, the simplest hypothesis is the one that must be accepted by the scientific community until new data forces a reevaluation. Of all competing theories put forth to explain the twin events that took place near Corona and Roswell, the explanation that accounts for most of the known facts is that an alien spaceship with crew partially exploded, crashed, and was recovered by units of the United States Army. All other posited explanations (V-2 rocket, Japanese fugo balloon bomb, experimental aircraft) have been investigated thoroughly and found lacking. The least credible of these was the military’s explanation that it was nothing more than a weather balloon.

They say that effort breeds luck. Well, if that is true I was long overdue for some. In the fall of 1992, I received a phone call from a new MUFON member in my area. She was a Temple University student whose main ufological interest was the abduction phenomenon. We talked for a while and were just about to conclude the conversation when she asked, “Are you interested in the Roswell case?” At first I only professed a mild interest in it. I thought that I must be dreaming when she said that she worked part-time with a friend in Philadelphia (as it turned out, she works two blocks from my city office) whose father “has pictures of a crashed UFO taken in New Mexico.” I asked how he came by these pictures. She said, “He was there!” I asked in what capacity. “My friend said that her father was an archaeologist.”

My head was spinning. Surely this was a setup for the Bloopers and Practical Jokes TV show?

I have had false leads before that, after checking them out, made me feel foolish. As it turned out this one was less than promising but more than I had before. A telephone interview with my MUFON friend’s coworker cleared it up. There were no pictures, of course, but the woman’s story had a ring to it that I felt was promising. She told me that when she and her sister were children growing up in Nebraska in the early 1950s, her father (not an archaeologist but a vertebrate paleontologist) told them on several occasions a story about a crashed UFO in New Mexico. He also told them of a big government cover-up about it that included photographs, hardware, and alien bodies. The sisters did not think much of their father’s story until they saw the Roswell case portrayed on the Unsolved Mysteries show a few years ago. The woman then related her reaction to me as one of jumping up from her seat and exclaiming, “Look! That’s what Daddy was talking about!” I was able to confirm her account with her sister who still lives in Nebraska. Was their father still alive, and could I talk to him?

C. Bertrand Schultz, professor emeritus of geology (paleontology) at the University of Nebraska, is now 86 years old. His academic credentials are impressive, and I would categorize him as a heavyweight in the field of New World paleontology, especially with regard to faunal remains associated with Paleo-Indian archaeological sites. He proved to be one of the most difficult people I have ever interviewed. Not that he was a hostile witness – he wasn’t, but, as with some people of advanced years, it was hard to keep him focused on the subject at hand. In order to get a minute’s worth of testimony relating to the reason for the interview, I had to endure an hour’s worth of his life’s story, which was certainly an interesting one (among other adventures, he served as a scientific adviser to novelist James Michener). I interviewed him over the telephone several times in 1992 and 1993, and Kevin Randle videotaped an interview with him in 1993.

In 1947, according to the literature, Schultz and his cohorts at the University of Nebraska were commencing excavation of a promising new Paleo-Indian site located in southwestern Nebraska called the Lime Creek Site. Schultz was able to tell me that he recalls driving down to Roswell that summer to conduct some business. He said that as he approached Roswell he noticed military personnel standing by certain roads which were cordoned off. Other than a mild curiosity as to what was going on, he did not pay much attention to this because, “I had other things on my mind.” He continued on to Roswell where, he says, he met up at some point with an archaeologist who was well known in that area of New Mexico and who told him the reason for the military cordon. In fact, the archaeologist told him the entire story of
the Roswell UFO crash/retrieval, because he had been there! The archaeologist told him that everyone at first thought that it was a Russian device, but that it wasn't. Schultz also said that he remembers hearing about the case on the radio and reading about it in the newspaper at that time.

After several interviews with Schultz, I am not convinced that he met the archaeologist in Roswell when he said he did, right after the crash/retrieval. During his visit with Schultz, Kevin Randle was able to locate Schultz's field notes, which place him at the Lime Creek site, in Nebraska, on July 10, 1947, or only a few days after he says that he was in Roswell. Unfortunately, Randle was not able to find any notes for the prior week's activities that might have confirmed his whereabouts one way or the other. However, our investigation has been able to place both Schultz and the archaeologist in question at a meeting of the American Anthropological Association, December 28-31, in December in Albuquerque. It was during the course of that meeting that Schultz may have been told about the Roswell events by the archaeologist. A connection between the two was not only established but documented. Could Schultz tell us who the man was?

W. Curry Holden, professor emeritus of history at Texas Tech University, was born in 1896. Although his degrees were in history, he had an interest in the ethnology and archaeology of his native West Texas. As a result, he was a primary figure in the development of anthropology in West Texas during the 1920s, 1930s and 1940s and developed the combined History and Anthropology Department at Texas Tech. Although his main interests were West Texas history and prehistory and, later, the Yaqui Indians of Sonora, he was also no stranger to eastern New Mexico where he conducted excavations in the 1930s and 1940s in the Pecos area near Santa Fe. After World War II, his attention turned to southeastern New Mexico when he was shown an archaeological site (the Bonnell site) in the Hondo River Valley by his good friend Peter Hurd, a world-renowned western artist. In 1950 Texas Tech moved the headquarters of its archaeological field school to Roswell under the direction of Holden, to better supervise and coordinate the excavation of the Bonnell site. A check with Holden's colleagues leaves no doubt in my mind that Curry Holden was known to have been in southeastern New Mexico on a regular basis during the late 1940s doing archaeology. This was also confirmed by Holden's archaeologist daughter, Jane Holden Kelly, mentioned above, who was usually with him at that time.

Having linked Holden to Bertrand Schultz and placed him in the general time frame of the late 1940s, it was time to seek an answer to the critical question: Was Curry Holden in the area about 30 miles north-northwest of Roswell on the morning of July 5, 1947, where he made the discovery of his life? He certainly could have been there, but was he, as Schultz claimed, actually there? Jane Holden Kelly thought that he would have been near Pecos at the Arrowhead Ruin that summer. Holden's closest colleagues, such as Texas Tech's William Pearce and William Meyer-Oaks, seemingly confirmed this by stating that not only did Holden never mention this story to them, but they had never heard of the Roswell story at all before I called them.

This made me uneasy because just about everyone that I talked to in New Mexico, eastern Arizona, and western Texas had at least heard of it. It should also be noted that when I was talking to Pearce his entire tone of voice changed when I mentioned the word "Roswell." He began answering my questions with a simple "yes" or "no" as if he did not want to offer anything further and be drawn into a discussion about it. Mrs. Holden, who usually accompanied her husband during his field excavations in a support role, said that we were mistaken.

Kevin Randle, during one of his many trips to New Mexico, took a detour to Lubbock to visit the Southwest Collection at Texas Tech which houses Curry Holden's papers. Randle discovered a number of interesting documents, among them a course listing for the Summer Session of 1947 at Texas Tech which clearly shows that Holden was not, as his daughter stated, at the Arrowhead Ruin near Pecos that summer but rather was in Lubbock teaching a history course that ran from June to July. Actually, William Pearce was leading the dig at Arrowhead that summer. It is not too big a leap in logic, in my opinion, to postulate that he could have made the relatively short trip from Lubbock to Roswell (about 150 miles), especially on a long weekend (4th of July), to conduct an impromptu, brief field trip for whatever purpose. No problem at all.

His wife would not have been with him for such a short trip, especially since she was preparing for a wedding to take place the following week. Randle also found receipts for Holden's bank deposits. They also lend support to our conclusion that he was in Lubbock that summer and not off on an extended dig somewhere. The bank statements also show that Holden made a huge deposit of $4,834 to his account on July 15, 1947, which makes one wonder how he came by such a large sum compared to his other bank deposits. Just as interesting as what he found was what Randle didn't find. The archive included all of Holden's income tax records for all the years.
from the 1980s through the 1970s - except for one year, 1947! Income
tax records can reveal much about
a person's lifestyle, contacts and
associates, and activities during the
course of a year. The archivist
thought it was odd that only one
year was missing but could offer no
explanation other than "the family
still controls what goes into and
what comes out of the collection."
During one conversation with the
archivist, I noticed that his voice
was lower than usual and asked
him if he felt uncomfortable talking
about Curry Holden for some rea
son. He answered: "Yes, Mrs.
Holden is sitting twenty feet away."
We had in hand enough circum-
stantial information to suggest that
Holden could have been where
Schultz said he was on that fateful
day, but nothing definite.

In November 1992, Kevin Ran-
dle made another trip to Lubbock,
Texas, for the express purpose of
interviewing W. Curry Holden in
his home. Prior to all of this, I could
only associate Lubbock with the
Lubbock Lights of 1951 and with
Buddy Holly and the Crickets. Ran-
dle had called prior to his visit and
had found Mrs. Holden defensive
and unresponsive. But there was
something in the way she answered
his questions that indicated to Ran-
dle, an experienced interviewer,
that there might be something
worth I pursuing further. To his
credit as an intrepid interviewer,
Randle showed up at the house
unannounced and was granted an
interview with the professor. At
age 96, Curry Holden was frail but
alert. Mrs. Holden, if not hostile,
was protective of her fading hus-
band. During the interview, Randle
brought up the subject of Roswell
on several occasions in differ-
ent ways to try to elicit, perhaps,
different responses. On each occa-
sion, Holden replied as coherently
as possible, given his advanced age:
"I was involved... I was there and
I saw everything." Randle was not
able to "flesh out" the details of
Holden's experience at the impact
site during this interview, so he
made plans to return in the spring
of 1993 to tape-record a more exten-
sive interview when the couple
would be more comfortable.

W. Curry Holden passed away
on April 21, 1993, at the age of 96
before Randle had a chance to re-
turn. There it was: firsthand con-
firmation by an archaeologist of his
participation in the crash/retrieval
events taking place outside Roswell
in early July 1947. Kevin Randle
was the only investigator to inter-
view Holden about Roswell and it is
upon his notes, recollections, and
impressions of that interview that
we must rely to judge the veracity
of Holden's revelation. According
to Randle, Holden knew exactly
what he was being asked and each
time responded clearly and con-
cisely. "Did you believe him when
he said that he was involved in
Roswell?" I asked Kevin. With-
hesitation, his reply was a resound-
ing "Absolutely."

No doubt, there will be those
who will contend that, because of
his age, anything that Holden said
in the last years of his life is suspect
as to its basis in reality. In fact, it
has already started. His daughter,
who has lived in Canada for many
years and who was wrong about
where her father was in the sum-
mer of 1947, feels that he may have
made up the story just to please
Randle. Her stepmother, Mrs.
Holden, with whom she was never
on speaking terms, feels that her
husband may have been
"confused." I was not there, so I
must rely on Randle, as we all must
in the end.

I can say this, however, with
conviction. The archaeologists in-
volved in this story did not have to
be threatened to remain silent. They
would have remained silent any-
way, and have done so to protect
their academic and professional rep-
utations. The "anonymous archae-
ologist" alluded to this when he said
that his colleagues would laugh if
he told them, and I have recently
located a source at the University of
Pennsylvania who is familiar with
the story but refuses to name names
to protect professional reputations,
even among the deceased. He says
that he would like to have a future
in archaeology.

Part VII – The Future Investigation

There are still a number of loose
ends. I am focusing my effort on try-
ing to obtain various corroboration
for Curry Holden's involvement in
the Roswell story. What was he do-
ing that day? Who was with him?
Where were they from? What ex-
actly happened? Was Curry Holden
the anonymous archaeologist? No,
he wasn't, but that individual is still
out there somewhere, laughing per-
haps, but I am working on a sce-
nario that includes both Holden and
him. If and when I find him, I must
also square the anonymous caller's
account with those of other first-
hand eyewitnesses, military and
civilian, at the impact site. However,
I am running out of both time and
archaeologists. As my list of people
to contact dwindles, many of them
pass on to that Great Kiva in the
sky. There is no more time left to
lose.

Thomas J. Carey, a CUFOS field
investigator and state section direc-
tor for MUFON, has a master's de-
gree in physical anthropology. The
author wishes to express his sincere
appreciation to William Moore for
sharing his investigitive notes and
to Kevin Randle and Don Schmitt
for their encouragement and help in
the ongoing search for the Roswell
archaeologists.).

Thomas J. Carey

[end]

(Via SASIG - Ed)
FOR THE RECORD

(Continued from page 14)

ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS/ISSUES/OPPORTUNITIES

- Professional Organizations - Recruit advisor/point of contact (POC) to coordinate/network w/professionals.
- Academia – Recruit POC for Academia
- Appoint Director At-Large to coordinate subcommittees.
- Promote awareness/education:
  - Develop, market, and promote workshops for teachers e.g., Project Archeology - NM Workshop.
- Promote/market AAS: develop and implement traveling “marketing booth and/or exhibit”, brochures.

The past two years have seen attendance for the Society holding to slightly increasing as shown in the chart on the previous page. I believe that AAS is in a solid position to move into the future. We have many talented, dedicated members. And I sense a vitality in our organization that will bring appropriate action where needed, yet maintain stability in an era of too much chaos.

Thanks to each and everyone of you who contribute time, energy, talent, and funds to AAS and other archeological organizations and causes. I owe a debt of gratitude to Society officers, Board members, committee chairfolks, standing committees, special committees, and the many workers who keep the Albuquerque Archaeological Society alive. Keep up the good work!

1. Bice, 2/95 draft, Report of Sub-Committee Recommendations
2. Note: This is the current policy concerning new projects.
3. Bice, 2/95

J.S. Hayden 1/31/96

MEMBERSHIP UPDATES

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

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(Continued on page 19)
FOR THE RECORD

(Continued from page 18)

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February, 1996

ARCHAEO-POETRY

A BREED APART

takes a special type
to live way out in Podunkville
middle of nowhere
the wide-open spaces
you'd think that satellite dish
would only multiply the loneliness
obviously i don't understand
cruising north on Route 285
creosote & mesquite vistas
cholla
vultures
yucca "staked plains" is what Coronado
called the llano
abandoned adobe barns & beer joints
tarantulas
an old Ford down in the arroyo
boondocks
what cares the soul for company?
it has been calculated that
a thousand years ago New Mexico
was more populous than now
telephone poles
one mail box
a few slow elk
no trees
an occasional windmill & tin stockpond
red soil
hazy dusty pale blue cloudless sky
pronghorn antelope
a hawk
mostly the soul desires
space.

by mark weber

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Albuquerque Archaeological Society Newsletter
The ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of New Mexico. It is affiliated with the Archaeological Society of New Mexico.

Its purposes are (1) to preserve and protect prehistoric and historic remains in this region; (2) to educate members and the public in archaeological and ethnological fields; (3) to conduct archaeological studies, research, surveys, and excavations; (4) to publish data obtained from research studies and excavations; and (5) to cooperate with other scientific institutions.

Membership includes a monthly meeting with a lecture, and opportunities to participate in field trips, seminars, and cooperative activities with other institutions.

ANNUAL DUES:
- REGULAR: Individual $12.00; Family $16.00
- SUSTAINING: Individual $20.00; Family $30.00
- INSTITUTIONS: $8.00

REGULAR MEETINGS: held on the third Tuesday of each month in the auditorium of the Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road NW, Old Town.

FIELD TRIPS: as scheduled — see Calendar on page 2. Contact Hal Poe (247-1533) for details.

SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS: as scheduled — see Calendar on page 2.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
(Members of the Executive Committee)

President: Nancy Woodworth 281-2114
Vice President: Barbara Bush 286-8346
Secretary: Richard Holmes 875-0570
Treasurer: Paul Bennet 281-4080
Director At-Large: Karen Armstrong 294-8218

STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRS & OTHER DIRECTORS

Director At-Large: John Hayden 281-3304
Field and Laboratory: Richard Bice 286-6303
Library: Barbara Fern 837-0675
Membership: Dan & Claire Crowley 867-5448
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SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Field Trips: Hal Poe 247-1533
Librarian Emeritus: Mari King 299-0043
Publication Sales: L.b.a
Refreshments: Kim Bergel 890-0754
Rock Art Project: Jaqueline Johnson 881-9861

The ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 4029
Albuquerque, NM 87196
Ghost Ranch Archaeology Program

Lecture by
Cheryl Muceus

Tuesday, March 19, 1996 at 7:30pm
Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road NW, Old Town

GHOST RANCH, a 21,000-acre spread owned by the Presbyterian Church, is the site of a national study center offering seminars on topics ranging from archaeology, paleontology, and theology to woodworking, pottery, and jewelry making.

It is the home of the Ruth Hall museum of Paleontology and the Florence Hawley Ellis Museum of Anthropology, located right next to each other. The museums were named for women who did much of their scientific work in the Ghost Ranch area.

The paleontology museum specializes in dinosaurs, particularly Coelophysis, "the little dinosaur of Ghost Ranch," a dog-sized carnivore that thrived in the then-swampy area about 250 million years ago. In 1947, numerous whole skeletons were located on Ghost Ranch. This creature, only about 10 ft. long, 3 ft. high, and weighing no more than 40 to 50 lbs, was to be followed by other large dinosaurs, some weighing as much as 20,000 lbs. But by the end of the Cretaceous period, some 70 million years ago, they had all died out.

The anthropology museum features interpretive displays of pots and other artifacts from more than 12,000 years of human life in the Rio Grande-Chama-Gallina valleys, within a radius of 60 miles from Ghost Ranch.

This period has seen human occupation during the PaleoIndian and Archaic periods, up through modern Pueblos.

The museum is especially concerned with how the peoples of the area adapted to both natural and man-made changes in the ecology of their environment.

Ms. Muceus received her Masters in Anthropology in 1980 and has been with Ghost Ranch for ten years as assistant curator and now, curator of the Florence H. Ellis Museum of Anthropology.

She will focus on Ghost Ranch's annual, two-week, archaeology program which was begun 25 years ago by Dr. Ellis at the Turkey Springs site near Canjilon. The program's background, sites that have been surveyed, and sites that have been excavated will be reviewed.
CALANDAR


San Lazaro: Reconstructing the History of a Galisteo Basin Pueblo – lecture by John Ware and Eric Blinnman of the Office of Archaeological Studies. Sponsored by the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture on Wednesday March 6 at 5:30 pm in the museum's theater. Information: Laura Morley 827-6344 ext. 500 [$7.50].

Keepers of the Treasures 5th Annual Conference – March 11-14 at the Salt River Pima-Maricopa Indian Community in Scottsdale, Arizona. Co-hosted by the Salt River Tribe, the Gila River Indian Community, the Tohono O'odham Nation and the AkChin Indian Community. The theme of the conference is Himedak (Way of Life), focusing on family as the basis of cultural preservation. The conference program will include Keepers of the Treasures annual membership meeting and additional activities such as sweat lodges, traditional talking circles, a fun-run and field trips. Information: Keepers of the Treasures, 1785 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 673-4207 [fee].

Nels Nelson's Contributions to the Northern Rio Grande – lecture by Charles Lange. Followed by a roundtable discussion of the pioneers of the Galisteo Basin including Dr. Lange, Marjorie Lambert, and others – moderated by John Ware. Sponsored by the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture on Wednesday, March 13 at 5:30 pm in the museum's theater. Information: Laura Morley 827-6344 ext. 500 [$7.50].

The Galisteo Basin from a Tewa Woman's Perspective – lecture by Tina Swentzell. Sponsored by the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture on Wednesday, March 20 at 5:30 pm in the museum's theater. Information: Laura Morley 827-6344 ext. 500 [$7.50].

Western Papagueria Cultural Resources Management Workshop – March 28-29 at the BLM’s National Training Center, Phoenix, AZ.

Southwest Federation of Archaeological Societies – meeting hosted by the Midland Archaeological Society in Midland TX. Friday thru Sunday, March 29-31. Information: Sibley Learning Center, 1300 East Wadley, Midland TX 79704.

AAS Field Trip to Ghost Ranch – Friday, March 23. Departs 7:00 am from Albuquerque Pyramid Hotel (see page 16 this issue). Information: H.L. Poe, 247-1533.

Arizona Archaeological Fair – March 30-31 in Phoenix at the Pueblo Grande Museum & Cultural Park [free].

Fifth Albuquerque Book Fair – Benefit for the Maxwell Museum Library. Friday, April 5 from 5:30 pm to 9:30 pm and Saturday, April 6 from 10:00 am until 4:00 pm. Basics of Book Collecting workshop 12:30-1:30 pm, free with admission on Saturday. Information: Alan Shalette (505) 291-9653 or e-mail AShal@aol.com [$5.00 Fri. and $2.00 Sat.].

Ninth Annual Navajo Studies Conference – April 10-13 in Durango CO at Fort Lewis College [see Dec. 1995 issue, pg. 10].

Society for American Archaeology 61st Annual Meeting – April 10-14 in New Orleans – see page 10 this issue. (Incorrectly listed as March 27-30 in the Feb. issue.)

FOR THE RECORD

Membership Meeting Feb. 20, 1996
President Nancy Woodworth greeted newcomers. Minutes were accepted by consensus.

It was moved and seconded to accept the budget as printed in the Newsletter. During discussion, Jerry Brody asked about an over-run of $200 for the Newsletter. Alan Shalette responded that there was an increase in the number of pages in response to positive comments received from members. Discussion of the editorial content and policies of the Newsletter followed; of particular concern was the inclusion of articles on the Roswell Incident. Alan Shalette invited additional responses. The question was called, and the budget was approved by voice vote of the membership present. Nancy Woodworth announced that issues related to the budget discussed at this meeting will be brought up at the next Board Meeting.

Helen Crotty reported on Rock Art recording; no (Continued on page 15)
FROM THE FIELD

Archaeological Exhibit At Albuquerque International Sunport

In anticipation of runway expansion construction at the Albuquerque International Sunport, an archaeological survey by Michael Marshall located two sites. These were investigated in January 1995 by TRC Mariah Associates; for this project John C. Acklen was the Principal Investigator, and the Field Directors were John A. Evaskovich and Christopher A. Turnbow.

The Airport Hamlet site (LA 100419) is a Socorro phase settlement, dating from around A.D. 1175; the Sandy Point site (LA 100420) is an Archaic site occupied at least twice between 800 and 150 B.C.

In late February 1996, the airport installed a permanent exhibit on the research and its results. Designed by TRC Mariah Associates, it is aimed at busy travelers who will be landing on or taking off from runways which are above those ancient habitations. The exhibit is located on the west side of the second floor concourse, near a display of model planes.

