WARRIORS, SHIELDS AND STARS
POLLY SCHAAFSMA, NM MUSEUM OF INDIAN ARTS & CULTURE
TUESDAY, JANUARY 16, 2001—7:30 P.M.
ALBUQUERQUE MUSEUM, 2000 MOUNTAIN RD. NW

Polly Schaafsma is a Research Associate at the Museum of New Mexico’s Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology. She has a BA in art history and MA in anthropology. The focus of her research in archaeology has been rock art since the early 1960s when as part of the Laboratory of Anthropology’s team, she recorded and published on the Rock Art of Navajo Reservoir. Selected subsequent volumes include The Rock Art of Cochiti Reservoir, The Rock Art of Utah, The Rock Art of New Mexico, Indian Rock Art of the Southwest, Kachinas in the Pueblo World (editor), and most recently Warrior, Shield, and Star.

Warriors, shields, and stars, and other symbolism related to warfare are prominent in the rock art and kiva murals of the late prehistoric Pueblos. The richness and prevalence of this imagery indicates that concerns with conflict were paramount and well-integrated with Pueblo religion between c. A.D. 1325 and 1600. Importantly, these images are not an historic register about warring exploits. However, using the ethnographic record as a basis for interpretation, these prehistoric images provide a native voice regarding Pueblo ideas about conflict in the past and how it was integrated with a larger cosmology. War patrons and deities play major roles, and the duality of warfare and fertility as a linked system is an overriding theme in this art. The images demonstrate that warfare was not rigidly defined as an isolated activity, but it was interwoven with ritual practices to ensure the proper movement of the sun and as a means to rainmaking.
Minutes of December Holiday Meeting

President Jack Francis welcomed the members and guests to the AAS' traditional December holiday meeting. Visitors were greeted on this stormy night. There were no committee reports. The main business was the election of officers for 2001, which was done by a unanimous vote of the members present. Jack thanked the outgoing officers and his wife Ann for their help during the last year.

The program was given by members on special activities during the year.

Ann Carson presented “Restoration and Urban Archaeology in Williamsburg”.

John Roney presented a followup on “The Late Archaic Cerros de Trincheras of Northwestern Chihuahua” talk given to the Society in April 2000.

Submitted by
Richard Holmes

Archaeological Society of New Mexico Nominations due January 26th

Helen Crotty sent a letter from the Archaeological Society of New Mexico to all affiliated societies:

"Each year the Archaeological Society of New Mexico honors a person who has made significant contributions to Southwestern anthropology by dedicating the Annual Papers volume to him or her... There are no rigid criteria for "significant contributions", but the ASNM Board may consider things like publications, field research, archival and museum research, active support of research, teaching including the lay public, support of ASNM, and support of site conservation.

Nominations need to be sent to Helen Crotty no later than January 26; the honoree's vita is helpful, and a nominating letter should be sent to: Helen Crotty, 1366 State Road 344, Sandia Park NM 87047 or email to JHCrotty@CS.com

RFP - NM State Historic Preservation

The New Mexico State Historic Preservation Division has issued a Request for Proposals (RFP) "to carry out preservation-related projects using federal Historic Preservation Funds made available through the National Park Service..." Such proposals will be due by February 16 at HPD; there are small grants available for various projects including surveys of historic districts, development of preservation plans, public events to promote historic preservation and so on. Such proposals can be returned to the Historic Preservation Division, 228 East Palace Ave., Santa Fe, NM 87501, Attn: Louise Stiver, or by email to lstiver@oca.state.nm.us. The announcement will be at the January 16 AAS meeting for the membership to see.

Field Trip Committee Chairperson Needed

"Many thanks to Hal Poe for his service as a Field Trip Committee Chairperson! The trip to Chaco Canyon last summer was particularly splendid, as the Rio Rancho Astronomical Society was there as well. We looked into prehistory on the ground, and ancient light from the galaxies in the skies - wonderful!

The Society is now seeking a new chairperson for the Field Trip Committee, as Hal has "served his term"; please call Karen Armstrong or Dave Brugge to volunteer.
Edward B. (Ned) Danson was born March 22, 1916 in Glendale, Ohio and died at his home in Sedona, Arizona on November 30, 2000. After circumnavigating the earth on the first voyage of the schooner Yankee from 1933 to 1935, he attended Cornell University and received his B.A. degree from the University of Arizona in 1940. He joined the Navy in 1942 and married Jessica MacMaster the same year. After serving in naval communications in the Pacific during WWII, he returned to the University of Arizona to complete his M.A. in Anthropology. He received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from Harvard University in 1952 and taught Anthropology at the University of Colorado (1949-1950) and at the University of Arizona (1950-1955). In 1956 he was made Assistant Director of the Museum of Northern Arizona in Flagstaff and served as its director from 1958 to 1975. From 1958 to 1964 he served on the National Parks' Advisory Board. In 1986 he received a Dept. of the Interior Conservation Award for his conservation and archaeological work on the Colorado Plateau, recognizing his work to preserve Park Service archaeological collections and for being instrumental in making the Hubbell