AAS members are invited to visit the archaeological exhibit, which includes artifacts recovered from the sites.

Richard D. Holmes

Current Research in Northern New Mexico: North Rio Rancho

Survey of a 2,000-acre development area in northern Rio Rancho was completed. The survey area contained 101 sites covering a range from the Archaic into the Pueblo IV period; many were multicomponent sites. Some sites were very large, ranging from 20 to 95 acres in size. Testing was conducted on 43 sites and mitigation of 45 sites is in progress. Initial results confirm the long period of occupation with an Archaic hearth dated at 3490 to 3375 B.C., while other sites have dated to around A.D. 1400. The project is in the second year of a three-year research program that is expected to shed light on mid- to late Archaic occupations in Rio Rancho, since several Archaic structures and activity areas have been excavated. At least a dozen more structures will be investigated in 1995. A smaller project in the Cascade Hills area of Rio Rancho revealed an Archaic structure that yielded two radiocarbon dates of 2570 to 2460 B.C. This is one of the earliest known structures in the middle Rio Grande valley.

David M. Brugge
Principal Investigator
Museum of New Mexico
NewsMAC, November, 1995

Current Research in Northern New Mexico: Palluche Canyon Cache

Ethnological and ethnohistorical study of materials from a cache of ceremonial objects removed from a cavity in 1959. The objects are Navajo in origin, but show evidence of the Navajos' subarctic roots as well as of the influence of Puebloan, Mexican Indian, and Spanish cultures. An eighteenth century date is suggested.

Matthew Schmader
Principal Investigator
Rio Grande Consultants
NewsMAC, November, 1995

Current Research in Northern New Mexico: San Juan Coal Mine Deep Lease Area

Seventeen 5-inch diameter drill holes are planned for the 7 square mile Deep Lease project at the San Juan Mine. The resulting data will be used to plan future coal mining operations. To permit maximum flexibility in the location of drill holes, the San Juan Coal Company elected to have the entire 4,480-acre block intensively inspected at a Class II level, and contracted with Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. to conduct the work. The inventory was conducted in August, 1994 and resulted in the recording of 73 cultural resource sites, 139 isolated finds, and 10 fossilized bone localities. Thirty-six of the sites are recommended as significant cultural resources, eligible to the National Register of Historic Places. The significance of the fossilized bone localities was not assessed. Cultural resource sites primarily represent the activities of Pueblo II and Pueblo III period Anasazi peoples and Euroamerican homesteaders. All cultural resource sites in the project area, regardless of perceived significance, were marked with laith and flagging tape and are planned for avoidance by ground-disturbing activities, the conduct of the drilling program should have no effect on cultural properties from the perspective of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Adam D. Reed & Jonathon C. Horn
Principal Investigators
Alpine Archaeological Consultants
NewsMAC, November, 1995

Rock Art Photo Exhibit at the Maxwell Museum

A new exhibit at UNM's Maxwell Museum on the rock art of the Middle Rio Grande Valley is titled The Petroglyphs and Pictographs of the Rio Grande: Time, Space, Nature, Culture. It covers the full range of rock art produced during the Pueblo IV period in an area extending from Socorro to Taos NM. The exhibit features 60 color

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photographs taken by Dudley King over the past 30 years, and text written by J.J. Brody.

The rock art was produced by Pueblo Indian people during a time of great population expansion ca. 1300-1600 A.D. Many of the images are thought to refer to spiritual beliefs that remain a foundation for modern Pueblo society, and therefore, are of profound religious and social significance.

A major thrust of the exhibit is its focus on the need for conservation and preservation of the rock art.

A variety of public programs will be organized in conjunction with the exhibit, including a petroglyph symposium planned for May. Details will be announced at a later date. For further information call the Maxwell Museum at 277-5963.

Casual Collecting of Artifacts -- Why Not

(The following e-mail exchange was conducted between Brian Kenny, manager of SASIG - the Southwestern Archaeology Special Interest Group, and a well-meaning inquirer - Ed.)

To: Brian Kenny
From: gander
Subject: Indian Artifacts

Hi, I saw that you post quite frequently in the archeological sig [SASIG] so I thought I'd write to you with a question.

I'm in Mesa and for some time I've known about a Hohokam Indian artifact site over on Horne street or road. It's part of some chain of ruins spanning from the cemetery area all the way north, past Horne, and towards the Indian reservation - maybe even as far as the Salt River.

Now it was supposed to be a secret but I came across it when a child gave me a pottery piece that he found while riding his bike in that field. After each rain they were exposed. There was a fenced in ruin there but this was in the vacant field next to it. I admit that I collected a few pieces that I saw on the bike trails but later they put a sign out saying "no trespassing." So that was the end of that except for one thing. They built houses on top of it.

When I asked the Mesa Museum as to why they didn't dig it all up first since they knew about it, I was told that the houses will protect the site so it will never be destroyed.

Could you by any chance explain the reasoning behind this? Are there plans to dig it all back up?

The 3-4 little pieces that I picked up have been handled carefully by at least 20 - 30 children when my home daycare studied the Hohokam these last two years. Although no bigger than my fingernail, they've done the children more good than if they were still in the ground.

In the year 3000 or maybe are they hoping for new technology to be developed that will let them see through the soil and straight to the pieces? I'm just a little confused. It's like encasing a guitar in glass so it will never get scratched. The 3-4 little pieces that I picked up have been handled carefully by at least 20 - 30 children when my home daycare studied the Hohokam these last two years. Although no bigger than my fingernail, they've done the children more good than if they were still in the ground.

Well, I'd appreciate any comments you may have. I just get so depressed when certain things useful in child care and education slowly disappear or get fenced off. For years I took kids to Superior to collect Apache Tears on top of an actual flattered volcano. Now that's fenced off and it's all being ground up to use in insulation and toothpaste.

To: gander
From: Brian Kenny

Dear Gander,

You raise complicated issues.

The site to which you refer is located in a string of prehistoric Hohokam sites. You are correct - the site is hardly a secret. On the west side of Horne the site is known as Park of the Canals, though I've seen vandals pull the letters off the wall at the park entrance, so the park is sometimes becomes known as "Park of the anal," such an embarrassment.

This park is owned by the City of Mesa. Remnants of prehistoric Hohokam canals course through the park. The park will be preserved and is open to visitation.

The site on the east side of Horne is known as the Rowley Site. It is situated on private property. The guy who owns the big house at the far end of the field owns the rest of the field and the site too. That's Mr. Rowley. The new houses constructed on top of the site are owned by his relatives. For many years, the Southwest Archaeology Team (SWAT) and the Mesa Southwest Museum have been digging at the site. This group of volunteers has educated thousands of school children and visitors to the site during weekend dig days especially during cooler months of the year. SWAT dug the site with the kind permission of Mr. Rowley. The materials collected are stored and studied and displayed at the Mesa Southwest Museum.

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One person picks up a sherd - not much impact; it (the artifact) might even do some good (educating children). If each visitor to the site collects a few sherds or tools, the site is damaged, and research data and spatial relationships are lost forever. Often people keep these artifacts and artifacts may be 3-4 pieces no bigger than a thumbnail, but just think, we can radiocarbon date some items that are smaller than a matchhead. The small number and physical size of your artifacts are no justification. They could have great meaning given a known provenience and an appropriate research context.

I encourage you not to collect artifacts as you have described. It could be the worst thing to happen to the artifacts. Such unthinking actions may provide some educational opportunities, but these tend to be poor and most meager of educational opportunities for children because greater insights are lost for a lack of understanding of provenience. Think of how defense attorneys in a recent legal trial questioned the placement of artifacts (gloves). Poor collection techniques and lack of solid provenience were major factors in the final outcome of that well-known case. Archaeologists will look at the sherds you collected, but the ultimate good those sherds might do is severely limited.

The small number and physical size of your artifacts are no justification. They could have great meaning given a known provenience and an appropriate research context.

The archaeologists sampled the critical portions of the site, as per today's level of technology. The remainder of the site may or may not be preserved under all that fill, so some "risk" is involved; however, chances are good that preservation will occur. The artifacts and house walls were buried in the ground for 800 years—they may last a bit longer. Archaeologists can rarely dig an entire site (expensive). They often sample, and do so especially when using volunteer labor and donated funds in finite time frame. The archaeologist feel they have gotten the biggest bang for their buck, and the project was a smashing success.

Now the "vacant" property east of Horne Street is needed for new families. This makes the archaeologists happy too. Mr. Rowley has every right to do this. Since the site was on his property, he could have destroyed it. Instead, he delayed construction for many years. You could say he is a generous man and a bit of a hero for his patient attitude. Most of us would not act this way if it were our property.

We ask people not to dig pick up artifacts from sites. Artifact collections should be made only with a precise research plan. Here's why: collected oddities, but more usually the "goodies" eventually get thrown out with a thorough spring house cleaning or a family household move. What a waste. when the collector dies, the information he or she knows about general artifact provenience may be lost forever. With this type of collecting going on, we get more and more samples of artifacts floating disconnected in time and space, with no way to recover the meaning they might have once held as they rested in association with other artifacts in the site, in a particular landscape, at a precise point in time. Archaeologists always focus on the spatial relationships (provenience) of artifacts as they are found in a site. This is the information archaeologists set out to record when you see them making their voluminous notes and measurements. Artifacts may be pretty to look at, but without their precise provenience, they often lose much cultural and archaeological meaning. Your by the fact that you collected them without precision and without a plan. They have little meaning outside their original context.

I might also mention a technicality - the site is owned by Mr. Rowley. It's not just an empty field. Collecting items from his property without his permission would remind both bible readers and law enforcement officials of certain standard prohibitions against coveting.

If archaeology fascinates you, there are wonderful professional and avocational groups you can join to learn more. These groups would
encourage you to develop your formidable teaching skills and insights, and help you work with the schoolchildren in the most positive of ways. They welcome individuals like yourself to help out in appropriate settings.

Let me know if you are interested in joining one of these groups or learning more about Southwestern archaeology.

Thank you most kindly for your inquiry.

Brian Kenny.

[Via SASIG - Ed]

New Mexico Historic Preservation Alliance Formation Announced

The historic preservation movement in New Mexico is being strengthened by the addition of a new “statewide” preservation organization, the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance. Establishment of the Alliance is through a 20-member “Steering Committee.” Alliance efforts will focus on providing assistance to community-based (or “local”) preservation organizations, involvement in preservation issues of statewide importance, and the encouragement of state support for preservation efforts.

The Preservation Alliance Steering Committee (which includes attorneys, historians, planners, archeologists, architects, and architectural historians) has already approved an Alliance “mission statement” and is working on its By-Laws and Articles of Incorporation. Other Steering Committee business includes the selection of an Alliance Board and the preparation of a preservation survey form.

The survey will be distributed across the state to a wide range of private organizations and public agencies concerned with the preservation of New Mexico’s cultural and natural resources. It will help identify preservation issues and will also enable the Alliance to develop an appropriate “work program” that focuses on statewide preservation needs and concerns.

Once the Steering Committee has completed the basic legal “framework” for the new organization, the Alliance will seek members from across the state. Alliance members will develop the organization’s program, work on Alliance committees, serve on the Board, provide professional expertise in a variety of preservation-related fields, and act as the regional “eyes and ears” for the Board.

New Mexico is one of only 4 states lacking a statewide preservation organization. The number of “statewides” (as they have been nicknamed) has increased rapidly in the last decade. They have been effective in providing information and assistance to community preservation organizations; in acting as the “spokesman” for preservation concerns before state legislatures and public agencies; and in monitoring and taking action on preservation issues which were beyond the scope of community groups.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation, a national preservation organization located in Washington DC, has recognized the importance of “statewides” and has made assistance to them a priority. The Trust has created two programs for statewide preservation organizations: “Statewide Partners” and “Statewides Initiative.”

Member organizations in the “Statewide Partners” program must have a nonprofit status, a Board which meets on a regular basis, an annual membership conference, and a mission statement and work plan. Organizations which attain this status can join the “Partners” program and participate in National Trust fundraising and membership workshops and benefit from on-site consultations with Trust staff.

The goal of the National Trust’s “Statewides Initiative” program is to enable statewides to hire professional staff to provide administrative assistance, and important step in developing a strong, effective organization. Under the “Initiative” program, the Trust makes three-year “challenge grants” available (on a competitive basis) to volunteer-run statewides so they can acquire paid staff. Within the next year, the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance will be applying to the National Trust for “Statewides Initiative” funding for a staff person; the Steering Committee is working closely with Trust staff to ensure Alliance eligibility for the program.

The New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance represents an exciting new development within the state’s preservation movement. The Alliance invites all New Mexicans who are concerned about the preservation of the state’s historic, architectural, and scenic resources to participate in its work and to support its efforts to preserve and protect these resources.

Additional information about the New Mexico Heritage Preserva-
Arizona Archaeology Advisory Commission

The Arizona Archaeology Advisory Commission was established to support and protect important archaeological resources and activities within the state. The Commission evolved from an earlier Advisory Group that had been concerned primarily with stopping the vandalism of archaeological sites that was threatening to eliminate important heritage resources of Arizona.

Recognizing the successes of the Advisory Group, the State legislature passed a bill in 1985 to make the group a statutory body called the Archaeology Advisory Commission. The Commission continued with the initial goal, but added more positive efforts to promote archaeology and develop a broad base of public support. The Commission has been highly successful, helping initiate the popular Site Steward Programs and Archaeology Month activities, as well as providing important public education guidelines and a statement of principles regarding cooperation between archaeologists and American Indian tribes.

As a result of the Commission's activities, Arizona has become a national leader in archaeological education and preservation programs. In recognition of the Commission's accomplishments and future goals, the State legislature overwhelmingly passed a bill in 1994 authorizing the continuance of the Commission for at least another ten years.

As a result of the Commission's activities, Arizona has become a national leader in archaeological education and preservation programs. In recognition of the Commission's accomplishments and future goals, the State legislature overwhelmingly passed a bill in 1994 authorizing the continuance of the Commission for at least another ten years.

- developing mechanisms to assist private owners of archaeological sites in protecting and managing their sites,
- fostering continued study of Arizona's archaeology to contribute to a better understanding of our cultural history, and
- advising on archaeological activities and related issues within the State.

The following three-year plan elucidates a series of important goals the Archaeology Advisory Commission has identified for 1996 through 1998:

Encourage Heritage Tourism

The Commission will encourage and facilitate the responsible use of archaeological sites for heritage tourism. The richess of Arizona's archaeological heritage is recognized throughout this country and internationally. The Commission will work closely with the Arizona Office of Tourism and other appropriate groups and agencies to promote the careful selection and development of archaeological sites for public visitation. It should be recognized that for American Indian sites, many tribes retain beliefs and values about the sites that need to be integrated into the planning process. The Guidelines on Interpretive Archaeological Park and Site Development are currently being drafted by the Commission and will provide important guidance for creating and maintaining archaeological sites for public involvement and education.

Provide SHPO With Suggestions for Streamlining the Compliance Process

The Commission will work with the SHPO [State Historic Preservation Officer] to review the existing compliance process and identify possible solutions to streamlining the process and clarifying SHPO's responsibilities for both federal and state projects. Discussions have identified a variety of potential changes including the use of computer technology for the clearance process; modifying the 50-year eligibility rule as post-World War II sites are starting to qualify for eligibility; and promulgating rules and regula-
tions for the State Historic Preservation Act, including the criteria for eligibility of sites on state lands.

Current discussions by the Society for American Archaeology concerning a Register of Professional Archaeologists will be watched to see how well the program works and is received within the archaeological community. The need for feasibility of a similar program in Arizona should be explored.

The status of existing context studies should be reviewed, and the need for additional studies assessed. The context studies provide a means for determining the importance of a class of sites, and the value they provide for interpreting Arizona's past.

Promote Public Education of the Compliance Process
The Commission will seek the means and opportunity to educate the public, state agencies, private parties, companies, and archaeologists on the compliance process and the benefits of mitigation when impacts to a site cannot be avoided. The education will include guidance on when compliance is required, how a clearance proceeds, how to hire a professional archaeologist, when avoidance of a site is a reasonable alternative, when impacts to a site should be mitigated, and the steps of archaeological mitigation.

Promote Native American Participation in Archaeology
The Statement of Principle Regarding Cooperation Between Archaeologists and American Indian Tribes will continue to be supported. The Commission encourages the involvement of American Indian tribes in archaeological research, recognizing their concerns and special insights for many sites. In addition, the Commission recognizes the role of archaeologists in tribally-directed preservation efforts. Together, American Indian tribes and archaeologists can provide important information about Arizona's past inhabitants.

The Commission will continue to support workshops, information-sharing, and coordinate with the appropriate tribal groups and agencies to promote a better understanding of archaeology and historic preservation issues.

Encourage Voluntary Preservation Efforts by Private Landowners
The Commission will continue to play a leading role in assisting private landowners with the conservation and protection of archaeological sites on their lands, particularly sites that are important and endangered.

The goal is to provide private property owners who have archaeological sites on their lands the opportunity to play an active role in preserving archaeological sites for future generations. As part of that goal, the Preservation Partners Program will be developed in conjunction with the Site Steward Program.

Standards for Conducting Archaeological Investigations on Private Lands will be further disseminated, and means to make the Standards available for large groups will be developed. The voluntary program provides important information and guidance for those individuals who are interested in investigating archaeological sites on private property. A program to enhance public awareness of the Standards and their use will be developed.

FROM THE FIELD

Identify Significant Cultural Resource Sites To Be Protected
In 1992, Governor Symington signed a cooperative agreement with New Mexico, Colorado and Utah creating the Four Corners Heritage Council. The Commission supports the Four Corners Heritage Council and other private sector organizations such as the Archaeology Conservancy and the Grand Canyon Trust. The Council and other organizations were created to improve heritage resource management, conservation and protection; increase public access to and enjoyment of the Southwest's heritage resources; provide increased economic development opportunities; and foster partnerships among public agencies, private landowners and tribes. These goals reflect many of the same goals of the Arizona Archaeology Advisory Commission.

To help protect important resources, a list of archaeological sites that are most endangered and in need of protection should be identified, together with a plan to protect them. These sites should reflect a variety of site types critical to understanding the past, both prehistorically and historically, and should incorporate significant cultural resources that have been identified by tribes. The list also should highlight sites representing successful preservation efforts of which Arizona, its land managers and private citizens can be proud. These sites will help emphasize the positive outcome of working together.

Promote Heritage Education
The Commission will continue to advise SHPO on heritage education issues including exploring opportunities to encourage the teaching of archaeology in a responsible and sensitive manner in the public schools, and advising on educational exhibits for civic and public groups.

We will continue to support Archaeology Awareness Month activities and Archaeology Fairs. Due to the popularity of the Archaeology Fair, we will encourage the program to expand from one state fair to a series of regional fairs. The program has received strong support from the public and archaeological profession, and provides an important avenue of education.

Site Steward Program
The Commission reaffirms its support of the Site Stewards program. The volunteer program continues to grow and receive state and national recognition for its goal to protect sites from vandalism.

Adopted by the Arizona Archaeology Advisory Commission on January 18, 1996.

For more information, contact:
Ann Howard at the Arizona State Parks / State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO)
<ahoward@pr.state.az.us>

Addresses for Commission Members are located on the Internet at: <http://seamonkey.ed.asu.edu/swa/advisory.html>.

Planning for the 1998 Southwest Symposium
The next SW Symposium planning committee would like some feedback on timing of 1998 Southwest Symposium. It is scheduled to be in Hermosillo, Sonora.

Our question is whether to hold it in early January, before classes.

FROM THE FIELD

begin, or early February, as was the case this year. Whether on an academic schedule or not, feedback on preferences would be much appreciated by March 15th. I will convey the information back to Linda Cordell, who is Chair of the planning committee. Thanks.

Barbara J. Mills
Assistant Professor
Department of Anthropology
University of Arizona
Tucson, AZ 85721-0030
(520) 621-9671
e-mail: <BMILLS@anthro.arizona.edu>.

Call for Papers:
American Rock Art Research Association
1996 Conference
The American Rock Art Research Association (ARARA) is seeking brief papers on the conservation, protection and stewardship of rock art sites for students and the general public.

Papers to be presented at the 1996 ARARA conference in El Paso, TX. Contact: Barbara Groneman (602) 991-0341 or Ellen Martin (602) 820-1474.

New Mexico Historic Preservation Week '96
- Do Something
Heritage Preservation Week will be May 11-19 this year. The poster is going to be a real knock-out, and we are hoping to have a record number of Pres Week events this year. Please consider sponsoring an event this year, especially if you have never done one before. All of us love to talk about archaeology - please share that love with the public in some way.

Do a slide show, do a site tour, do a flint-knapping demonstration, do a program for a school group or a senior citizens center, work with your local library to put on an exhibit, get the local newspaper to do an article on archaeology, do anything that you think would be fun or interesting for you that you can share with the public.

All of us love to talk about archaeology - please share that love with the public in some way.

We need all the friends we can get; so we need all the archaeologists in New Mexico to help with public education and outreach. To get your event in our calendar of events statewide, you need to get the information to us by March 1.

We are sending letters with full details to all state permitting agencies and to the federal and state agency archaeologists. If you don't get one or you have questions, call Dave Cushman in the SHPO's office at 827-4045.

Lyne Sebastian
NM State Archaeologist
NewsMAC, January, 1996

Society for American Archaeology (SAA)
61st Annual Meeting
April 10-14, 1996
The following activities are likely to be of interest to Southwestern Archaeologists at the SAA meeting at the Marriott Hotel in New Orleans.

Forums and workshops:
- Rock Art Site Management and Conservation.
- Archaeological Safety (and diseases).
- Public Benefits of Archaeology.
- Digging the World Wide Web.
- Protecting Archaeological Sites on Private Lands.
- Archaeologists and the Media: Avoiding the Temple of Doom.
- Native Americans, Archaeologists, and Consultation.

Papers to be presented include:
- Pueblo Bonito's Archaeological Centennial.
- The Frontier Concept in the Prehistory of the Northern Southwest.
- New Perspectives on Early Southwestern Settlements.
- Culture and Environment in the Ancient Southwest.
- Recent Advances in Regional Physical Sciences and Management Studies of Rock Art.
- Shaft Tombs from West Mexico and Their Context.
- Ancestral Pueblo Landscapes: Land and Society in the Northern Rio Grande.
- Archaeological Geology of the Paleolandian Period.
- Regional Perspectives on Native/Spanish Contact in the US Southwest, AD 1500-1700.
- The Myth of the Chichimec Sea: Recent Advances in the Archaeology of Northwestern Mexico.
- Archaic Cultures of the Southern Deserts of the American West.
- Southwest Subsistence.
- Below the Dam: Cultural Resources and the Colorado River Below Glen Canyon Dam.

For more information, e-mail: <meetings@saa.org>, or call the SAA at (202) 789-8200 /Fax (202) 789-0284.
FROM THE FIELD

Also, check out the SAA Bulletin on the WWW, now linked on the Southwestern Archaeology (SWA) Internet site <http://seamonkey.ed.asu.edu/swa/>.  

Brian Kenny  
[Via SASIG - Ed]

Cultural Aspects of Astronomy: An Intersection of Disciplines

An international meeting to study the importance of astronomical phenomena in human culture, will be held at St. John's College in Santa Fe, N. M., August 3-9, 1996. This will be the fifth in a series of triennial "Oxford Conferences in Archaeoastronomy" that have focused on the role that astronomical phenomena have played in human societies, ranging from the applied (such as the basis for calendars and orientations), to the ceremonial (e.g. the significance given the ritual landscape of the sky).

"Oxford V" will serve as a meeting place for those working in a number of disciplines who share a common interest in the reaction of traditional societies of the past and present to these phenomena.

We invite inquiries from those studying specific societies who include aspects of astronomy in their investigations, as well as those interested in comparative studies of the response across societies to common astronomical phenomena.

In all cases, the emphasis will be on the reaction of human societies to these astronomical phenomena as part of the worldview of each society. Most attendees will present new results in the general area of the conference; however, some who wish to attend the meeting without making formal presentations can also be included.

Information may be found on the World Wide Web at: <http://www.phys.unm.edu/~zeilik/oxfordV >; from Mike Zeilik, UNM <zeilik@chicoma.la.unm.edu> or (505) 983-4133; Ray White, U of A <rwhite@as.arizona.edu> or (520) 621-6528; or Rolf Sinclair, NSF <rsinclair@nsf.gov> or (703) 306-1809.

[Via SASIG - Ed]

AAC Prescott Archaeological Conference May 10-11

The Arizona Archaeological Council (AAC) is pleased to announce the Prescott Archaeology Conference, to be held May 10-11, 1996, in conjunction with the Spring AAC Meetings. The conference will be held at the Smoki Museum at 147 North Arizona Street in Prescott, Arizona.

Although it remains a neglected child of Southwestern Archaeology, the Prescott Region has witnessed an acceleration of research in recent years, and much of it remains unpublished. The purpose of this conference is to provide a forum for the presentation and publication of project summaries and synthetic studies that will help guide Prescott-area archaeology into what promises to be a dynamic new era of research. Among the topics that the conference may address are:

- The origins, fate, and regional extent of the Prescott Culture.
- Ceramic and other material-culture research.


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- Chronology.
- Preceramic occupation
- Protohistoric and historic Yavapai and early Euroamerican occupation.
- Exchange and interaction with surrounding regions.
- Settlement patterns.
- Prehistoric conflict and warfare.

Registration materials and a conference program will be available by April 1, 1996.

Conference Sponsors are the Arizona Archaeological Council, SWCA Environmental Consultants, Inc., and the USDA Prescott National Forest. For information contact:
- Tom Motsinger (SWCA, Tucson) voice: (520) 325-9194, fax: (520) 325-2033, e-mail: <tmotsinger@aol.com>
- Doug Mitchell (SWCA, Phoenix) voice: (602) 956-7323, fax: (602) 956-4857, e-mail: <74604.1620@compuserve.com>
- Jim McKie (USDA Prescott National Forest) voice: (520) 445-7253 / (520) 771-4700, fax: (520) 445-7985, e-mail: <j.mckie@ou.edu; r0309b@mhs/swa.attmail.com>

[Via SASIG - Ed]

Request for Assistance: Identifying Fluted Points
I am a member of the Alabama Archaeological Society and am trying to gather info about Paleo Indian fluted points found by state and county (if possible).

Can you help me? If you don't have access to this info, can you direct me to a possible source?

Thanks, Ellis Whitt, 5010 Nail Rd, Huntsville, AL 35810 (205) 852-5818.

[Via SASIG - Ed]

Request for Assistance: Babocomari Polychrome Ceramics – Occurrences and Trade
I have initiated a long-term research project in the upper San Pedro River valley, in association with Cochise College, the local chapter of AAS, and Site Stewards.

One of the questions we have is: how wide is the trade distribution of our local ceramic series, Babocomari Ware?

It is white slipped, with mica intentionally added to both the paste and slip. The paste is soft and gray to pale salmon color. The white slip takes on a salmon or even gray color if fired to higher temperatures. The painted variant is usually a polychrome with red and black design elements, but there seems to be an earlier version with only one paint, which can range from reddish to black, depending on how thickly applied and firing temperature.

I recently received, for Cochise College, a huge local ceramics collection which includes a great deal of both Babocomari and Santa Cruz polychrome. I have two students researching the collection, and we will compare it to the provenienced part of the collection, which went to ASM.

After that, one of the best uses for my portion may be to trade to people who want a sample of Babo, in their comparative collection. In return, Cochise College needs more comparative pieces, especially Mogollon-Mimbres, and southwestern Anasazi sherds.

From talking to many of you out there, I suspect Babo polychrome IS out there; but it is "lost in the literature" when site analyses are done, because few people are familiar with it. Thanks.

Amy Campbell
Cochise College Anthro. Dept.
<list@primenet.com>

[Via SASIG - Ed]

Order of the Indian Wars, Apache Wars
Conference Sep. 19-21
The Order of the Indian Wars (OIW), a military history group focused on the study and dissemination of information on America's frontier conflicts, and on historic preservation of military sites and battle sites) announces the OIW Annual National Assembly, September 19-21, 1996 at the Rodeway Inn, 1365 W. Grant Road, Tucson AZ 85745.

The conference will feature papers and two days of tours of Apache war sites with Neil Mangum, Historian, National Park Service. Proposed Papers include:

(Continued on page 14)
[The following letter was received in response to Thomas J.
Carey’s article titled Archaeology and the Roswell Incident
which appeared serially in the October, 1995 through Febru-
ary, 1996 issues of the AAS Newsletter - Ed.]

Dear Editor:

Well, it’s still happening! In the litany begun decades ago by per-
sons unknown and perpetuated by Mr. Carey in the December
and January AAS newsletters, we readers have been subjected to
the idea that southeastern New Mexico is a barren, nearly lifeless,
basically uninteresting place – except, of course, for the UFOers.
Now, for those who believe that mountains and trees are the stuff
of life, this may be true. But that’s okay, because aside from the fact
that anybody can appreciate trees and big piles of rocks, it’s what
helps keep people flooding northern New Mexico and avoiding
the quiet, peaceful, relatively unspoiled, and uncrowded south-
east!

But my point is not to hype southeastern New Mexico’s many
enduring qualities. Rather, it is to speak on behalf of the archaeologi-
cal record and its value to all Personkind (got to be PC here). It
is true, I was born in Roswell and have spent several decades wander-
ing the landscape, doing archaeology, and thinking about those peoples who lived in the region over the millennia. Some of my colleagues here at the museum have even suggested that my birth shortly after the UFO incident is more than coincidence, and thus, perhaps, so is my inter-
est!

Nevertheless, I have come to appreciate the land, its subtle beauties – and its stark realities. It

is much more than vast expanses of sun-drenched, grass-and-
brush-covered hillocks and swales (i.e. the “plains” to tree-covered-
rock-pile lovers). Yes, there were big game hunters of the Paleo-
indian period, but there were even more people during the succeed-
ing Archaic, Late Prehistoric, and Historic periods. The people who
hunted buffalo and antelope and gathered wild plant foods over its
thousands of square miles – and those who moved out from the
Sierra Blanca Highlands to farm, hunt, and fish the lively, well-
watered area we now call Roswell – lived good, if somewhat tran-
sient lives for thousands of years. And contrary to what “more than
an archaeologist” (Anasazi-ists, no doubt) has said, lots of archae-
ologists are interested in all the prehistory and history of south-
ern New Mexico, not just the Paleo period.

The contrasts in the archaeological learning-curves for north-
western and southeastern New Mexico are many and great. It is
true that we have no Pueblo Bonito in the southeast. But then, in
my opinion, pueblos with five-story standing masonry walls are
overrated. And, Anasazi black-on-white pottery is pretty for
while, at least until one gets bored with the relatively limited
repertoire of shapes and designs. The truth is, we currently know a
great deal about the kinds of sites, artifacts, subsistence and other
remains of prehistoric northwestern New Mexico. Numerous vol-
umes have been added to the seemingly endless literature on the
Chaco “phenomenon” and road system, the functions of
which escape consensus. True, archaeologists are finally finding
where all those pots were fired.

But what truly new cata have been found, other than the fun
new stuff about the Archaic and the early Navajo? It is safe to say
that the digestion of, and game-playing with the extant database
are the biggest “industry” among Anasazi archaeologists these days.
While these efforts are the natural outgrowth of the state of Anasazi
archaeology today, it does not en-
rapture everyone or constitute the
only interesting and exciting ar-
chaeological field in the state!

In southeastern New Mexico, virtually every excavation brings
to light totally unexpected, truly
new (and yes, exciting) finds.
Nearly every site I and my col-
leagues have excavated through
the years (for the New Mexico
Highway Department and as
grant-funded research projects)
hastened one or more of our
misconceptions, and misrepresen-
tations of the ancient peoples and
the information potential of their
sites. In the Sierra Blanca, we have
good evidence (by archaeological
standards, that is) of long-term, in
situ development of an Ap-
palachian culture that came into
contact, and perhaps conflict with
the “big city” peoples of central
New Mexico. What do we expect
from a “culture unit” intrusion
anyway? At Roswell, we have what
appears to be an instance of
prehistoric proselytizing of local
hunter-gatherers (complete with
ceremonial structure and wall
paintings) by these same intrud-
 ers.

And what of the new ideas
about, and new evidence for
widespread trade (“exchange” in
the new jargon) between inhabi-
tants of southeastern New Mexico
and peoples of the Lano Estacado
and the Rolling Plains of Texas?
After all, the Pecos Fueblos-Plains

March, 1996
EXPRESSIONS

(Continued from page 14)

thing had to start somewhere! What if the development of a complex technology to permit use of lechuguilla, sotol, and agave supplanted the need for farming, a backbreaking activity prior to the machine-age and the use of fossil fuels? Prehistoric Southeasterners were taller and had nearly decay-free teeth, both signs of healthier living and something that late prehistoric Anasazi could not boast! And, with the recent publication of a new but controversial book on the subject, are we going to be able at long last to put an historic identity on these prehistoric folks?

It is true that hunter-gatherer sites, consisting of the remains of widely spaced huts and/or hearths and sparse refuse make tough, challenging archaeology. It ain’t like digging a masonry pueblo for sure! But h-g sites typify the remains produced by 90% of Personkind’s existence on this planet and are every bit as worthy of study as what we unabashedly – perhaps mistakenly – consider to be Personkind’s highest accomplishments. The trouble is, if the prehistoric and historic records are correct, the low-slow lifestyle of a hunter-gatherer has, and will (continue to) succeed the high-fast lifestyle of “civilization” every time. Civilization may be real pretty, but it appears destined to fail sooner or later (ever heard of Ancient Egypt, Greece, and Rome?)! You earthing better learn a lot more about the low-slow, for your progeny may well need that knowledge.

January 29, 1996
Regne N. Wiseman
Office of Archaeological Studies
Museum of New Mexico. 💡

FROM THE FIELD

Call for Papers:
Mogollon Archaeology 9th Conference
Western New Mexico University Museum will host the 9th Mogollon Archaeology Conference on October 3-5, 1996 in Silver City, New Mexico. Those interested in presenting papers are requested to submit a title and abstract by August 1, 1996. Papers or presentations may be on any aspect of archaeology within the Mogollon region. An attempt will be made to group individual papers according to topical, methodological, or theoretical content, rather than geographical area, to enhance interaction and discussion among researchers working in different portions of the Mogollon region. Mini-symposia (no more than 5 to 6 papers) can be submitted, but, due to time constraints only two to four mini-symposia will be selected.

Events tentatively planned include a reception at the university museum on Thursday, a banquet and guest speaker on Friday evening, and a field trip to selected Mimbres sites on Sunday, October 6 if there is sufficient interest. If you would be interested in such a trip or have suggestions about which sites you would like to visit, please contact the program chair.

Please notify the program chair of individuals who have not received this announcement and who should be added to the mailing list.

Archaic-Hohokam Transition Papers Available on the WWW
If you visit the SWA (Southwestern Archaeology) home page, you will see a hot link entitled “Archaic-Hohokam Transition (1987 Hohokam Symposium at ASU).” The direct link to this page is <http://seamonkey.ed.asu.edu/swa/hohokam/>.

The 1987 symposium page contains the papers presented at the 1987 Hohokam Symposium at ASU. These papers were never published. SWA has put up the text of the papers, but without any of the associated tables or figures.

Please consult with the original authors regarding these papers as some of these papers and data have been superseded by more recent work. To find current e-mail addresses for the original authors, try the following links:
SWA e-mail list – <http://seamonkey.ed.asu.edu/swa/email.html>.
WEDA – <http://wings.buffalo.edu/academic/department/anthropology/weda/>. 💡

Brian Kenny
SWA/SASIG Manager
[Via SASIG - Ed]
the group will meet on the fourth Saturday of each month.

Alan Shalette noted that the next Seminar Series begins on February 26.

An exhibit on "Petroglyphs and Pictographs of the Rio Grande" opens on March 2 at the Maxwell Museum; it is curated by Dudley King and J.J. Brody, and it runs until August 25.

The Friends of Tijeras Pueblo provided the refreshments for the evening. Andy Rutkiewic of the Friends invited AAS members to participate as volunteers this year; contact Dana Howlett at the Sandia Ranger District.

There being no additional business to discuss, Barbara Bush introduced the evening's speaker, Robert Torres, New Mexico State Historian and President of the Historical Society of New Mexico.

Richard D. Holmes, Secretary

Crime and Punishment in Spanish Colonial New Mexico

Much of the perception of the judicial system on the Spanish Colonial frontier has been influenced by the "Zorro Syndrome" – the idea that horrible and arbitrary punishments were common at the time. Contrary to this view, documentary sources frequently record payment of compensatory damages instead of other punishments. Exile, fines, and labor at public works or textile mills (obrajes) were also imposed.

The latter punishment was used for three reasons: convict labor could provide funds to the judicial system; labor was available for public works; and, it bolstered defense on the frontier.

Corporal punishments were rare; time in stocks, floggings, and confinement were, however, common. Whipping was abolished in 1813, but it was reinstalled in 1846. Long prison terms were considered too expensive. The death penalty was only for treason, rebellion, desertion, and premeditated murder.

Many cases were not adjudicated because the suspects took refuge in churches. Civil officials could not interrogate a person claiming sanctuary without the permission of the priest. If a suspect left sanctuary, he would be placed in custody.

Criminal cases began with a complaint. The alcalde investigated the crime and sent a report to the governor. Instructions were sent by the governor, and sometimes the prisoner was sent to Santa Fe. The jail there was in the Palace complex; there were few jails elsewhere in New Mexico. Prisoners were occasionally released to do planting or harvesting for their families. At the conclusion of a case, the sentence was pronounced. No juries were used, and there were few lawyers in New Mexico. Although Spanish officials could be harsh in cases of rebellion, such as at Acoma, there were only two death sentences imposed and carried out in Spanish Colonial New Mexico. Mr. Torres has done detailed research on these cases.

Mr. Torres also spoke about resources available for historical research which may be of interest to archaeologists, particularly the Spanish Archives of New Mexico.

Richard D. Holmes, Secretary

AAS 1995 Financial Statement Correction

A digit was dropped in the AAS 1995 financial report printed on page 8 of the February Newsletter.

The Account 600 Pottery Southwest, Ending Balance (unaudited) should have been shown as $3,747.56 – not $3,475.6 as printed.

AAS To Renew Participation in ASNM's Certification Program

In 1972, the ASNM (Archaeological Society of New Mexico) established a Certification Program which allows amateur and avocational archaeologists to receive structured training in archaeology with emphasis on hands-on activities.

It is an incremental program designed so that each student can proceed at his or her own pace through as many activity levels as desired. The program is open to members of the ASNM as well as all members of affiliated Societies – such as the AAS. Up to the present time, 27 AAS members have qualified for 101 certification actions.

The curricula include seminar-workshops, field and laboratory work, analysis, and report writing. Two types of certification may be granted – a Provisional (introductory) level, followed by a more rigorous, (fully) Certified level. Components of each level are as follows:

Provisional Certification

Provisional Surveyor, Provisional Crew Member, Provisional Laboratory Technician, and Provisional Rock
FOR THE RECORD

Art Surveyor.

Full Certification
Certified Surveyor, Certified Crew Member, Certified Laboratory Technician, Certified Rock Art Surveyor, Certified Archaeological Technician, and Certified Field Archaeologist.

Recognition as a Certified Field Archaeologist, considered to be of professional status, follows completion of the full program plus some University course credits. Because the activities are broad, and the opportunities to participate are dispersed, the full certification program takes a number of years.

In the past, opportunities to participate were offered by both the ASNM and the AAS. Prior to 1995, the ASNM sponsored a yearly Field School that covered field work, laboratory work, and seminars. In addition, it offered a centralized Rock Art Field School, which today continues its activities at local Society levels, including a program within the AAS.

The AAS offered field programs and some seminar programs through 1987, and laboratory programs into 1994. These ceased when the laboratory moved out of the Old Airport building.

In its new quarters, the laboratory is now functional for chosen activities. Thus, in response to interest expressed by a number of AAS members, the Society proposes to resume its laboratory role in the Certification Program.

Initial emphasis will be on work with artifacts recovered from the AS-10 site, located on private land near the Tijeras Pueblo. To accomplish this work, two seminars - Laboratory and Ceramics - will be offered initially, followed by identification and classification of the pottery and other lab work. The Laboratory seminar plus 40 hours of supervised lab work will lead to certification as a Provisional Laboratory Technician. Additional seminars will be scheduled later.

Seminars will be held on Saturdays at the Lab, with each of several sessions requiring four contiguous hours. Flexibility can be allowed for the laboratory work, but regular participation will be the goal.

A sign-up sheet will be circulated at the monthly meeting in March to determine the degree of interest. Specific dates will then be set for the program.

Richard A. Bice, Chair
AAS Field & Laboratory Committee

AAS Field Trip to Ghost Ranch
March 23 Will Leave 7:00 am

A field trip is planned on March 23 to the Ghost Ranch located approximately 110 miles north of Albuquerque. We will meet at the Pyramid Hotel parking lot for a 7:00 am departure.

The Ghost Ranch is located in a most beautiful part of New Mexico off Hwy 84. The red bluffs of the southern rim of the San Juan Mountains appear about ten miles after crossing the Chama River. Turn right at the Ghost Ranch sign and proceed to the headquarters area.

John Hayden, AAS Past President will serve as trip leader, drawing upon his experience to provide an exciting adventure concerning the attributes and history of this unique location. We will visit the museums and Native American sites, and explore the wonders of the public areas. There are even eating facilities available, however I intend to bring my own lunch, possibly to share with other picnickers.

The Pyramid Hotel is located about five miles north of the Big I interchange (where I-25 and I-40 cross) on Interstate 25 between exits 231 and 232 on the west side of the highway. We will leave the hotel at 7:00 am and drive north to Santa Fe, then on Hwy 84 to Española and Abiquiu over the Chama River, then turn off west to Ghost Ranch.

I will have space in my van for another couple and I am sure others will share their vehicles so not wanting to drive so far should not be a problem for seeing one of the wonders of the Southwest.

A sign-up sheet will be circulated at our March meeting. However, it is not necessary to pre-register if you cannot make the meeting. Everybody come!

H.L. Poe, Chair
Field Trip Committee

FREE NEWSLETTERS?

Do a friend a favor - have us send a free sample of the AAS Newsletter and invitation to join the Society.

Just call Alan Shalette at 291-9653, send e-mail to <AlSha@Aol.com>, or send your friend's name and address to Alan at 5294 Mesa del Oso NE, Albuquerque NM 87111.

We'll do the rest.
MEMBERSHIP UPDATES

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

Powell, Joseph F.
Curator of Physical Anthropology
Maxwell Museum of Anthropology
Albuquerque, NM 87131-1086
(b) 277-1538/3535
(e) jpowell@unm.edu

Rutkiewic, Andrew F.
P.O. Box 2158
Albuquerque, NM 87059
(h) 281-7820
(e) 73632.1535@compuserve.com

Please note the following changes as well:

Wade, Anna G.
(h) 323-0138

Alexander, Susan
3376 Silverhorne Lane
Sparks, NV 89434
(h) (702) 626-6523
(e) sangby@scs.unr.edu

Greening, Jon & Sue
(e) zhn@rt66.com

McHard, Mary & Dale
812 North West 42
Oklahoma City, OK 73118
(b) (405) 722-8735

ARCHAEO-POETRY

THE ROAD TO THE CENTER PLACE

disgruntled Anglo tourist
bitching to the Navajo in a Park Service uniform
behind the desk at Chaco
that he drove all this way
over that dangerous dirt road, 29 miles
and gawd dammit my wife is upset
and me too how come that film
is so defective nobody can hardly watch it
we came all this way
and the movie doesn't work right
how do we get out of here
i'm not driving out the way we came in
that road is undeveloped
when are they gonna pave
a decent road into
this place.

by mark weber

FROM THE FIELD

(Continued from page 14)

Abstracts, questions, or suggestions should be addressed to the program chair, Cynthia Ann Bettison, Director, Western New Mexico University Museum, P.O. Box 680, Silver City, New Mexico, 88061. Phone: (505) 538-6386, Fax: (505) 538-6178, e-mail: <Bettisonc@@iron.wnmu.edu>.

Information regarding registration fees, cost of the conference publication, lodging, the banquet, and the field trip will be provided in a subsequent mailing.

[Via SASIG - Ed]

March, 1996

Black God, detail from Nightway...
The ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of New Mexico. It is affiliated with the Archaeological Society of New Mexico.

Its purposes are (1) to preserve and protect prehistoric and historic remains in this region; (2) to educate members and the public in archaeological and ethnological fields; (3) to conduct archaeological studies, research, surveys, and excavations; (4) to publish data obtained from research studies and excavations; and (5) to cooperate with other scientific institutions.

Membership includes a monthly meeting with a lecture, and opportunities to participate in field trips, seminars, and cooperative activities with other institutions.

ANNUAL DUES:
REGULAR: Individual $12.00; Family $16.00
SUSTAINING: Individual $20.00; Family $30.00
INSTITUTIONS: $8.00

REGULAR MEETINGS: held on the third Tuesday of each month in the auditorium of the Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road NW, Old Town.

FIELD TRIPS: as scheduled — see Calendar on page 2. Contact Hal Poe (247-1533) for details.

SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS: as scheduled — see Calendar on page 2.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
(Members of the Executive-Committee)

President Nancy Woodworth 281-2114
Vice President Barbara Bush 268-9346
Secretary Richard Holmes 875-0570
Treasurer Paul Bernet 281-4060
Director At-Large Karen Armstrong 294-8218

STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRS & OTHER DIRECTORS

Director At-Large John Hayden 281-3304
Field and Laboratory Richard Bice 296-6303
Library Barbara Fern 837-0675
Membership Dan & Claire Crowley 867-5448
Newsletter Alan Shalette 291-9653

[AlShal@aol.com]
5294 Mesa del Oso NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Field Trips Hal Poe 247-1533
Librarian Emeritus Mari King 289-0043
Publication Sales t.b.a
Refreshments Kim Berget 890-0754
Rock Art Project Jacqueline Johnson 881-8861
John Hayden 281-3304

March, 1996

Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat
3  4  5  6  7  8  9  10  11  12  13  14  15  16
17  18  19  20  21  22  23  24  25  26  27  28  29  30
31

Submission cutoff for next Newsletter
Friday, March 27

Please check your mailing label.
If it says >>> EXPIRED <<<
this will be your final issue.
ARCHAIC OCCUPATION OF THE WEST MESA

Deni J. Seymour, Ph.D.
Lone Mountain Archaeological Services

Tuesday, May 21, 1996 at 7:30 P.M.
Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road NW, Old Town

Dr. Seymour recently completed archaeological field research at the 160 acre landfill located in Sandoval County. This project yielded data on eleven sites. She will discuss the significance of this project for settlement on the West Mesa during the Archaic period. The research has received much public attention, and two tours of the project area were conducted.

Dr. Seymour received her doctorate in anthropology from the University of Arizona and is the President and Cultural Resources Coordinator of Lone Mountain Archaeological Services. She has been involved in Southwestern archaeology and has completed projects in Arizona, California, and New Mexico. The author of many publications, she is the recipient of several awards and grants. Her current research is in southern Arizona, identifying evidence of Apachian occupation. She has recently studied an Apache ambush site. Results of her research were presented at the Society for American Archaeology conference in April.

A Newsletter Update

As you can see, the AAS Newsletter has a different look this month. Our Newsletter Committee Chair, Alan Shalette, resigned effective May 1, 1996. Alan receives our thanks for his time and efforts on the Newsletter. The Board is asking for members interested in joining a re-vitalized Newsletter Committee. More information will be available at the next meeting, on May 21. If you have any questions please call Nancy Woodworth at 281-2114.
CALENDAR


NM Heritage Preservation Week – May 11-19. The NM Archaeology Fair will be held May 11-12 at Salmon Ruins near Bloomfield.

Forum on Archaeological Sites in Corrales -- Old San Ysidro Church, Corrales, Tuesday, May 16, 7 P.M. Call Mary Davis, 898-5017

Citizens Protecting America's Parks: Creating Unity in Challenging Times – conference in support of the National Parks agenda, May 17-May 19 at the Sheraton Uptown in Albuquerque. [fee]

Guided Tours & Hands-on Educational Activities and Demonstrations at Tijeras Pueblo – Co-sponsored by the AAS and the Friends of Tijeras Pueblo, Saturday, May 18.

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

A message from the president of the Society will appear in the monthly Newsletter. This will enable the Board to inform you about the latest issues that have been discussed or decisions that should be made. Hopefully, this way we can keep all our members up to date and well-informed. The following are some issues that have been resolved:

1. The Board of Directors agreed that the Newsletter should be limited to five sheets, that is, ten pages, including the front and back covers. However, at specified times of the year this number will exceed ten pages due to extra lengthy annual reports (election of officers, annual budget, and the annual President's Report). We strongly encourage all committees to publish a monthly report. Our goal is to have the Newsletter primarily report the activities of the Society, as per the by-laws.

2. The Board reaffirmed the Society's policy that special projects which are expected to be sponsored by the Society require approval by the Board, including approval on methods of financing.

3. Please check your address label for your membership date. If you have not paid your annual dues, please do so immediately; otherwise, your name will be dropped from the mailing list, you will not receive the Membership Handbook, and you will not know what's going on. YOU DON'T WANT TO MISS THE LATEST NEWS!

See you at the May meeting.

— Nancy Woodworth, President
APRIL MEETING

President Nancy Woodworth greeted many newcomers. Aside from a minor correction on last month’s speaker regarding the date of the first capital of New Mexico, minutes were accepted.

Helen Crotty reported that the next rock art session will be on April 27; this will be followed by May 19 after that the regular session will be on the second Saturday of the month. Recording at Pueblo Blanco is nearly complete. The next project will be the western end of the ridge at Comanche Gap.

Dick Bice announced that the State Society Certification Program will begin soon. The best time appears to be Saturday mornings from 9 to 12. The text for the program will be the State Society Field and Lab Manual, in a revised version. There will be a five dollar fee. See Dick Bice for more information.

The State Society meeting will be held in Taos, May 3-5. It begins on Friday evening, with papers presented on Saturday and field trips on Sunday.

Joyce Rabb asked for individuals interested in assisting at the Chaco Culture NHP archives in Albuquerque. It is a chance to work with the material and archival procedures. Call 277-7189.

Hal Poe spoke of the very successful field trip to Ghost Ranch. The next one is scheduled for the Orona Ranch near Socorro on April 20. On June 1 there will be a field trip to BLM land near Grants.

The AAS will support an open house at Tijeras Pueblo sponsored by the Friends of Tijeras Pueblo during New Mexico Heritage Preservation Week, on Saturday, May 18. Activities are planned all over the state from May 11 to 19.

Cam Kiegel was the hostess for this evening.

-- Richard D. Holmes, Secretary

FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY: OR A FUNNY THING HAPPENED ON THE WAY TO THE MORGUE

Stanley Rhine is a forensic anthropologist. He has been associated with UNM, the Maxwell Museum, and Office of the Medical Investigator.

Forensic anthropology is not the same as pathology. It is part of anthropology, applying physical anthropological techniques to medical and legal cases. The focus is on the present rather than the past, but it shares many methods with archaeology. Indeed, the field recovery methods and concepts are essentially the same as those of archaeology; concern for association of artifacts, and precise recovery techniques are important. Human remains are located in various contexts, both on the surface as well as buried. Questions forensic anthropologists ask but which are not always addressed by archaeologists include the cause and manner of death of an individual. Dr. Rhine presented case studies of recovering human remains. He discussed how remains provide information on the age and sex of individuals. Markers such as the pattern of sinus cavities can be as characteristic as fingerprints in identifying an individual. Another topic was the changes in skeletal material indicating the length it has been exposed.

The field has expanded in recent years. An interesting aspect is an increase in the number of women who are forensic anthropologists. In 1972, they accounted for 21% of forensic anthropologists; in 1996, 46% are women. Among the student members of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, 25% are male, and 75% are female.

A seminar on forensic anthropology is being sponsored by the Office of the Medical Investigator and the Maxwell Museum on Wednesday, May 1 at the Sheraton Hotel in Old Town.

-- Richard D. Holmes, Secretary
AAS FIELD TRIP REPORT

The April 20 field trip to the Orona Ranch site was attended by about twenty AAS members. We successfully drove through heavy sand, and after a search we found the ax sharpening site; north of this is a rattlesnake petroglyph. The pueblo site is largely intact, with little evidence of disturbance. A variety of sherds are on the surface, suggesting long residence and contact with other groups.

After visiting the site we were joined by two car loads of members who did not find the Orona site in time to join the larger group. This was primarily due to the map that was provided. I apologize sincerely and assume full responsibility.

We then went to the Bingham mine site and a c.1900 coach station in Julian Canyon, 10 miles southeast of Bingham. Our trip included a stop at the famed Owl Cafe in San Antonio.

-- Hal Poe

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO MEETING

Several AAS members took advantage of the Taos Society’s hospitality and attended the 89th annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico from May 3-5.

Sixteen speakers presented papers which covered a wide variety of topics. Several focused on the Taos Valley as a frontier in prehistory. The archaeology of Pot Creek was emphasized. The late Bill Turley was the annual volume recipient; he was represented by his wife Mary. At the banquet, the Bandelier Speaker was Dr. Patricia Crown, who addressed the human element of Anasazi adaptations to conditions in the Taos area. A report on the AAS was presented by Nancy Woodworth. On Sunday, field trips were scheduled for Taos Pueblo, Blueberry Hill, the Lyden rock art site, and historic Taos attractions.

-- Arlette Miller Secretary, ASNM

NEXT FIELD TRIP IS ON JUNE 1

The next AAS field trip will be to 320 acres of BLM land at the mouth of Cebolla Canyon, about 30 miles south of I-40 on Highway 117. BLM archaeologist Tony Lutonsky will be the trip leader.

The location contains dozens of sites, and Tony will show us several in detail. Much of the area is not generally accessible to the public, and Tony has an extensive knowledge of the archaeological resources of the region. Late Spring is a particularly good time to visit and enjoy the spectacular scenery around El Malpais National Monument.

We will meet at 7 A.M. on Saturday, June 1 at the Old Town Sheraton Hotel parking lot, on Rio Grande Blvd. Our first stop will be after we leave I-40 about five miles east of Grants and turn south on Highway 117, at the BLM Museum. This stop has restrooms. After regrouping, we will continue south on Highway 117 to the Cebolla Canyon sites. On the return trip, those who wish to can stop to view the natural arch east of Highway 117, about 17 miles south of I-40. A sign-up sheet and directions will be available at the next AAS meeting on May 21.

-- Hal Poe

CORONADO’S CAMPsite LOCATED

The exact route followed by Coronado in 1540-1542 is not known, but a recent archaeological discovery provides more information. Prof. Donald Blakeslee of Wichita State University announced the recovery of crossbow bolt tips from a site in Blanco Canyon, east of Lubbock, Texas. Of all the Spanish expeditions in the Southwest, only Coronado’s is believed to have been armed with crossbows. This site was located after researchers tracked down an elderly resident who had found a chain mail gauntlet in the 1950s. On the basis of information he provided, Blakeslee contacted another man who had found the crossbow bolt tips with a metal detector. A site with more bolt tips was found, and it may be a place Coronado stopped with 1,500 people and 5,000 head of livestock for a winter encampment.
WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

Fields, Ron & Elizabeth
5801 Haines NE #67
Albuquerque, NM 87110
(h) 266-7336  (b) 828-2990

Geohegan, John & Janet
450 Montclair Dr. SE
Albuquerque, NM 87108
(h) 268-3772

Topaha, Carmelita M.
P.O. Box 40225
Albuquerque, NM 87196-0225
(h) 888-7311
(e) Ctopaha@@unm.edu

Vanya, Stephen & Linda
1008 Stuart NW
Albuquerque, NM 87114
(h) 897-0425  (b) 898-2289
(e) Vanya@transatlantic.com

NEW MEXICO HERITAGE PRESERVATION ALLIANCE IS FORMED

AAS members may be interested in the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance. This policy forum is supported by individual members and such organizations as the Sierra County Historical Society, the Dona Ana County Historical Society, the Archdiocese of Santa Fe, and El Rancho de las Golondrinas, among others. The president is Thomas Merlan, former State Historic Preservation Officer. The next meeting will be June 1 in Silver City. For information, write to NMHPA, P.O. Box 2535, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2535.

PERMANENT HOME NEEDED FOR AAS LIBRARY

The AAS library of 1,800 volumes is in need of a permanent location. It requires 150 linear feet for shelving, a low humidity, and an environment free of contaminants. The location should be easily accessible and have utilities, including water. If you have a recommended location or a suggested contact, please call Barbara Bush at 266-9346.

ARCHAEO-POETRY

Morning Traffic

i think of Billy Mitchell
flying around tossing bricks
and shooting at things on the ground
that book for boys
how Billy started the Air Force.

and awhile back
hiking Embudo Canyon
a Great Dane comes after me
and a person yells, "Oh, don't worry,
he won't bite." Sure.
With my pistol, first
I'd shoot the person, then
the dog.

why do people move here
from the congested cities of the world
to overpopulate this quiet desert
with their habits of crowding
and honking
and speeding?

what is it about people, this desire
to overpopulate and crowd together?
in the sparse afternoon movie theater
last week why did those two masticating popcorn gobblers choose the seats
directly behind me?

is this anthropology?

-- Mark Weber
The ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of New Mexico. It is affiliated with the Archaeological Society of New Mexico.

Its purposes are (1) to preserve and protect prehistoric and historic remains in the region; (2) to educate members and the public in archaeological and ethnological fields; (3) to conduct archaeological studies, research, surveys, and excavations; (4) to publish data obtained from research studies and excavations; and (5) to cooperate with other scientific institutions.

Membership includes a monthly meeting with a lecture, and opportunities to participate in field trips, seminars, and cooperative activities with other institutions.

ANNUAL DUES:
- Regular: Individual $12.00; Family $16.00
- Sustaining: Individual $20.00; Family $30.00
- Institutions: $8.00

REGULAR MEETINGS: held on the third Tuesday of each month in the auditorium of the Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road NW, Old Town.

FIELD TRIPS: as scheduled — see Calendar on page 2. Contact Hal Poe (247-1533) for details.

SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS: as scheduled — see Calendar on page 2.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
(Members of the Executive Committee)

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<td>Paul Bennett</td>
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STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRS
& OTHER DIRECTORS

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SPECIAL COMMITTEES

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The ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAELOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 4029
Albuquerque, NM 87196

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May, 1996

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Submission cutoff for next Newsletter
Saturday, June 1

Next Meeting

Dolores Sundt 96
6207 Mossman PL NE
Albuquerque NM 87110
LATE ARCHAIC CERROS DE TRINCHERAS IN NORTHWEST CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO

John Roney
BLM, Albuquerque District Archaeologist

TUESDAY, JUNE 18th, 7:30 P.M.
Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road

Sites of Cerros de Trincheras ("entrenched hills") in northwest Chihuahua will be presented at the June Members’ Meeting by John Roney. Cerros de Trincheras sites are also found in Sonora, Mexico, and in southern Arizona. Described as walls and terraces concentrated on the upper rims of volcanic hills these sites have been dated to the Late Archaic period. Study of Cerros de Trincheras sites has had a significant impact on dating the spread of agriculture in the Southwest. Four to five preceramic agricultural villages are under study. Evidence has been uncovered of major construction occurring much earlier.

The speaker received his Master's degree in anthropology from Eastern New Mexico University. He spent five years working in Nevada before returning to New Mexico in 1981 to work for the Bureau of Land Management. His area of special research interest is northern Mexico.
**CALENDAR**

**AAS Rock Art Project** - next field session, Saturday, June 8, 7:45, at the entrance to the project area.

**Education Committee** - New Mexico Archaeological Council, Saturday, June 15, 1:30 pm, 317 North Downtown Mall, Las Cruces.

**AAS Members' Meeting** - Tuesday, June 18, 7:30, Albuquerque Museum.

**Annual Meeting of the Albuquerque Museum Foundation** - Wednesday, June 19, 6 pm, Albuquerque Museum.

**Maxwell Museum Children's Activities**: Southwestern Pottery Workshop for Children, Monday, June 17, and Wednesday, June 19, 9:30-11:30 am; Children's Archaeology Camp, Friday, June 21, 9-4 am; Petroglyph Children's Activity, Tuesday, June 25, 9:30-11 am; Miguel and the Santero Storytelling Activity, Thursday, June 27, 9:30-11 am. Fee. Call 277-5963.

**AAS Field Trip** - to be announced.

**AAS Board Meeting for July** - to be announced.

**Cuando Hablan Los Santos: Contemporary Santero Traditions from Northern New Mexico** - Maxwell Museum, through August 25.


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**THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER**

I am very pleased to announce that Kay Adams has offered to be our new *Newsletter* editor. We appreciate her willingness to take on this task. At this time we are also inviting AAS members to submit articles or perhaps a series of articles on archaeological subjects which may interest fellow members. Committee Chairs are reminded to submit their articles as soon as they can. If you have any suggestions for the *Newsletter* or would be willing to serve on the Newsletter Committee, please let me know.

The AAS library books are now located at a temporary storage facility. We are in the process of renovating a small room at the AAS laboratory. When this is completed, we will be able to house the library and laboratory at the same facility. Hopefully, we can accomplish this by the end of summer. I will keep you posted on our progress.

The Board wishes to thank Barbara Bush for her generosity in housing the library books for the last year and a half at her home. Her time and energy spent on this project is greatly appreciated. Thanks, Barbara!

We are in need of a public address system specialist to advise us on how to improve the system we now have. Please make suggestions on how to improve the quality. If you know of anyone who can help us, let us know.

Have a safe and cool summer! See you on June 18th!

-- Nancy Woodworth, President.
FOR THE RECORD

MAY MEETING

President Nancy Woodworth greeted newcomers and visitors. Minutes were accepted as printed.

Helen Crotty reported on the Rock Art Project. The first section of the Pueblo Blanco site, a sandstone bluff, has been recorded. Work began on the western end of the Devil's Backbone, a rhyolite ridge. The next session will be on June 8. Second Saturdays will be the regular time for the field sessions. If anyone is interested in joining the group, please see Helen or Jay Crotty.

Hal Poe reported that the next field trip is on June 1, to Cebolla Canyon south of Grants.

Paul Bernett announced that he has books available for sale. Proceeds will benefit the Casa Malpais Museum.

Dan Crowley asked members to leave badges on during the social hour, but to return them before leaving.

Dolores Sundt had Archaeological Society of New Mexico books for members at the meeting. Several AAS members contributed to this year’s volume. ASNM memberships were offered.

Dick Bice announced that the State Certification program will be postponed a month or two to allow for moving the AAS library. He also highly recommended the film presentation on the Maya currently at the NM Museum of Natural History.

Nancy Woodworth asked members interested in serving on the Newsletter Committee to sign up.

Ann Carson provided the refreshments for the evening.

-- Richard D. Holmes, Secretary

ARCHAIC OCCUPATION OF THE WEST MESA

The speaker was Deni J. Seymour, Ph.D. She is the owner, president, and cultural resources director of Lone Mountain Archaeological Services of Albuquerque. She has many years of experience in Southwestern archaeology. Her lecture was on recent work done at a 160 acre landfill site in Sandoval County. Unlike some clients, Roy F. Weston, who contracted Lone Mountain, and his client, Sandoval County, agreed to allow publicity and tours of this site.

Archaic sites are difficult to see because there are typically fewer artifacts and less visible features than in later sites. Charcoal stains and burned rock were evidence of sites in the project area. Unfortunately, no fire pits or other features were initially visible. Archaeologists formulated a research question based on this problem: How does one find hearths in a light artifact scatter in sand dunes? Research focused on areas of high artifact density on the west side of the project area, where the surface had been eroded. Features were found by walking the area, uncovering stained soil.

The earliest date in the project area is about 3,700 years ago. It is assumed that earlier sites were occupied by mobile populations, who would therefore have a greater variety of exotic lithic materials picked up and carried from distant places. Here, however, local lithic materials predominate, and one of the sites investigated is a quarry. No obsidian, basalt, or petrified wood was found. Formal rather than expedient tools were more numerous. Final work on tools was done here, and heat treatment, the hallmark of the Archaic technology, was performed.

Ground stone tools indicate that plant processing was carried on. Corn pollen has been identified,
suggesting a summer occupation; this is also early evidence for corn cultivation in the region.

Dr. Seymour discussed one pit structure investigated, which dates from 1415 BC. (LA 107577). This is the basis for a display being constructed on the archaeological research. Previous archaeological research identified pit structures not as houses but as roasting pits; for the last 5 or 10 years they have been recognized as houses. The doorway of the house discussed at length opened ESE, had two hearths, and had more ground stone than in other locations in the project area. Work areas were evidently related to hearths, as well as out in front of the house. Similar patterns in the use of space have been found in other cultures. Her own work and that of Matt Schmader address the spatial patterning of Archaic pit structures.

-- Richard D. Holmes, Secretary

**NEWS**

**NEW MEXICO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL TO ESTABLISH EDUCATION GRANT FOR NEW MEXICO PUBLIC SCHOOLS**

The New Mexico Archaeological Council (NMAC), an organization of professionals and individuals active in the preservation of prehistoric and historic archaeological resources, recognizes the importance of teaching archaeology to the next generation of New Mexicans. Its Education Committee will develop and administer a grant program for teaching archaeology in the public schools of the state. Committee Chair Melisa S. Duran is inviting the Archaeological Society of New Mexico and affiliated local societies to be represented. A meeting will be held on Saturday, June 15 at 1:30 at the Human Systems Research, Inc., offices at 317 North Downtown Mall, in Las Cruces. AAS members who are interested should contact Nancy Woodworth (281-2114)

**WANTED:**

**NEWSLETTER ARTICLES, BOOK REVIEWS, TRIP REPORTS, AND/OR ANYTHING OF INTEREST TO AAS MEMBERS**

**NEWSLETTER UPDATE**

Our Newsletter’s new editor is Kay Adams. Kay served as the President of the Denver Chapter of the Colorado Archaeological Society in 1990 and 91. She also served as an Executive Board Member and chaired several committees. Her activities with DC/CAS are what led her to pursue her MA in Anthropology from the University of Colorado at Denver. She received her degree in 1993, and after a short stint with the National Park Service in Indiana, Ohio and Wyoming, moved to New Mexico to work for a large contract archaeology firm. A desire for less travel led Kay to recently return to her previous career - computer programming. She now works for Lockheed Martin in support of the MTSS contract at Kirtland AFB. She develops computer-based training materials for several aircraft training programs including the Combat Talon II C-130. Don’t let these many credentials scare you, she’s a friendly sort who welcomes input from everyone. AAS members can submit material to Kay or to members of the Newsletter Committee. Anyone interested in the Newsletter Committee should talk to Nancy Woodworth or Kay Adams at the June 18th Meeting!
NEW CHRONOMETRIC DATES FOR THE PUQUIOS OF NASCA, PERU

By Persis B. Clarkson and Ronald L. Dorn, Latin American Antiquity, 6(1), 1995, pp 56-69

Reported by Bob Rushforth, reprinted with permission from All Points Bulletin, 32(8), 1995

One of the new, albeit controversial, methods of archaeological dating is by measuring the "rock varnish" of a rock face or artifact. A recent article in Latin American Antiquity discussed a new variation on this method, the radiocarbon dating of organic material trapped between the rock varnish and the original rock surface.

The area of study was the Nasca region of Peru. There, artificial irrigation tunnels or trenches, called puquios, were of controversial age. Some archaeologists claimed their construction to be about AD 500, based upon settlement patterns. Others claimed a more recent date, because of the absence of puquios in Spanish colonial accounts.

To complicate matters, wooden lintels from the puquios were radiocarbon dated at 110 and 140 ± 100 B.P. This, of course, was too recent for the radiocarbon dates to be reliable. Besides, the wooden lintels could have been the result of continuing maintenance of the puquios.

Rock varnish is a coating of oxides and clay minerals fixed by bacteria on exposed rock surfaces. The rock varnish on the puqio stones was different from that on rocks from dry desert surfaces. The puqio varnish was typical of wet environments. Therefore, it could not be cation-ratio dated. Microscopic examination, however, revealed organic material trapped between the rock varnish and the original rock surface. This organic material was the result of cyanobacteria, fungi, lichens, etc. that had formed on the rock surface prior to the formation of the rock varnish. Could this organic material be collected and dated by accelerated mass spectrometry (AMS) radiocarbon dating?

Rock varnish samples were collected from stone lintels from two puquios. The AMS ages of the samples were determined to be 1460 ± 50 BP and 1430 ± 60 BP. These dates were consistent with the archaeological date of AD 500 for the puquios, during the middle-late Nasca periods.

The article listed two concerns: (1) reliability of AMS dating and, (2) sample contamination. Critical to AMS dating is the extraction of the organic material. The article did not discuss this issue, other than to say that their method was "experimental".

On the second issue (sample contamination), there was considerable discussion. In order to detect contamination, the samples were examined under the microscope for poorly formed or interrupted varnish. These conditions can be the result of lichens that destroy rock varnish and alternating exposure and shielding of the rock surface from the varnish forming environment. No such evidence was found on the samples.

Another consideration is that rock varnished formed in wet vs. dry conditions have different chemistries and textures. Backscatter electron micrographs can detect these differences. Wet formed varnish is higher in MgO, K2O, CaO and TiO2 contents than is dry formed varnish. On the other hand, FeO is higher in dry varnishes. This was confirmed by comparison with wet, tropical samples from the Waitua River, Kauai, and Queensland Australia. The puqio varnishes were determined to have been formed in a wet environment.

Also, there was not evidence of wet varnish being overlaid on dry (desert) varnish. This precluded the possibility that the puqio lintels had been older stones that had been recycled in more recent times. AMS rock varnish is an interesting technique that may be viable for dating rocks with wet formed varnish.
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SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS: as scheduled – see Calendar on page 2.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
(Members of the Executive Committee)

President: Nancy Woodworth 281-2114
Vice President: Barbara Bush 266-9346
Secretary: Richard Holmes 875-0570
Treasurer: Paul Bennett 281-4080
Director At-Large: Karen Armstrong 294-8218

STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRS
& OTHER DIRECTORS

Director At-Large: John Hayden 281-3304
Field & Laboratory: Richard Bice 295-6303
Library: Barbara Fern 837-0675
Membership: Dan & Claire Crowley 867-5448
Newsletter: Kay Adams 345-2953

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Field Trips: Hal Poe 247-1533
Librarian Emeritus: Marv King 299-0043
Publication Sales: T.B.A.
Refreshments: Kim Bergel 890-0754
Rock Art Project: Jaqueline Johnson 881-9861

The ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 4029
Albuquerque, NM 87196

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June, 1996

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Submission cutoff for next Newsletter
Saturday, June 29

Dolores Sundt 96
6207 Mossman PL NE
Albuquerque NM 87110
INDIAN VILLAGES AND SPANISH PLAZAS, OLD TOWN TO ALAMEDA

KIT SARGEANT
Archaeologist and Author

TUESDAY, JULY 16th, 7:30 P.M.
Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road

Kit Sargeant, archaeologist and co-author of "Shining Waters, Precious Lands," will speak on Indian Villages and Spanish Plazas, Old Town to Alameda. Kit has not only the archaeological interest, in her subject, but a personal one as well. After arriving in Albuquerque in 1976, Kit and her husband bought a piece of property in the North Valley alleged to be a prehistoric Indian site. Excavation proved this to be true. After three years of formal excavation overseen by the Maxwell Museum, five villages dating from A.D. 1300 to 1650 were uncovered. All the villages contained evidence that they had been destroyed by river flooding.

Kit spent her early years doing archaeology in Panama, Costa Rica, and Idaho before coming to the Southwest where she did graduate work at the University of New Mexico. She has travelled extensively with her husband throughout the South Pacific, Asia, Europe, and South America. She is also a long-time contributing member of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society.

Kit completed a survey of the North Valley area on Spanish Colonial, as well prehistoric occupations. This resulted in a comprehensive 500 page report. In collaboration with Mary Davis, she also compiled an oral history of 80 long-time North Valley residents from Old Town to Alameda. Currently, Kit is conducting test excavations at the site of old plaza of Los Ranchos which dates to Spanish Colonial times.
**CALENDAR**

*AAS Members' Meeting* - Tuesday, July 16, 7:30 pm, Albuquerque Museum.

*AAS Field Trip* - Gran Quivira National Monument, July 27, 1996. See description below for details.

*Cuando Hablan Los Santos: Contemporary Santero Traditions from Northern New Mexico* - Maxwell Museum, through August 25.


*An Evening at Tijeras Pueblo* - July 27. Guided tour at 7 pm followed by a presentation by a Taos Pueblo pottery maker at 8 pm. Free, but reservations are required. Call 281-3304.

*An Evening at Tijeras Pueblo* - August 24. Guided tour at 7 pm followed by a Cochiti Pueblo drum making demonstration at 8 pm. Free, but reservations are required. Call 281-3304.

**FIELD TRIP**

Gran Quivira National Monument

By Hal Poe

Date: Saturday July 27, 1996.

The Gran Quivira National Monument is located approximately 90 miles south of Albuquerque. It is on State Highway 55 about 25 miles south of Mountainair.

Before a Spanish mission was established, Gran Quivira was the site of a Tompiro Indian pueblo, one of the Salinas group. The first Spanish came with Oñate in 1598 when the pueblo was still occupied. The first church was built in 1629. The massive church of San Buenaventura, whose ruins still stand, was constructed in 1659. By this time the Indians had abandoned their pueblo, as had the nearby pueblos of Quarai and Abo.

We will meet at approximately 9:00 am at the site for an introductory film showing historic photographs and a history of restoration and preservation methods. The film will be followed by a guided tour of the site. After the tour, we will have a picnic lunch at Gran Quivira and then drive to Quarai, located about 12 miles north of Mountainair for a guided tour of that ruin beginning about 2:00 pm.

This tour should be specially interesting for those members who are new to the area with a professional introduction to two examples of New Mexico's colorful history. Members with children or young friends are also encouraged to participate.

**Coming in August:** Tour a Gallina site south of Cuba, NM on August 31 with Tony Lotonsky of the BLM. Look for details in next month's *Newsletter* or contact Hal Poe.

**PRESIDENT'S CORNER**

By Nancy Woodworth

The next meeting of the AAS Board will be held Thursday, August 1, 7 pm, at the K-Bobs at Cutler and San Mateo. All members are welcome, but give me a call first so that we don't run out of room!

Plans are in the works for an AAS family picnic. Dates and location are to be determined once the fire danger is diminished. Watch upcoming *Newsletters* for more details.
JUNE MEETING
By Richard Holmes, Secretary

President Nancy Woodworth called the meeting to order on a warm evening. Several newcomers were welcomed. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as printed.

Helen Crotty reported that the recording of a portion of Pueblo Blanco's rock art had been completed, and that a new section will be recorded. There was a lab session last Sunday. The next field session will be the second Saturday in July (7/13); the following month, it will be on August 23. Members interested in becoming involved with the project should contact Helen.

Hal Poe reported on a very good trip to Cebolla Canyon. On July 27, there will be a trip to Gran Quivira. It will be an easy hike; more information will be available at the July meeting. Tony Lotonsky of the BLM will lead a more arduous trip to a Gallina site south of Cuba, NM on August 31.

Dick Bice reported that the laboratory is being reorganized for the library books. Also, the ASNM computer crashed.

Dolores Sundt announced that ASNM memberships cost $15. Also, the annual book is available to ASNM members.

Kit Sargeant announced that a Spanish Colonial site in Los Ranchos de Albuquerque is being investigated. This fieldwork opportunity is easily accessible and will include evening sessions. Sign up after the meeting or contact Kit.

Karen Armstrong announced a summer archaeology position at the Cottonwood Gulch Foundation near Thoreau.

Ann Carson announced that the 25th Anniversary history of the AAS is still available.

Nancy Woodworth introduced Kay Adams to the AAS membership as the new editor of the Newsletter.

Refreshments were provided by Dan Crowley.

The speaker was introduced by Barbara Bush.

LATE ARCHAIC CERROS DE TRINCHERAS IN NORTHWEST CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO
By Richard Holmes, Secretary

The speaker was John Roney, BLM archaeologist for the Albuquerque District. The sites he spoke about, "entrenched hills," are important in Southwestern prehistory.

First, the speaker addressed ideas on the rise of agriculture in the Southwest. In the last few decades archaeologists have changed their thinking on the subject. Formerly, it was thought that corn first appeared in the Southwest around 2500 B.C., and that there was little or no change over the millennia. Agricultural was believed to have been practiced casually by hunter-gatherers, but it had no major impact on their lives. In this view, Archaic agriculture was limited to well-watered places such as the Mogollon highlands.

With the advent of a new radiocarbon dating technique, accelerated counting, it is now possible to accurate date small specimens. A result of applying this technique is evidence that corn was introduced in the Southwest later than previously thought; around 1500 to 1000 B.C., relatively late in the Archaic period. Squash came about the same time and beans were introduced around 500 B.C.

It also appears that agriculture was not limited to well-watered highlands. In Southern Arizona, pithouses have been found with bell-shaped storage cists containing corn. Early dependency on agriculture has been documented in major river
valleys, such as around Tucson. Large pithouse villages (5-15 pithouses with storage areas) attest to village life based on agriculture existing within a few centuries of the introduction of agriculture in the Southwest.

Against this background, the speaker presented information on major Late Archaic sites in northwestern Chihuahua. The Cerros de Trincheras are a distinctive kind of archaeological site. They typically consist of terraces and walls of dry-laid stone found surrounding the summits of isolated volcanic hills.

The principal site discussed in the talk was Cerro Juanequena in Chihuahua. It is earlier than similar sites in Arizona and Sonora. Located 350 ft above the flood plain on the top of a hill, it covers an area of approximately 320 by 260 yds, with additional features located at the base of the hill. Overall, the site covers about 20 acres. It is believed that the rock features which comprise the site were built to create level spaces for a variety of activities. This was done by moving naturally-occurring basalt cobbles from the surface. On slopes under 30 degrees, cleared rocks were piled in windrow-like heaps lacking formal placement.

In Arizona and Sonora, there is formal stacked masonry. In Chihuahua there are no free-standing masonry walls. The site did not result from the construction of unrelated features, but to meet the spacial needs of a large group. This suggests planning and cooperation not usually thought of in pre-ceramic times.

Artifact density on the site is 6.5 artifacts per square yard. Debitage of all types was recorded suggesting that all stages of tool manufacture occurred at the site. Projectile points, bifacial knives, basin metates, and one-hand manos have been found, as have chipped-stone cruciform artifacts. There is evidence of long use. Esoteric artifacts include a stone tray (the southern Arizona Late Archaic sites have these as well), and small stone pipe fragments. The total ceramic assemblage represents one pot drop. Cupules have been noted on boulders, and there are Late Prehistoric petroglyphs similar to those of the El Paso phase.

Chronology of the site depends on the absence of pottery and the abundance of Archaic-style projectile points. A total of 39 points, including 13 corner-notched and several Cienega types, suggest Late Archaic dates; only two small arrow points were in the assemblage. The assemblage is a general one, suggesting a habitation; if pottery was present, why was so little found?

Were the features the same age as the artifacts? It it were the case that the Late Archaic artifacts were overlain by later features, why are there no very recent artifacts, such as Apache, Mexican, or modern ones? Also, isolated hill tops without features are unusual location for Late Archaic lithic scatters; it appears that the features are only found in this topographic setting with these Archaic artifacts.

As for site function, the artifacts suggest a generalized, residential assemblage. Features include walls, terraces, and stone circles which may be dwellings. These last features will require testing to confirm the hypothesis. The stone circles are typically located 1 yd above the terrace and are about 3.5 yds in diameter. Perhaps they served as bases for a wickup-like structure. There is little to no erosion visible on surface of the site and it is believed that the remains have probably not changed over a long time.

Subsistence is another issue. Considering the amount of labor put into the features (at Cerro Juanequena it is estimated that there are 7 Km of walls and terraces, equal to 40,000 tons of material moved!), it is unlikely that this was a short-term occupation. Ethnographic data on hunter-gatherers indicate that non-farming people will put such effort into a project only if there is a major resource available. This is not the case in Chihuahua; no major resource is available. The terraces are not for agriculture per se but were probably for activity areas of people engaged in agriculture on the flood plain below.
This comes to the question, why did such massive complexes get built in inconvenient location with no obvious resources? Suggestions are that they are for burial mounds, agricultural terracing, and even for the view. The speaker thinks that defense is the primary motive. Getting exclusive control of an area for a growing season is important for agriculturists, but hunter-gatherers do not need to do so. Conflict over access to land along rivers may have necessitated the construction of defensive structures. Agriculture in the Southwest in the Late Archaic may have indeed had important consequences, such as the building of sites such as this.

The speaker discussed other sites along the Rio Casas Grandes, including Cerros Los Torres and Cerro Vidal. He pointed out that in Chihuahua, the term "trincheras" is also used in a different context, to refer to checkdam-like features covering extensive areas. These are clearly agricultural. The trincheras discussed tonight, he emphasized, were not primarily agricultural in nature, since agriculture was practiced on the flood plains. During the Late Archaic (1000 B.C. to A.D. 500) streams were aggrading, depositing soil on the flood plains, making them a desirable planting location.

A question arose on whether local populations adopted the technology described or if it was immigrants who brought it with them. Since there are similar sites in Arizona and New Mexico, it is possible that migration is the cause. There is, however, no evidence of long-distance migration in the study area, such as exotic artifacts.

**NEWS**

**CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN NEW MEXICO**

by John C. Acklen

The Committee on the Future of New Mexico's Cultural Resources (CFNMCR), in association with the North-Central New Mexico Working Group, submitted its recommendations aimed at improving cultural resource management (CRM) in New Mexico to State Archaeologist Lynn Sebastian. These recommendations resulted from a series of meetings of contract archaeologists, government agency representatives, historians, museum managers, and others living and working in this area of the state. The meetings were held between October, 1995 and May, 1996 in response to Lynn Sebastian's August, 1995 open letter on the subject. A follow-up to the letter was gathering responses from contract archaeologists.

A steering committee of the CFNMCR compiled the responses and prepared the recommendations document. The steering committee consists of Alan Shalette, Chair; John Acklen, Carol Condle, Pat Hogan, Dave Phillips, and Tim Seaman.

The principles underlying the recommendations are that:

- The state's cultural properties are among its most important resources.
- Without proper protection, these resources will deteriorate.
- Well-reasoned actions should be taken to reduce pressures on CRM laws and regulations that may result in Federal and state level political and legislative actions that can seriously undermine protection of our state's cultural resources.
- The quality of public archaeology should be improved and its results should be more broadly available.
- The philosophies and goals underpinning the existing CRM laws have not been fully supported due to inadequate funding and lack of understanding of the requirements necessary to do so.

- The aims, processes, and results of CRM should be more clearly and emphatically presented to the public who are CRM’s ultimate sponsors and consumers.

Though currently addressed to professionals in the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division in technical terms, the group feels that its recommendations should be more broadly disseminated to various other constituencies. Further collaboration on the ways to disseminate these recommendations and to initiate actions for their implementation are required to achieve these aims. We seek your aid in doing so.

A complete copy of the 50+ page report, with its recommendations and attachments, is available from Alan Shalette (alsha@aol.com) or any committee member. A cost of $8.00 will cover expenses.

**CONFERENCES**

9th Mogollon Archaeology Conference

Call for Papers - Western New Mexico University Museum will host the 9th Mogollon Archaeology Conference on October 3 - 5, 1996 in Silver City. Those individuals interested in presenting papers are requested to submit a title and abstract by August 1, 1996. Abstracts, questions, or suggestions should be addressed to the program chair, Cynthia Ann Bettison, Director, Western New Mexico University Museum, P.O. Box 680, Silver City, New Mexico, 88061. Phone (505)538-6386. FAX: (505)538-6148, E-Mail: BETTISONC@WNMU.EDU.

1996 Pecos Conference - The 1996 Pecos Conference will be held on the Coconino National Forest at the old Ski and Spur Ranch, just off the Snowbowl Road 14 miles north of Flagstaff, AZ, on August 15 - 18. The purpose of the Pecos Conference is to "bring about contact between workers in the Southwest field to discuss fundamental problems of Southwestern Prehistory; and to formulate problems of Southwest prehistory; to pool knowledge of facts and techniques, and to lay a foundation for a unified system of nomenclature."

There will be a reception held August 15 at the Branigar-Chase Discovery Center in the Museum of Northern Arizona on Hwy 180 north of Flagstaff from 6 to 9 pm. Papers will be presented on Friday and Saturday. Registration fees for the conference are $18.00 after July 1.

**FIELD WORK**

AAS member Kit Sargeant is performing test excavations at what is believed to be the site of the old plaza of Los Ranchos in the North Valley. She is looking for interested volunteers to help with the testing. There will be some early evening work sessions as well as daytime sessions. Contact Kit at 898-3279 for more information and details.

**NEW MEMBERS**

Mary Garriott
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P.O. Box 953
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H 281-3750

John & Janet Geohegan
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Albuquerque, NM 87108
H 268-3772

Bob & Peggy Hinkle
32 Apache Plume Rd.
Los Lunas, NM 87031
H 866-5838
IN MEMORY OF DON WILKES
By Dick Bice and Dudley King

Donald and Joan Wilkes have been members of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society since very early in its existence. Don, a nationally acclaimed inventor of complex mechanical systems, often put his creative talents to work on Society field projects where he helped with the excavation of a number of sites, bringing much humor and laughter to the work. His insights, when applied to archaeological problems, were usually novel, and always thought provoking.

We will miss Don, and our every support continues to go to Joan. She has been a constant contributor to the archaeological activities and programs of the Albuquerque and New Mexico Archaeological Societies, the Ghost Ranch, and the Forest Service.

ARTICLES OF INTEREST

FIRST AMERICANS: NOT MAMMOTH HUNTERS, BUT FOREST DWELLERS?

Science, Volume 272, April 19, 1995.

For archaeologists on the trail of the first Americans, fluted points have been indicators of the pioneer’s identity. The points - 10,900 to 11,200 year old and long accepted as the continent’s oldest human artifacts - were found among the bones of mammoths, leading to the conclusion that their makers were big game hunters. These intrepid hunters are thought to have crossed the Bering Strait to Alaska, then sweeping rapidly across North and South America in pursuit of the wide-ranging mammoths.

Recently, evidence has been uncovered that the big game hunters may have shared the Americas with a different culture, one based on gathering fruits and nuts, fishing, and hunting small animals rather than killing mammoths. Excavations of a cave in Brazil have uncovered the remains of this culture which includes stone tools, lumps of paint, and the remains of their meals - including fruits, nuts, and bones. These discoveries are surprising because many archaeologist assumed that tropical forests didn’t provide enough food to support people until the advent of slash-and-burn cultivation.

Some scientists believe that the differences between the big game hunters and Amazonian foragers may mean that an earlier wave of settlers crossed the Bering Strait. There is quite a bit of controversy regarding this theory, especially with some of the very early dates reported from other sites in South America. The dates from the Brazilian cave, however, are contemporaneous with those of the Clovis Period. These new findings certainly are thought provoking.
The ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of New Mexico. It is affiliated with the Archaeological Society of New Mexico.

Its purposes are (1) to preserve and protect prehistoric and historic remains in the region; (2) to educate members and the public in archaeological and ethnological fields; (3) to conduct archaeological studies, research, surveys, and excavations; (4) to publish data obtained from research studies and excavations; and (5) to cooperate with other scientific institutions.

Membership includes a monthly meeting with a lecture, and opportunities to participate in field trips, seminars, and cooperative activities with other institutions.

ANNUAL DUES:
Regular: Individual $12.00; Family $16.00
Sustaining: Individual $20.00; Family $30.00
Institutions: $8.00

REGULAR MEETINGS: held on the third Tuesday of each month in the auditorium of the Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road NW, Old Town.

FIELD TRIPS: as scheduled -- see Calendar on page 2. Contact Hal Poe (247-1533) for details.

SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS: as scheduled -- see Calendar on page 2.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
(Members of the Executive Committee)

President  Nancy Woodworth  281-2114
Vice President  Barbara Bush  266-9346
Secretary  Richard Holmes  875-0570
Treasurer  Paul Bennett  281-4080
Director At-Large  Karen Armstrong  294-6218

STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRS & OTHER DIRECTORS

Director At-Large  John Hayden  281-3304
Field & Laboratory  Richard Bice  296-6303
Library  Barbara Fern  837-0675
Membership  Dan & Claire Crowley  867-5448
Newsletter  Kay Adams  345-2953

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Field Trips  Hal Poe  247-1533
Librarian Emeritus  Mari King  299-0043
Publication Sales  T.B.A.
Refreshments  Kim Berget  890-0754
Rock Art Project  Jaqueline Johnson  881-9861
John Hayden  281-3304

The ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 4029
Albuquerque, NM 87196

June, 1996

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Next Meeting

Submission cutoff for next Newsletter
Saturday, July 27
PASSPORTS IN TIME

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20th, 7:30 P.M.
Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road

The August meeting will be a presentation of the U.S. Forest Service program, Passports in Time. Passports in Time is a volunteer program providing the opportunity for individuals or groups to be a part of environmental, cultural and historical research on National Forest land. Research projects, led by professional archaeologists and historians, directly contribute to the understanding of the human story in North America, as well as the preservation of sites.

1. Archaeological excavation, historic structure restoration, and oral history collection are just some of the activities in which volunteers can participate.

2. There is no cost for participation and on some projects free or low-cost housing is available.

3. Projects currently underway in New Mexico will be highlighted, but there are projects all over the country.

4. Information on the program will be available at the meeting.

5. This is an excellent opportunity to gain skills in excavation, survey, rock art recording, and mapping.
CALANDER

AAS Members' Meeting - Tuesday, August 20, 7:30 pm, Albuquerque Museum.

AAS Field Trip - August trip to a Gallina site near Cuba, NM CANCELED.

Cuando Hablan Los Santos: Contemporary Santero Traditions from Northern New Mexico - Maxwell Museum, through August 25.


An Evening at Tijeras Pueblo - August 24. Guided tour at 7 pm followed by a Cochiti Pueblo drum making demonstration at 8 pm. Free, but reservations are required. Call 281-3304.

Star Party - August 10. Astronomy night at Oak Flat Picnic Ground. Sunset: To reach Oak Flat take I-40 east to Exit 175 (Tijeras), go 10 mi south to Oak Flat turn off, then 1 mi to entrance, follow signs to Juniper area. Come early with a picnic supper, bring flashlights and warm clothing. Featuring telescopes from the Albq. Astronomical Society and UNM Physics Dept. Free.


PRESIDENT'S CORNER

By Nancy Woodworth

The summer is moving along very rapidly and by the time of our August meeting students will be back in school. I hope everyone had a great summer!

Our library project is progressing. The books have been moved to the lab. In the near future the painting will be completed and the construction of the book shelves can begin. (See article by Barbara Fern on Page 5 for details.)

If you have a friend or neighbor who would like to attend our meetings, please invite them along! I look forward to see you at the August meeting.

FIELD TRIPS

By Hal Poe

The AAS field trip to Grand Quivira on July 27, had all the requirements of a really great day. The weather was wonderful, scenery magnificent, and the participants all eager to experience the glories, that if they had been on the banks of the Danube, would have been considered divine. Even on the plains of Mountaineer, it was a spectacular day and we had a marvelous trip.

Unfortunately, there will be NO AUGUST FIELD trip as previously announced. Tony Lutsansky, Bob Boyer and I recently visited the Gallina site near Cuba, NM, and were greatly disappointed by what we found. The area had been logged which greatly disturbed the site. The hike to the site was also very steep and hot, making a disappointing trip even more so. Watch this column for future trips!

FIELD WORK

As previously reported, AAS member Kit Sargent is performing test excavations at the site of the old plaza of Los Ranchos. If you have read the newspaper lately, you know the village council is not very supportive of her efforts and will not provide funding to complete the project. If there's anything you can do to help her, please contact her at 898-3279.
JULY MEETING
By Richard Holmes, Secretary

President Nancy Woodworth called the meeting to order and greeted newcomers. The minutes of the June meeting were approved as printed.

Helen Crotty announced that the next Rock Art Project field session will be on Saturday, August 24 (note the date). Training for new participants will be on September 7, with another field session on September 14. Call Helen Crotty for information about working on the project.

Hal Poe announced that the next field trip will be on Saturday, July 27, to Gran Quivira. We will meet at 9 AM at the site. The August field trip will be to a Gallina site on August 31.

George Schmick informed the meeting that a field research project was being conducted by the University of Chicago at the Paa-ko site.

Barbara Fern reported that a truck and volunteers were needed to move the library books to the new location at the laboratory.

Dick Rice said that there would be a session at the lab to build bookcases and paint the library space, sometime in August. He made the following motion: "That there be an increase of $75 in the budget for the library for the purpose of moving it to the laboratory." This was seconded and approved by the membership present and voting.

Richard Holmes reported that there may be a fieldwork opportunity in August to do salvage excavation of a pithouse on Kirtland M 11. A sign-up list for those interested was at the table near the door.

Carole Condie recommended that members visit the archaeological exhibit at the Albuquerque International Sunport. She made very kind and generous remarks about the exhibit.

Jo Mason and Jacqueline Johnson were responsible for the refreshments.

Barbara Bush introduced the speaker for the evening.

INDIAN VILLAGES AND SPANISH PLAZAS
By Richard Holmes, Secretary

Kit Sargeant, a long-time member of the AAS and the author of Shining River, Precious Land, presented a lecture on the settlements of the North Valley in Albuquerque and her current research project.

After providing an introduction to the environment of the Rio Grande valley, she described how different it was prior to the flood-control attempts of the Twentieth century. On the flood plain, which is 3 to 5 miles wide, most of the soils were deposited by annual flooding. In the 1700s, a visitor reported a thick deposit which was valuable for agriculture. Over the years the channel has moved, and "yazoos" braided their way through the valley. Arroyos also brought flood waters from higher ground. The leveling of much of the ground surface for agriculture dates from the 1920s; this changed much of the topography of the valley.

A survey of the North Valley found 13 prehistoric and 28 historic sites. Mounds observed contain the eroding walls of structures which date from the Pueblo IV period. Historic pottery from village sites was recovered. Terrone blocks were also observed; these appear to date from 1870-1880, when heavy floods left wet clay mounds which were cut for this type of building material.

The speaker described an archaeological project she conducted at her home. This project was assisted by the Department of Anthropology at UNM and the Maxwell Museum. Five villages of adobe structures, 1- and 2-stories high, were
found. These had been destroyed in Rio Grande floods. Around A.D. 1300, the local population increased, augmented, perhaps, by immigrants from northwestern New Mexico reacting to the extended drought which began in A.D. 1276. One type of feature reported were canals cut into clay which led to adobe mixing pits. Turkey pens and fire hearths were also recorded.

An interesting point raised by Michael Marshall is that villages appear to have been built in pairs. For each village on one side of the Rio Grande, there was another village on the opposite side.

The next phase of culture history addressed by the speaker was the development of Spanish Colonial-period villages. In 1694, the enormous Elena Gallegos Grant was made. In the same period, the Albuquerque Grant was made, extending from Old Town to Candelaria. In the early 1700s, the Alameda Grant was made. During this time, there were scattered ranches along the Rio Grande, north of Old Town. Residents went to Old Town on Sundays for church, but difficulties related to defense required some local reorganization of settlement. Plazas, which had a central place for inhabitants to gather, were established.

In 1750 or earlier, six small plazas north of Old Town were laid out. They were located at places which now bear their names as neighborhoods or streets of Albuquerque: Los Duranes, Los Candelarias, Los Griegos, Los Poblanos (destroyed in an 1830 flood and now part of Anderson Field), Los Gallegos, and Los Ranchos de San Jose. The site of the plaza of Los Ranchos is the subject of current research led by the speaker. The site of new Los Ranchos was established in 1904.

Sheep herding was the main economic activity, along with farming. Churches were the center of social life in the plazas; most of the present churches in the North Valley date from the late 1800s because floods destroyed earlier buildings. The last big flood was in 1961. Dams and ditches now control much of the flood water. Oral histories, recorded by the speaker and her colleague Mary Davis, report deep, roaring sounds made by the river as it swept down on the villages of the North Valley. Some families kept rowboats next to their houses in the event of a sudden flood, and there are family legends of people rescuing valuables from homes and churches.

After 1850, there were 150,000 acres under cultivation in the area. Land not cultivated was either too swampy or too alkaline. The water table of the valley is determined by the level of the river bed; as the Rio Grande is an aggrading river, this is changing with time. Ephemeral lakes have formed periodically. The Buffalo Curve on Rio Grande Boulevard bends around the site of a former lake.

The plaza of Los Ranchos in 1750 was becoming a prominent community in the North Valley. In 1851, it was the seat of Bernalillo County. Floods, however, did their damage to the plaza; in 1904 a serious flood, the Los Ranchos Flood, destroyed many structures. In 1928, when it was purchased as a farm, the plaza site was covered with adobe mounds. The adobe melt was plowed, but the farmer could not plow some of the land. When he dug down, he found a cobblestone pavement, which was the remains of the plaza center. An adobe building 100 feet long, and another 60 by 40 feet, were found. Four large basalt markers were found at the corners. Iron-working and blacksmithing tools were found as well.

Now the speaker is engaged in investigating the plaza, which the Village of Los Ranchos is considering for a new police station. Nine trenches have been excavated to locate subsurface walls. The stratigraphy is complex and subtle in places, requiring a careful interpretation. Some glazewares (1860-1910) have been found, as have 21 types of historic Indian pottery (e.g., Zia, Socorro, Manzano, Kapo Black); this analysis has been done by Eileen Warren. Butchered animal bone, mostly sheep, has also been recovered.

Carole Condie has generously provided assistance for the excavation of this site. AAS members have joined in to participate, from 6:30 AM to
noon during the week; some evening hours are also planned. Members are invited to contact the speaker about working on this valuable site. It is the last plaza from the Spanish Colonial period, and the site of an important Hispanic settlement through the Mexican and Territorial periods. Loss of the site or information which can be derived from it now or in the future will be an irreparable loss to our understanding of life in the Rio Grande Valley.

**LIBRARY NEWS**

by Barbara Fern

Many thanks to Joan Mathien and Steve and Linda Vayna for their help in moving the AAS library books from temporary storage to the laboratory building on July 20. That Saturday proved to be a hot day, but the "crew" managed the move in little over an hour. Ann Carson was on hand to help us take advantage of the bay door in the former gas station. Volunteers will soon be needed to paint the new library space and to help construct shelving. Please call Dick Bice at 296-6303 for details.

Books recently added to the library include:


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**CONFERENCES**


9th Mogollon Archaeological Conference
Western New Mexico University Museum will host the 9th Mogollon Conference on October 3-4 in Silver City. Two full days of papers will be presented in single sessions on Friday and Saturday. Registration is $15.00 before September 10. Special events include a reception and book signing on Thursday, October 3 at 7:00 pm, as well as a banquet on Friday, October 4 at 7:00 pm for a cost of $12.00. Tours of local sites will also be available. For information contact Cynthia Ann Bettison at Western New Mexico University Museum, P.O. Box 860, Silver City, NM 88062 or phone (505)538-6386.

Conference on the Southwest Archaic - The goal of this conference is to bring together scholars from contract, university, and museum settings to explore the current understanding of region-wide research issues and empirical data on the Archaic in the Southwest. This three-day conference will be held in Albuquerque on October 24-26, 1996. Cost is $25.00. For more information contact the New Mexico Archaeological Council (NMAC) at Archaic Conference, P.O. Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87103.

Texas Archaeological Society 67th Annual Meeting - October 24-27, Menger Hotel, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas. The banquet speaker will be Dr. Dennis Stanford, renown Paleoindian specialist from the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, DC. Papers will be presented and tours are also planned. For more information, contact Kay Hindes (210)277-1207, Karen Fulgum (210)612-2855, or Steve Black (512)459-9958.
South Seas Symposium: Easter Island in the Pacific Context

The South Sea Symposium: Easter Island in the Pacific Context is scheduled for August 5 - 9, 1997 at the University of New Mexico. The symposium is jointly sponsored by the Easter Island Foundation and the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, and will included four days of scientific sessions covering a variety of topics relating to archaeology of the South Pacific. In addition to the scientific presentations, Polynesian cultural events such as body painting, Kai Kai (cat’s cradle), lei making, and dance performances will be held.

Mary Dell Lucas of Par Horizons is coordinating the logistics for this event. She is currently seeking volunteers to help with a variety of tasks including preparing registration packets, and assisting at the conference and banquet. She also needs "host" homes to provide lodging and transportation for the specialists, artisans, and performers. Volunteers will receive complementary entry to the conference, as well as a chance to meet and interact with fascinating people. For more information regarding this wonderful opportunity, please contact Mary Dell at 343-9400.

NEW MEMBERS

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CHANGE OF ADDRESS:

Richard and Katherine Renwick
1801 Regency Park Road SE
Rio Rancho, NM 87124
VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Five volunteers are needed to form the Nominating Committee which will prepare the slate for 1997 Society officers. This committee is required by the By-Laws to prepare a slate of officers for presentation at the September monthly meeting. The slate will then be voted on at the October monthly meeting. This committee serves a very important role in deciding the direction the organization will follow in the coming year. If you are interested, please be at the August meeting or call Nancy Woodworth at 281-2114. The 1996 Board of Directors thanks you in advance for your help on this vital task.

NEWS

A recent article in Archaeology reported the finding of a magnificent shroud consisting of 4,000 wafer-thin jade plaques, sewn together with gold thread and decorated with gold flowers and buttons. The shroud was found with the body of Liu Wu, the third king of the state of Chu during the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C. - A.D. 9).

Liu Wu was buried 2,170 years ago in a tomb chiseled into the rock of Lion Mountain on the outskirts of Xuzhou in eastern Jiangsu Province. Archaeologists had to clear away 16 seven-ton rocks which had been placed in front of a 229 foot tunnel to deter grave robbers.

In addition to the shroud, archaeologists found more than 175,000 coins, 200 official seals, 200 jade objects, weapons, and some 1,500 other objects made of gold, silver, copper, bone, and lacquer. The king's belt was one of the most unusual artifacts found in the tomb. It featured four large buttons of pure gold, the heaviest weighing 13 ounces and engraved with a picture of two bears tearing at a galloping horse. The belt is believed to have come from nomadic peoples on China's northern and western border.

ARCHEO - POETRY

By Mark Weber

my friend Becky tells me
she knows a guy in the anthropology department
who's doing his Ph.D. study
on homeless people
and goes out for weeks at a time
living on the streets
every time i pass
one of these dudes selling
those flimsy newspapers
i can't help but wonder if
ask him how his demographic
is coming along
get chased down the street
by a MD 20/20 freak
some of 'em do
seem fairly educated
probably hate work
as much as i do
them newspapers are certainly
a better game than this poetry
if it weren't for Janet
i'd surely be living under a bridge
this very minute
and this poem would be written
on a bottle of Night Train.
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Membership includes a monthly meeting with a lecture, and opportunities to participate in field trips, seminars, and cooperative activities with other institutions.

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Regular: Individual $12.00; Family $16.00
Sustaining: Individual $20.00; Family $30.00
Institutions: $8.00

REGULAR MEETINGS: held on the third Tuesday of each month in the auditorium of the Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road NW, Old Town.

FIELD TRIPS: as scheduled -- see Calendar on page 2. Contact Hal Poe (247-1533) for details.

SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS: as scheduled -- see Calendar on page 2.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
(Members of the Executive Committee)

President Nancy Woodworth 281-2114
Vice President Barbara Bush 266-9346
Secretary Richard Holmes 875-0570
Treasurer Paul Bernet 281-4080
Director At-Large Karen Armstrong 294-8218

STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRS & OTHER DIRECTORS

Director At-Large John Hayden 281-3304
Field & Laboratory Richard Bice 296-6303
Library Barbara Fern 837-0675
Membership Dan & Claire Crowley 867-5448
Newsletter Kay Adams 345-2953

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Field Trips Hal Poe 247-1533
Librarian Emeritus Mari King 299-0043
Publication Sales T.B.A.
Refreshments Kim Bergel 890-0754
Rock Art Project Jacqueline Johnson 881-9861
John Hayden 281-3304

The ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 4029
Albuquerque, NM 87196

August, 1996

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Submission cutoff for next Newsletter Saturday, August 24

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Dolores Sundt 96
6207 Mossman PL NE
Albuquerque NM 87110
SEPTEMBER SPEAKER: MS. TERY

SURPRISE TOPIC

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th, 7:30 P.M.
Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road

SECOND ANNUAL FAMILY PICNIC
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 21st
4:30 PM GRILLS READY AT 5:00 PM
DINNER AT 5:30 PM

The second annual family picnic is planned for September 21, at Pine Flats in the Manzano Mountains. Pine Flats is located on Highway 337 approximately 7 miles south of the Sandia Ranger Station - Watch for signs. Last year's picnic was such fun that we're hoping that this year's event will be even greater success.

It will be a potluck - so get out those recipes files. There will be recognition for the best recipes in each category: salads, main dishes, side dishes, and desserts. AAS will provide charcoal for the grills, as well as drinks. Sorry, no alcohol allowed. Please bring your own dinnerware, a dish to share, you own meat (if desired), and rain gear (just in case).

Entertainment will be provided by storytellers, games (if you are up to it), hands on activities, and possibly star-gazing. The main focus of the day will be socializing and getting to know other AAS members. A pre-picnic tour of the PAA-KO site is planned at 1:00 pm call Barbara Bush if you're interested.

For picnic details contact Kim Berget 890-0754 (7:30 to 9:00 pm only, please) or Barbara Bush at 266-9346. HOPE TO SEE YOU THERE!
CALENDAR

AAS Members' Meeting - Tuesday, September 17, 7:30 pm, Albuquerque Museum.


AAS Field Trip - Sept. 28-29, Gobernador Canyon and Chimney Rock. See details below.

FIELD TRIPS

Hal Poe is planning a trip to Gobernador Canyon near Bloomfield, New Mexico and to Chimney Rock, near Pagosa Springs, Colorado over the weekend of September 28 and 29.

Gobernador Canyon contains Refugee sites, petroglyphs and a petrified forest. These sites will be visited Saturday, followed by a beautiful drive through the blazing aspen to Pagosa Springs where we will spend the night. Arrangements for reduced lodging at the Fairfield Pagosa Inn (3 miles west of town) will be made.

On Sunday morning we will meet the Forest Service ranger for a 9:30 a.m. tour of Chimney Rock. Cost for this tour is $4.00 per person. It is well worth every penny too! Chimney Rock is located about 10 miles west of Pagosa Springs on a high mesa overlooking the Piedra River. This site contains a Chacoan ruin complex, as well as non-Chacoan Anasazi ruins. It is believed that both of these sites were occupied simultaneously. In addition to the mesa top sites, numerous sites are located below Chimney Rock in the river valley. Some have theorized that these river valley sites supported the sites on the mesa top, providing food to the priests occupying the Chacoan site. The twin spires of Chimney Rock may have served as an ancient observatory for these priests to record events such as the winter solstice.

This will be an interesting and informative trip. Some easy/moderate hiking at higher elevations will be needed to see everything, but some of the ruins at Chimney Rock are wheelchair-accessible with wide paved trails. Those interested in joining Hal, should call him at 247-1533.

Upcoming trips include a possible trip to Casas Grandes in Mexico. Watch the Newsletter or attend the monthly meeting for more details.
FOR THE RECORD

AUGUST MEETING

By Richard Holmes, Secretary

President Nancy Woodworth called the meeting to order and welcomed newcomers. The minutes of the July meeting were approved as printed.

Hal Poe announced that a field trip was being planned for September 28 to Chimney Rock at Pagosa Springs, Colorado. A trip to Casas Grandes in Mexico is being considered for late this year.

Helen and Jay Crotty presented a report on the work done at Pueblo Blanco. They showed the meeting drawings of rock art done by participants in the project. A presentation was made by them at the recent Pecos Conference. The next session is on August 24, and next month on September 14. An orientation session for new participants will be on September 7.

Dick Bice reported that library shelving was built with wood donated by Dudley King; consequently, only $50 of the additional $75 appropriated by the members for the library has been spent.

Barbara Fern asked for volunteers to join her in painting the library on Sunday, August 25 or Saturday, September 7.

Nancy Woodworth asked for members interested in serving on the Nominating Committee. The 5-member committee will nominate officers for 1997. Anyone interested in serving on the committee or running for office, please contact her.

Richard Holmes gave scheduling information for participants in the volunteer excavation opportunities available to members.

Ellen Post provided the refreshments.

Karen Armstrong introduced the speaker for the evening.

PASSPORTS IN TIME

Judith Propper, Southwest Regional Archaeologist for the Forest Service, spoke about the Passports in Time (PIT) Program of the U.S.D.A. Forest Service.

Many people are aware of the various uses of and activities in the National Forests: logging, grazing, fire-suppression, recreation. Fewer are aware of the extensive cultural resources that are protected, studied, and interpreted in the forests. Remains of past occupants include prehistoric archaeological sites as well as standing structures from the historic period. In the Southwest Region’s eleven National Forests there are especially beautiful and remote locations with valuable cultural resources. Forty archaeologists work in the forests of this region as part of the Heritage Program.

There are two components to the Heritage Program. The first is to identify and protect cultural resources. The other is stewardship and sharing with the public. Part of public outreach is the PIT Program. Its goals are to encourage public stewardship through opportunities to work with archaeologists. Both the PIT participants and visitors to PIT projects can benefit.

The PIT Program started in the Superior NF in northern Minnesota. The moose emblem for the program is derived from rock art found in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area. Since the inception of the program, 600 projects have been completed with 6,000 volunteers. Their labor is the equivalent of 145 person-years, worth at least $3.3 million. Work has been accomplished which would not have been done otherwise.

Conditions vary from primitive camps to sites within commuting distance of home. An emphasis is put on education and field trips. Examples of projects include the Kentucky Camp, a military post of the late 1800s, in the Coronado NF; rock art recording at Rio del Oso; and excavation of a
ruin south of Mountainair. Some projects have been organized in cooperation with university field schools in archaeology.

Karen Armstrong, a Director-at-Large of the AAS added an account of her experiences with PIT; she will speak at greater length on the subject at the December meeting. She worked at a site near Pinedale, Arizona; the volunteers were followed by students from the University of Arizona.

For information, contact the Passport in Time Clearinghouse, P.O. Box 31315, Tucson, AZ 85751-1315; (520) 722-2716.

CONFERENCES

9th Mogollon Archaeological Conference
Western New Mexico University Museum will host the 9th Mogollon Conference on October 3-5, in Silver City. Two full days of papers will be presented in single sessions on Friday and Saturday. Registration is $15.00 before September 10. For information contact Cynthia Ann Bettison at Western New Mexico University Museum, P.O. Box 860, Silver City, NM 88062 or phone (505)538-6386.

Conference on the Southwest Archaic -
The goal of this conference is to bring together scholars from contract, university, and museum settings to explore the current understanding of region-wide research issues and empirical data on the Archaic in the Southwest. This three-day conference will be held in Albuquerque on October 24-26, 1996. Cost is $25.00. For more information contact the New Mexico Archaeological Council (NMAC) at Archaic Conference, P.O. Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87103.

Texas Archaeological Society 67th Annual Meeting - October 24 - 27, Menger Hotel, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas. The banquet speaker will be Dr. Dennis Stanford, renown Paleoindian specialist from the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, DC. Papers will be presented and tours are also planned. For more information, contact Kay Hindes (210)277-1207, Karen Fulgum (210)612-2855, or Steve Black (512)459-9958.


VOLUNTEER OPPORTUNITIES

The Maxwell Museum of Anthropology is currently recruiting new docents for its Fall training program in Southwest Archaeology. This is an excellent opportunity for people interested in learning more about Southwestern culture to participate in an intensive training program featuring experts in the field.

Participants will be trained by Museum staff in a weekly program which covers a broad overview of Southwestern Culture. Training sessions will be held on Monday, from 9 am to 1:30 pm from September 9 through December 9. Free parking provided.

Interested individuals are asked to contact Mary Smith or Tricia Cyman, Maxwell Education Dept. at 404-277-2924 for an application and more details.
NEW MEMBERS

Jack & Ann Francis
8628 Tia Christina Dr. NW
Albuquerque, NM 87114
Hm: 898-2163

Troy Hughes
520 Los Ranchos NW, #12
Albuquerque, NM 87107
Hm: 792-2507

Lone Mountain Archaeological Services, Inc.
Deni Seymour
2301 Yale SE, Suite B2
Albuquerque, NM 87106
Bus: 246-2606
Fax: 246-9773
E-Mail: DJSLMAS@AOL.com

Jim & Sharon Masterson
07 Camino Manzano
Placitas, NM 87043
Hm: 867-6349
E-Mail: JMASTER@IX.NETCOM.com

Gerry R. Raymond
1228 Vassar NE
Albuquerque, NM 87106
Hm: 254-9264

NEWS

FIRE AT MESA VERDE
By Kay Adams

A lightning-sparked fire at Mesa Verde burned approximately 5,000 acres in mid-August. The Chapin #5 fire spread quickly from an initial 300 acres because of the steep terrain, high winds, and exceptionally thick undergrowth made fire fighting difficult. Fire fighters were also prohibited from utilizing heavy equipment to create fire lines. Protecting archaeological sites was considered more important than stopping the flames. A good thing too - the careful efforts of fire fighters and archaeologists revealed at least 60 previously unknown sites!

During the fire, the park was closed to the public. I visited the park two days after it re-opened on August 29. I was eager to show the park to my husband who had never been there. We were thrilled to find out that none of the major ruins had been affected by the fire. Only Far View Lodge, the Far View Visitors Center and Museum, and the Far View Terrace service station were threatened and sustained some minor smoke damage. These are scheduled to re-open on September 6.

Ironically, there is a small exhibit in the Park Headquarters Museum which discusses the impact of fire at the park. Studies performed after a 1989 fire on Weatherrill Mesa suggest that the Anasazi may have utilized fire to improve growing conditions on the mesa tops. It will be interesting to watch the growth sparked by these recent fires. Hopefully we will expand our understanding of techniques of the Anasazi of Mesa Verde.

CALL FOR PRESENTORS

The December meeting has traditionally been the meeting where members get a chance to make presentations. The tradition will continue this year.

Presentations are limited to 10 minutes and must be archaeology-related. Also, slides or overheads are essential. Members always enjoy hearing about where you've been and what you've seen. So if you are interested, dust off your slides and please contact Barbara Bush at 266-9346 with a topic title before November 1.

The December meeting will be followed by our traditional holiday dessert potluck...
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Membership Dan & Claire Crowley 867-5448
Newsletter Kay Adams 345-2953
Fax 345-1766
E-Mail ADAMSSMITH@AOL.com

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Librarian Emeritus Mari King 299-0043
Publication Sales T.B.A.
Refreshments Kim Berget 890-0754
Rock Art Project Jaqueline Johnson 831-9861

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September, 1996

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Next Meeting

Dolores Sundt 96
6207 Guessman PL NE
Albuquerque NM 87110

Submission cutoff for next Newsletter: Saturday, September 28
Prof. Joseph Winter  
UNM Department of Anthropology

Traditional Native American Tobacco:  
Natural & Cultural History

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 7:30 P.M.  
Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road

Native Americans were the first to domesticate tobacco thousands of years ago. Legends say that the Aztec goddess Cihuacoatl appeared on earth as a tobacco plant.

Professor Joseph Winter heads the Traditional Native American Tobacco (TNAT) program at UNM. This program, devoted to tobacco, has three objectives:

- Collecting, preserving, growing, and distributing seeds of traditional types of tobacco.
- Providing traditional leaves for pow-wow's, ceremonials, ritual prayers and other events requiring the use of tobacco.
- Educating Native Americans about tobacco misuse.

Professor Winter will be presenting the natural and cultural history of tobacco; its traditional uses and the beliefs associated with them. He will also cover its health dangers.

Tobacco, whether gathered in the wild, raised by Native Americans, or purchase commercially has the power to cause illness and death. When used in small amounts in traditional ceremonies, it is a positive source of power.

Professor Winter has presented at AAS meetings in the past. Please join us for another enjoyable and informative evening.
**CALENDAR**

*AAS Members' Meeting* - Tuesday, October 15, 7:30 pm, Albuquerque Museum.


*AAS Field Trip* - None Scheduled this month.

*Rock Art Project* - The next field days will be October 19 and November 16. Contact Helen Crotty for details.

*Friends of Tijeras Pueblo* - Friends Fall Fiesta. This is a fund-raiser dinner and auction which will be held on November 2, 6 pm at the Piñon Y Camp. Cost $10.

**FIELD TRIPS**

Hal Poe reports that the September trip to Gobernador Canyon and Chimney Rock was called off due to inclement weather and unpredictable off-road conditions. He will try to reschedule the trip for next summer.

Upcoming trips include a possible trip to Casas Grandes in Mexico. Watch the *Newsletter* or attend the monthly meeting for more details.

**FOUND!**

A blue cooler was found after the AAS Annual Picnic. It can be claimed, along with the drinks inside it, at the October meeting or by calling Barbara Bush at 266-9346.

**NEWSLETTER NEWS**

As some of you may be aware, the cost of publishing the *Newsletter* have risen dramatically from an average of $38/mo to over $130! We have shopped around and $130 is the best price in town.

This obviously poses a problem for AAS. In an effort to avoid raising dues (for the time being) we will be trying out fund-raisers to see if we can bring in the additional revenue needed to keep the *Newsletter* arriving promptly every month.

Paul and Maureen Bernette will offer for sale at AAS meetings, books on the Southwest and archaeology in general, as well as items decorated with Southwestern designs. Reasonably priced, these books and items will benefit the AAS. At the September meeting, over $60 was raised. More sales are planned for future meetings.

Please consider doing your shopping at the meetings to help meet the increased costs of the *Newsletter* and to defray expenses related to holding the meetings at the Albuquerque Museum.

Enjoy the 25th Balloon Fiesta and I'll see you at the October meeting.
FOR THE RECORD

SEPTEMBER MEETING

The September 17, 1996 meeting was called to order by President Nancy Woodworth, who greeted newcomers. Minutes of the August meeting were approved as printed.

Helen Crotty reported on the Rock Art Project. A training session was held for new participants on September 7, and a paperwork session was held on the 14th. The next field sessions will be on October 19 and November 16. Indoor sessions will probably follow after November.

Hal Poe reported that an overnight trip to Gobanador Canyon and Chimney Rock is scheduled for September 28; accommodations will be at the Fairfield Pagosa in Pagosa Springs, Colorado.

Dick Bice reported that the library construction is complete, that the painting is almost done, and that books can be put in place soon.

Karen Takai spoke on behalf of the Friends of Tijeras Pueblo. A fund raiser called the “Friends Fall Fiesta” will be held on November 2 at 6 P.M. at the Piñon Y Camp; there is a $10 dollar charge for the dinner and auction.

Kim Berget spoke about the AAS Family Picnic on Saturday, September 21 starting at 4 P.M. at Pine Flats Picnic Area in the Sandia Ranger District, Cibola N.F. There will be a tour of Paa-ko at 1 P.M.

Paul Bernette announced that books and other items will be for sale at each monthly meeting to help defray costs. Surplus paper is also being offered by the AAS for sale.

Dick Bice reported that there has been a sharp increase in the cost of printing the Newsletter.

It was announced that the Maxwell Museum Education Program will present “The World of Dance” at the UNM Student Union Ballroom on Sunday, September 21, 6-8:30 P.M.

Nancy Woodworth called for members who might be interested in presenting a brief talk at the December meeting, where members traditionally speak about their own archaeological investigations and visits.

Arlette Miller provided the refreshments for the evening.

Karen Armstrong introduced the evening’s speaker.

-- Richard D. Holmes, Secretary

HOPIS AND KACHINAS

Leona Dees, a longtime AAS member, former vice-president, and a docent at the Maxwell Museum, spoke about Hopi kachinas, using her extensive collection for illustrating art and symbolism. She brought several of the 106 kachinas in her collection to the meeting, arranging those in the front row according to their place in the annual cycle of Hopi ritual. Those displayed were made in the 1940s and ‘50s by Will Eskite, and they represent a style typical of the period: they are clothed with cloth, feathers, and other items rather than just being painted, as is common today. Earlier styles show less movement. One form, called the tilmu, is flat rather than three-dimensional. No doubt kachinas of the future will exhibit their own characteristics.

Kachinas appear in Pueblo rock art around A.D. 1300. They have traditionally been associated with rain and were made from the roots of cottonwood trees, which seek water. Of course, the “dolls” are not playthings but representations of spiritual entities that bring rain. The kachinas symbolize the Hopi struggle to survive. Analyzing the kachinas requires suspending the distinction
between religion and art common to contemporary Western thought.

Harold S. Colton, of the Museum of Northern Arizona, contributed to the study of Kachinas by codifying them, giving numbers to the individual kachinas that can be identified. Barton Wright, also of the MNA, discussed kachinas using Colton’s system. Both Colton’s book, *Hopi Kachina Dolls*, and Wright’s, *Hopi Kachinas*, are useful today for learning about kachinas.

As background for understanding kachinas, some information about Hopi religion is necessary. The creation myth of the Hopi states that there were worlds below the present one, occupied by the ancestors of the Hopi. The first world was destroyed by fire, the second by water, the third by ice, and the present world will be destroyed by a fire from the sky. Ancestors came up to the present world through an opening represented by the sipapu in kivas. When they came through to the fourth world, the Hopi were met by a giant who told them of the kachinas, who helped them.

The first ceremony of the ritual year is the new fire ceremony, between the autummal equinox and the winter solstice, at the time the Pleiades are seen passing through the opening to a kiva.

This is followed at the winter solstice by *Soyat*; at this ceremony the first kachina appears, humped over and with a hesitant step, as if arousing from a long sleep. His appearance recalls the unstable entry of the Hopi into the fourth world. He wears a blue mask and a red spike or top knot on his head to represent the rising sun.

Another kachina from this part of the ritual cycle is Mastop, a black figure with decorations representing the Pleides. He is often depicted having sexual relations with married women. Eototo is identified by the white leather mask.

*Powamu* is a ceremony which includes the planting and sprouting of beans in large containers in kivas. Associated with this is the “Germ God”, who is clothed in female attire. All of the kachinas are male but have a sexual duality, with female counterparts; men dressed as a woman for ceremonial purposes is called *mana*. Another part of the Powamu is the whipping of children by the Crow Mother, a figure identified by crow feathers and switches. Whippers strike the bare backs of the children four times, and then take off their masks, revealing that they are members of the community. Children are abjured not to give away the secret of the kachinas’ identity. A final element of this ritual is the appearance of *So’yoko*; this is the most gruesome figure, a female with bloody teeth and tongue who carries a cleaver and eats children. As the terrified children hide, she comes to their houses, accompanied by the Black Ogre kachina, demanding that they be fed to her. Mothers plead with her, offering substitute food, which is reluctantly accepted.

*Niman* is the homecoming of the kachinas, after the summer solstice, in late July. Eototo is the last of the kachinas to leave for the San Francisco Peaks near Flagstaff for a period of six months.

There is a less serious aspect to the dances from July through September. Masked dancers appear at these. The Runner challenges men to a race, with the loser forfeiting a prize, his hair, or his shirt. A Navajo, with a bowguard, is another figure. Esteban, the first black man in the Southwest, is depicted with a sheepskin for hair. Koshare, or clowns, are gluttons who make fun of things and people who may have not followed appropriate customs. The Koyansi are mudheads, beings which are not fully human when they emerged from the third world; they represent the prohibition on incest. The Hummingbird symbolizes fertility. A Honeybee is recognized by cups filled with honey on the top of its head. Squashes appear in a realistic form.

Pueblos other than the Hopi also have kachinas and related figures. The Zuni God of the North has one horn to identify him. Jemez kachinas include one with a painting of corn on the tablita or headdress.
In August there are snake dances in which no kachinas appear. Snakes are the messengers of the cloud people, released to ask for rain. In September and October women dance. The Butterfly is featured at this time.

As a final note, kachinas have moved, in part, from being religious art to being a commercial product. When buying kachinas for a personal collection, it is best to choose those that please and attract you.

**CONFERENCES**

**Conference on the Southwest Archaic** - The goal of this conference is to bring together scholars from contract, university, and museum settings to explore the current understanding of region-wide research issues and empirical data on the Archaic in the Southwest. This three-day conference will be held in Albuquerque on October 24-26, 1996. Cost is $25.00. For more information contact the New Mexico Archaeological Council (NMAC) at Archaic Conference, P.O. Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87103.

**Texas Archaeological Society 67th Annual Meeting** - October 24-27, Menger Hotel, Alamo Plaza, San Antonio, Texas. The banquet speaker will be Dr. Dennis Stanford, renown Paleoindian specialist from the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, DC. Papers will be presented and tours are also planned. For more information, contact Kay Hindes (210)277-1207, Karen Fulgum (210)612-2855, or Steve Black (512)4598-9958.

**Gran Quivira Conference XXV** - October 10-12. Mountainair, NM Cst $25. Contact Jim Boll or Ernestine Sisneros at Salines Pueblo for more information.

**FAMILY FUN**

The Bureau of Land Management and the New Mexico Civil War Commemorative Congress invite you to *Civil War Days at Fort Craig*. In honor of the soldier of both the North and South who fought at Valverde, New Mexico, the New Mexico Civil War Commemorative Congress will again set camp at Fort Craig National Historic Site on November 2 and 3, 1996. Fort Craig is located approximately 35 mi south of Socorro, New Mexico.

Events will include an historic camp, battle reenactment, cannon demonstrations, a sutler’s camp, and a candlelight melodrama.

The event is free and open to the public. The candlelight melodrama required reservations by calling the BLM at 505-835-0412.

**NEWS**

The archaeological Conservancy reports that it has entered into an option agreement to acquire an additional 40 acres of the Pueblo San Marcos, the largest pueblo ruin in the United States, and perhaps the most important privately-owned ruin in the Southwest. The site has enormous research potential with 22 blocks of rooms, 9 plazas, acres of mithens, and a mission church. The first 20 acre parcel of this ruin was acquired by the Conservancy in 1981. The site is in the Galisteo Basin just south of Santa Fe. This apparently was the place of refuge that many citizens of Chaco Canyon and Mesa Verde went to when they abandoned their homes.
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SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS:
as scheduled -- see Calendar on page 2.

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(Members of the Executive Committee)

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Librarian Emeritus
Mari King 299-0043
Publication Sales
T.B.A.
Refreshments
Kim Berget 890-0754
Jaqueline Johnson 881-9861
Rock Art Project
John Hayden 281-3304

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October, 1996

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Submission cutoff for next Newsletter Saturday, October 26

Next Meeting
Dolores Sundt 96
6207 Mossman PL NE
Albuquerque NM 87110
RONGORONGO: Easter Island's Mysterious Writing
Georgia Lee, Ph.D., Institute of Archaeology, UCLA

Rongorongo is a form of pictographic writing which—ever since its discovery by the early missionaries to Easter Island—has defied attempts to decipher it. Unique in Polynesia, the glyphs were carved on small wooden tablets, only 29 of which survive in various museums around the world. Legends tell us that thousands of these tablets once existed on the island but nearly all were destroyed or lost through the ages. In early days, islanders told visiting anthropologists that the missionaries instructed them to burn the tablets but, before then, many were burned in wars or thrown into funeral pyres.

The tablets consist of directionally alternating lines of incised characters, carved with shark teeth or an obsidian blade. The figures apparently were used ideographically but also conveyed sound values. It is believed that they were symbols that stood for whole words or ideas and were a memory aid when chanting. They could have been used to help remember oral traditions, lists of kings, instructions to priests, creation legends, to keep a record of genealogies, and so on. Many of the glyphs have corollaries in the island's petroglyphs, particularly that of the birdman motif.

The boards were turned as they were read; that is, the characters form a continuous sequence so the board was turned $180^\circ$ at the end of each line. It appears that there are some 120 basic signs but they combine to form between 1,500 and 2,000 "compound" signs. Continued on Page 3.
**CALENDAR**

**AAS Members' Meeting** - Tuesday, November 19, 7:30 pm, Albuquerque Museum.


**AAS Field Trip** - None Scheduled this month.

**Rock Art Project** - The next field day will be November 16. Contact Helen Crotty for details.

**PRESIDENT'S CORNER**

The Nominating Committee chaired by Director-at-large Karen Armstrong, has come up with a great slate of candidates for next year's officers. They include:

Barbara Bush - President  
Richard Holmes - Vice President  
Kathy Roxelau - Secretary  
Paul Bernet - Treasurer

A Director-at-Large position will also need to be written in or nominated from the floor at the November meeting. If you know of someone willing to serve, please nominate them at the next meeting or write them in on the enclosed ballot.

Speaking of ballots, please fill out the ballot and drop it in the mail or bring it to the **DECEMBER** monthly meeting. Results of the election will be announced at the close of that meeting.

Also, we are looking for someone to train as Treasurer for 1998. The job will be (at least for now) a non-voting Board position designed to teach someone the financial ropes of the Society with the aim of becoming the elected Treasurer the following year.

With some reluctance, the Board has decided that membership dues need to be raised to cover the costs of publishing the Newsletter and other operating expenses. The proposed increase will be voted on at the November meeting. The proposed increases will be:

- Individual: $15
- Individual Sustaining: $20 - No Change
- Family: $20
- Family Sustaining: $30 - No Change

As you can see, the November meeting will be a busy one. Please plan to join us and let your voice be heard.

**NOVEMBER SPEAKER**

Speaker for the November meeting will be Mike Bremmer, Forest Archaeologist for the Santa Fe National Forest. His topic will be the archaeology of the Santa Fe National Forest.

Please join us on Tuesday, November 19 at 7:30 P.M. at the Albuquerque Museum in Old Town.

**FOUND!**

The blue cooler found at the Annual Picnic site has not been claimed. Contact Barbara Bush to identify.

Paul Bernet reports finding two chairs at the Annual Picnic. You can contact him to claim them.
FOR THE RECORD

OCTOBER MEETING

The October 15, 1996 meeting was called to order by President Nancy Woodworth, who greeted newcomers. Minutes of the September meeting were approved as printed.

Helen Crotty reported that the Rock Art Project was rained-out last time. The next field project is October 19 and November 16 at Comanche Gap. These field sessions will be the last for awhile. The next training workshop is tentatively scheduled for January.

Hal Poe, Field Trip Chairman, was not at the meeting. A Casas Grandes trip is still a possibility.

Dick Bice had no new news from the lab. The books are ready to go on the shelves in the library, however.

Kit Sargeant asked for volunteers for the Los Ranchos site. This site is a Spanish plaza established around 1750. Trenches need to be cleaned up and profiled, and preliminary excavations will be conducted. She is at the site 7:30 to 3:00 weekdays, and can arrange for weekends if there is enough interest.

Paul Bennett announced that a $60 profit from sales was donated to the Society. This money will go towards publication of the Newsletter.

The Friends of Tijeras Pueblo will have a fund raiser on November 2, 1996. There is a $10 donation that will include dinner and an auction afterwards. Donations for the auction were requested.

The Nominating Committee has been established. Anyone who would like to serve let them know. The members are Karen Armstrong, Dolores Sundt, Mary Hurt, Dan Crowely, and Catherine Holtz. The positions available are President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Director-at-Large.

The October speaker cancelled at the last minute so Barbara Bush asked for impromptu speakers.

Kit Sargeant spoke more on the Los Ranchos site.

The site was established in 1750 and was part of a series of six plazas established north of Old Town to provide protection from attacks by Comanches and Apaches. In 1850, Los Ranchos was the county seat for Bernalillo County. Several wealthy sheep ranching families lived there.

The Alameda levee broke in 1904 and Los Ranchos was flooded. A lake formed at the site of the plaza, melting the adobe buildings and church. The land was purchased in 1929 by Mr. Jenkins. He removed the mounds of adobe and tried to plow but found a cobblestone plaza. Mr. Jenkins plowed up the cobblestones, but the present excavation is still finding some.

Dick Bice spoke on sites that were excavated by the Society.

The first site, AS-1, was a Basketmaker site near the Rio Puerco area in Rio Rancho. It was determined that this site was probably a seasonal camp that processed grass seeds from nearby playa lake beds.

A Folsom site, AS-2, was found near this site. The Society helped Jerry Dawson, a UNM graduate student, dig the site. The information from this site will finally be written up by UNM (see article elsewhere in the Newsletter).

Paul Bennett discussed a book by Tim White regarding cannibalism at a site near Mancos, Colorado. Jerry Brody presented an alternative viewpoint on the subject.

Respectfully submitted by Toni Goar and Kathy Roxlau reporting for Richard Holmes, Secretary
By Richard Bice

The second field project undertaken by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society was AS-2, an investigation of a Folsom campsite on Albuquerque's West Mesa. Jerry Dawson, a graduate student at the University of New Mexico, undertook a program of surface excavation and artifact recovery on the site at about the same time that AAS was conducting its fieldwork at AS-1 about a mile away.

Jerry, familiar with our work on the AS-1 campsite, solicited the help of the Society for his project. With the completion of the AS-1 fieldwork in January, 1967, the Field Committee recommended joining Jerry for its next field program. The joint project began in April, 1967, and fieldwork ended in September of the same year.

The AS-2 Folsom site was on the edge of what may have been a pleistocene lake bed, located somewhat east of the edge of the escarpment that drops off into the Rio Puerco. The nature of the collected artifacts suggested that the camp had been temporarily occupied, perhaps several times, by Folsom groups who were hunting in the region. Lithic tools and tool fragments were recovered, including much knapping debitage.

During and in the weeks following fieldwork, lab sessions were held in the home of Frank and Grances Vernon. Artifacts were marked, classified and recorded. The assemblage showed that many double-fluted Folsom points, probably mounted on atlatl darts, had been broken in use. It appears that the darts were recovered from kills and brought back to camp for repair/replacement. Lithic scrapers used in food processing were also rehabilitated by resharpening in camp.

Soon after the lab work was completed, Jerry Dawson moved his graduate activities from UNM. He took the AS-2 collection with him to continue work on the report. However, problems beyond his control intervened and the report did not gel. Jerry sent the collection back to AAS several years later.

At this point, it appeared that AAS should pick up the reporting responsibilities. A renewed effort was launched to report on AAS's work at the AS-2 site. The diagnostic artifacts were photographed and all items were plotted on site maps by material types. It was hoped that the mapping would define the patterns of soil deflation and the migration of artifacts, thus indicating the locations of the dwelling units which had been hypothesized by Jerry Dawson. The results were not conclusive and it appeared that the typology of materials would have to be done in more refined detail. At this point, work on other projects took precedence over the AS-2 report and work was suspended.

Recently, Bruce Huckell, working with the Maxwell Museum at UNM call me to say that he and others had undertaken the task of locating Jerry Dawson's notes and artifacts with the hope of reporting on the overall project. He was pleased to find that the records and artifacts had been returned by Dawson to the AAS. The AS-2 records and materials were turned over to him for integration into a full report. I have agreed to write the portions of the report relating to the Society's contributions.

This turn of events brings us back to the original arrangements visualized for the project: that UNM would be responsible for the overall project report and that AAS would contribute appropriate elements concerning its work. Needless to say, I am pleased with this development since it holds the promise of completing the final chapter of a project that started more than 29 years ago!
Controversy surrounds these tablets. Some believe they were inspired by the Spanish in 1770 when islanders were asked to ‘sign’ a proclamation of annexion. Were they in use before 1770? According to island legends, the first king, Hotu Matu'a, brought 67 tablets to the island with him and held contests at Anakena where priests would chant from the tablets. The king is said to have had a thousand of them at one time. But we have no proof of antiquity. Some of the extant tablets are made of wood that is not found on Rapa Nui; however, the wood could have drifted to these shores.

The term rongorongo (correctly, Kohau motu mo rongorongo or ‘lines of inscriptions for recitation’) appears to originate in Mangareva where it designated a class of experts who recited sacred chants and kept the ritual knowledge alive. In the Marquesas, ‘chanter’s staves’ were used to beat the rhythm of chants. One authority on rongorongo, Thomas Barthel, mentions traditions from the Austral Islands that tell of wooden tablets carved with signs. We can thus say that the idea came to Rapa Nui with the polynesian settlers but when the tablets were actually made remains a mystery.

Very recently a breakthrough discovery was made by a linguist in New Zealand. Dr. Steven R. Fischer, using as his “Rosetta Stone” a famous staff with rongorongo figures (now in a Chilean museum), determined that the glyphs are part of a creation chant. The symbols on the staff are grouped in triads with the first part in each trio having a phallus. His tentative reading suggests that the glyphs refer to a chant such as “God Mata Riki copulated with Sweet Lime; there issued forth the poporo plant”—etc. This is a typical structure for Polynesian creation chants: male copulates with female and produces offspring. Fischer suggests that rongorongo is a mixed writing system, being both logographic and semasiographic. This means that rongorongo was indeed a form of writing, the only known indigenous script in Oceania prior to the 20th century.

Replicas of original wooden rongorongo boards will be on display at the Maxwell Museum’s exhibit on the contemporary wood carvings of Easter Island. The exhibit will be in conjunction with the conference titled “Easter Island in the Pacific Context,” sponsored by the Easter Island Foundation. The conference is open to the public and will be held from August 5-10, 1997. Dr. Fischer will be in attendance and will be presenting a paper on his research.

For further reading:


BARBARA BUSH has been a member of AAS for five years. She has held numerous positions within the organization including Vice President, membership chair, and field trip chair. Her future plans for the organization include continued participation in the rock art program, renewed participation in the certification program, involvement with the BLM Easement Program, and active pursuit of partnerships with other organizations.

RICHARD D. HOLMES is an anthropologist, archaeologist, and historian who received a B.A. in history from Amherst College, an M.A. and Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of Massachusetts, and a Certificate in Museum Studies from
Harvard University. He has been affiliated with several museums, including the Peabody Museum in Cambridge, and held a visiting faculty appointment at Mount Holyoke College. Active in cultural resource management since 1977, he was Project Archaeologist and Historian at the University of Massachusetts Archaeological Services from 1988 to early 1995, when he became a Project Manager at TRC Mariah Associates, Inc., in Albuquerque.

Kathy Roxtau received her B.A. from Colorado College and an M.A. from Northern Arizona University, both in anthropology with an emphasis in archaeology. For four years she worked for the Cultural Preservation Office of the Hopi Tribe. Although she was predominately involved in cultural resource management and is an expert in the NAGPRA issues, she remained interested in rock art. In 1994 she moved to Albuquerque to work for TRC Mariah Associates Inc., where she is a Project Manager. Her interests focus on prehistoric archaeology, but she has worked on projects involving Cold War-era historic properties.

Paul Bernett is a professional archaeologist specializing in osteopathy. He also teaches excavation techniques. Paul received his formal training in England. He served as the AAS Treasurer in 1996 and would like to continue again in 1997 with the hopes of training a successor for 1998.

Toni Goar
1314 Carlisle SE
Albuquerque, NM 87108
Hm: 268-7134
Wk: 828-2990

CALL FOR PRESENTERS

The December meeting has traditionally been designated as the meeting when members have the opportunity to share personal archaeological, anthropological, or ethnographical experiences with AAS. Members wishing to present at the December meeting should contact Barbara Bush. (Slides are required.)

CHINESE EXHIBIT

The Imperial Tombs of China exhibit opened November 1 at the Denver Museum of Natural History and runs through March 17, 1997. The exhibit features more than 250 objects dated ca. 500 B.C. to A.D. 1900 from the tombs of China's rulers. More than half the artifacts on display are considered national treasures and have never before left China. Highlights include a Han Dynasty jade and gold burial suit and four terra-cotta warriors discovered in the tomb of Qin Shihuangdi, China's first emperor.

In addition to the exhibit, there is an IMAX film titled The First Emperor. Cost for the exhibit is $9.50 with additional cost for the IMAX. Day and time reservations are required. To order tickets by mail call 1-800-925-2550.

NEW MEMBERS

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Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087
Hm: 473-7989
Wk: 827-6344, ext 511
E-Mail: dfugate@arms.state.nm.us

Laura Paskus
4501 Morris NE, #1146
Albuquerque, NM 87111
323-8136
MUSEUMS

Museums And Archaeology In New Mexico

By Jerry Brody

The first museums in New Mexico were created in late Territorial times, almost a century ago, usually as adjunct to some newly-formed avocational historical or archaeological organization. Symbiosis of that sort is rare nowadays, but strong associations continue among museums, history, and archaeology as a matter of local tradition. For example, local historical museums in the state often collect and exhibit archaeological materials. With that in mind, and also since many members of the AAS are experienced volunteers or employees of museums that "do" archaeology, I thought to write an occasional column about archaeology and museums in New Mexico. My plan is to meander around the state describing and discussing museum exhibitions, programs, collections, history and whatever else comes to mind. While I can't forget that I'm a museum professional (retired), my perspective is that of a museum user.

Grist for my mill will be some of the 130 entries in the most recent (1991-93) Directory of New Mexico Museums: 1991-1993 (n.d., Santa Fe: New Mexico Association of Museums). These are places large and small that may or may not have professional staff or aspirations but are involved to some degree with archaeology or anthropology. I know many, but by no means all, of the museums I plan to write about, so I welcome comments and corrections from those of you familiar with places and facts that I may not know about. For example, I know the museums in the Albuquerque-Santa Fe area and southwestern New Mexico but have never been to the Blackwater Draw Museum, the one at Folsom, or many others in the eastern part of the state. So please help me out.

Coming up next month: The Deming Luna Mimbres Museum.

NEWS

From Archaeology, Vol. 49, Number 6, November/December 1996

Unmarked Gettysburg Grave

Human remains discovered by a visitor to the Gettysburg National Military Park are probably those of a Civil War soldier, according to National Park Service (NPS) archaeologists who excavated the body near an embankment where heavy fighting took place during the first day of the Battle of Gettysburg.

NPS archaeologist Kristen Stevers says the remains belong to a young, white male buried in great haste. A .69 caliber musket ball, pieces of lead, and a glass button were found nearby. Arm bones found next to skull fragments indicate that the body was deposited in a natural trench and covered over. The artifacts will become part of the Park's permanent Civil War collection, while the remains will be interred, possibly in the Gettysburg National Cemetery.

JUNGLE VS. JARS

Jungle overgrowth is gradually destroying the 2,000-year-old stone containers dotting the so-called Plain of Jars in northern Laos. Perhaps used as sarcophagi, wine fermenters, or rice-storage containers, the jars range in height from three to ten feet. Some 300 have been cracked by invading plants and tree roots. Khamphay Khantavong, who directs the conservation and archaeology division of Laos' Information and Culture Ministry, says the government lacks money to save the jars. Conservators operating on a slender budget of $143,000 per year have been trying to preserve the containers by removing the trees and plant growth. Complete preservation, however, will require foreign aid.
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Submission cutoff for next Newsletter: Saturday, November 23

Dolores Sundt 96
6207 Mossman PL NE
Albuquerque NM 87110

Next Meeting
DECEMBER MEETING
ELECTIONS

The December members meeting will be an important one. It is at this meeting that officers and directors are elected to run the organization during the upcoming year. This year's slate is a good one. Candidates include: Barbara Bush for President, Richard Holmes for Vice President, Kathy Roxlau for Secretary, Paul Berrett or Jim Carson for Treasurer, and Arlette Miller for Director-at-Large. Either mail your ballot in (It was in last month's Newsletter.) or come to the meeting where additional copies will be available. If you plan to mail your ballot in, don't forget to add Jim Carson's and/or Arlette Miller's names under the Write-ins column. If you have other nominations please include them in the Write-ins column. Show you care about this organization by making your voice heard. See you on Election Night.

POTLUCK

The December meeting hosts a dessert/light hors d'oeuvre potluck. The evening treats not only your mind, but your palate as well! Following the December Meeting and Elections there will be a holiday potluck in the party room adjacent to the auditorium. Each member/family is asked to bring a dish to share. AAS will provide drinks, cups, plates, and eating utensils. Call Jaqueline Johnson, 881-9861, or Kim Berget, 890-0754 for questions on the potluck.

SPEAKERS

The December meeting is traditionally the night members get to share their archaeological experiences/adventures with the rest of us. This month we have four members who will share their adventures with us. They are: Cherry Burns, Italian Rock Art - Etruscan Tombs; Dudley King, Archaeology/Anthropology of the Southwest; Phyllis Davis, Ireland and Scotland by Boat - Ancient Sites Visited; Aleta Lawrence, Archaeological Protection at the Local Government Level.
FOR THE RECORD

MEETING MINUTES

The meeting was called to order by AAS President, Nancy Woodsworth. The minutes for the October meeting were reviewed and were accepted as printed in the November newsletter.

Helen Crotty reported that the rock art workshop that was scheduled to meet November 16 was postponed due to the cold and windy weather. The workshop is now tentatively scheduled for January 11 (that's a Saturday) at her house. More details will be provided at the December meeting.

Barbara Bush reported that Joseph Winter, who was scheduled to be the speaker at the October meeting, contacted her to apologize for missing that meeting. Apparently he had gotten the meeting date wrong on his calendar. The December meeting is traditionally one where members give short, 10-minute presentations on projects they are researching. So far, four people have signed up to give presentations.

Kit Sargeant thanked those members who had been helping her with her excavations at the Los Ranchos site. She reported that they will not be working the week of Thanksgiving, but will return to the site the following week. The next available Saturday for those who are interested in helping will be December 7. She will be calling those volunteers who have already signed up to help.

Alita Lawrence, from the Friends of Tijeras Pueblo, reported that their fund-raiser at the beginning of November was a success. Also, Charlie Phuntner has built a mock excavation box at the site to be used for educational purposes. Plans are underway to give demonstrations and learning opportunities to groups of school children; however, people to lead these classes are in short supply. If you would be interested in volunteering to teach some groups about archaeology and excavation techniques, give a call to either Alita at 246-8778 (home) or Charlie at 275-9416 (home).

Barbara Bush reported that the library is almost put together. All that is needed is a couple more hours of work on a Saturday morning to put the remaining books on the shelves, organized by subject.

At the past board meeting, it was proposed that membership dues be raised to cover rising costs. The increase would raise individual membership dues from $12 to $15, and family dues from $15 to $20. At the current meeting, a motion to accept the increase in dues was made by Jay Crotty, and was seconded by Jean Brody. The membership voted and approved the increase. This dues increase will become effective January 1, 1997.

Nominees for the various board offices were announced as printed in the November newsletter and introduced. Further nominees were called for and Jim Carson was nominated for the post of Treasurer. Arlette Miller was also nominated for the position of Director-at-Large. Please fill out the ballot and either mail it in or bring it to the December meeting.

Nancy Woodsworth reminded everyone that the December meeting is the Holiday meeting, with speakers from the membership. After the speakers, there will be a potluck party in the lounge.

SPEAKER

Barbara Bush then introduced the evening's speaker, Mike Bremer, who is the Forest Archaeologist for the Santa Fe National Forest. The Santa Fe N.F. consists of 2.2 million acres, broken up into five districts: Coyote, Cuba, Jemez, Peñasco, and Espanola. Mike gave an interesting overview of the types of archaeological resources found on the Santa Fe N.F., including prehistoric resources from Archaic rock art sites through large Classic Period villages and historic resources from Spanish habitations through old Forest Service ranger cabins. He had some incredible slides of these resources, with views taken from the ground and from the air, the latter compliments of Baker Aerial Photography.

Respectfully submitted by Kathy Roxbau for Richard Holmes, Secretary.
CALENDAR

AAS Member's Meeting - Tuesday, December 17, 7:30 p.m., Albuquerque Museum.


AAS Field Trip - None Scheduled this month.

Rock Art Project - Rock art workshop tentatively scheduled for January 11. Contact Helen Crotty for details.

Speaking of articles, guest writers are welcome and encouraged. If you would like to submit articles for publication in the Newsletter, please send them to me by the last Saturday of the month. You can mail them to me at 4500 Jupiter NW, Albq., NM 87107, Fax them to me at 345-2953, or E-Mail them to me at adamssmith@aol.com. Any article relating to archaeology, ethnology, or anthropology is welcome.

LIBRARY NEWS

Barbara Bush reports that all the books have been shelved at the lab location. She also notes that Linda Yates has accepted the position of Librarian. AAS is grateful for her service. Please assist her in whatever way you can.

FIELD TRIPS

Barbara Bush is organizing a field trip to view the Imperial Tombs of China exhibit at the Denver Museum of Natural History. No firm dates have been established yet, but the exhibit closes March 17, 1997 so it will be before then. If you are interested in going or helping to plan the trip, contact Barbara at 266-9346. (See the November issue of the Newsletter for details on the exhibit.)

Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!

EDITOR'S NOTE

Oops! My fat fingers misspelled Francis Vernon's name last month. Sorry.

I have agreed to continue to edit the Newsletter in 1997. I'd like to start a new section called News From the Field. In this section I'd like to report on current field projects, both professional and avocational, which may be of interest to Society members. If you have something to report, please let me know.
MUSEUMS OF NEW MEXICO

DEMING LUNA MIMBRES MUSEUM

By Jerry Brody

301 S. Silver, Deming, NM; P.O. Box 1617, 88030. Phone: 546-2382. Hours: M-S 9AM - 4PM, Su.1:30 - 4PM. Admission: Free.

This is one of my favorite museums, in part because it defies conventional museum wisdom. When I taught courses in museum practices, it was axiomatic that a museum created and run by volunteers, no matter how well begun, always fizzles out when the people who started it die, move away, or lose interest. Trained museum professionals are hired guns needed as much for their value as replacement parts as for their specialized knowledge. The Deming Luna Mimbres Museum is the only volunteer-run, volunteer-run, low budget museum that I know of to not only survive for a full human generation, but also to flourish. Their secret seems to be demographic. In the 1970’s, the relatively isolated town of Deming began attracting retirees from around the country. That pool of older, active retired people with many different skills was vital to the creation of the museum and continues to supply it with a stable but ever-changing roster of about seventy volunteers who keep it going. About 60% are relative newcomers, the others, including the museum director Ruth Brown, are retired natives of the area.

The museum is in an historically significant building that began life as an armory in the early twentieth century. It is unlikely that either that ex-armory or the annex across the street, a Pancho Villa-era custom house, would still be around had not the museum taken them over. With more than 30,000 sq. ft. of exhibit space, it is one of the larger museums in New Mexico. Exhibits include many old vehicles including one of the first automobiles owned in New Mexico (ca. 1906), local ranch and town memorabilia, a diverse collection of antique dolls, dishes, bottles, etc., and a rare, early edition of Playboy in Braille.

Of special interest are exhibits of two important collections of Mimbres pottery and related materials given to the museum by local avocational archaeologists. One was gifted in 1993 by local businessman Jack Inmon, and the other was donated by John King of Hurley, NM shortly before his death in 1994. While significant in themselves, these collections are reminders of how recently and radically archaeological ethics have changed. Both collections were excavated over the course of many years, overlapping with an era when professional archaeologists could still proceed as if pots were more valuable than data and it was all right for them to privately own, buy and sell archaeological materials. I did not know Jay Inmon, but John King and his wife, Mary, were members of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico and the Grant County Archaeological Society. Their excavation procedures were crude by today’s standards, their documentation erratic, and their attitudes about excavating changed more slowly than did archaeological ethics. But they were good folks, always open and generous to the scholarly community, and as much interested in the ancient people as in the old painted pots. They not only acted appropriately for their time and place, but in the end their uncommon generosity institutionalized their commitment to sharing. So let us honor these generous donors as well as the marvelous volunteers of the Deming Luna Mimbres Museum.
ROCK ART

HALEY’S COMET

RECORDED IN ANCIENT NEW MEXICO

In late summer 1301, there was a spectacular appearance of Haley’s Comet which was subsequently recorded by a number of cultures including Europe and China. Master painter Giotto di Bondone of Florence, Italy recorded the comet in a mural painted ca. 1303 or 1304 in the chapel of a wealthy merchant. Giotto was so impressed with the comet he used it for the Star of Bethlehem in another mural depicting the adoration of the Magi. The Chinese record the comet in both pictures and their writings. Descriptions indicate that its tail was impressively long. It is estimated to have subtended an angle of as much as 70 degrees across the sky (Olson 1979). Examples of the comet can also be seen in the rock art of the Galisteo Basin and the Upper Rio Grande valley as well as the kachinas of the Hopi.

The Hopi Nangasouh Kachina, the Chasing Star or Meteor Kachina, is pictured wearing a case mask with a big star across the front and ruff of eagle feathers across the top (Figure 1). It is believed that this image represents the blending of two sky concepts: the star of the night sky and the eagle, best god above (Tyler 1979). Some think that the appearance of the Nangasouh Kachina may be related to the appearance of Haley’s comet (Faris 1989).

Figures 2 and 3 are examples of rock art from Albuquerque and the Galisteo Basin which demonstrate the integration of the star and eagle images. These images are dated from ca. AD 1300 to 1540. The fusion of the star and eagle concepts are virtually identical to the Nangasouh Kachina. All of these suggest that the record preserved in these art forms represents the spectacular appearance of Haley’s Comet in 1301. The evolution from rock art to Kachina suggests that the comet had a profound effect on ancient Native American culture.

References:

Faris, Peter


Hagen, Bob


Olson, Roberta J.M.


Tyler, Hamilton A.

The ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of New Mexico. It is affiliated with the Archaeological Society of New Mexico.

Its purposes are (1) to preserve and protect prehistoric and historic remains in the region; (2) to educate members and the public in archaeological and ethnological fields; (3) to conduct archaeological studies, research, surveys, and excavations; (4) to publish data obtained from research studies and excavations; and (5) to cooperate with other scientific institutions.

Membership includes a monthly meeting with a lecture, and opportunities to participate in field trips, seminars, and cooperative activities with other institutions.

ANNUAL DUES:
- Regular: Individual $12.00; Family $16.00
- Sustaining: Individual $20.00; Family $30.00
- Institutions: $8.00

REGULAR MEETINGS: held on the third Tuesday of each month in the auditorium of the Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road NW, Old Town.

FIELD TRIPS: as scheduled -- see Calendar on page 3.
Contact Hal Poe (247-1533) for details.

SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS: as scheduled -- see Calendar on page 3.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS
(Members of the Executive Committee)

President Nancy Woodworth 281-2114
Vice President Barbara Bush 286-6303
Secretary Richard Holmes 875-0570
Treasurer Paul Bennett 281-4080
Director At-Large Karen Armstrong 294-8218

STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRS & OTHER DIRECTORS

Director At-Large John Hayden 281-3304
Field & Laboratory Richard Bice 286-6303
Library Barbara Fern 837-0575
Membership Dan & Claire Crowley 867-5448
Newsletter Kay Adams 345-2953
Fax 345-1766
E-Mail adamssmith@AOL.com

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Field Trips Hal Poe 247-1533
Librarian Emeritus Mari King 299-0043
Publication Sales T.B.A.
Refreshments Kim Berget 890-0754
Rock Art Project Jaqueline Johnson 881-9961
John Hayden 281-3304

The ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 4029
Albuquerque, NM 87196

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December 1996

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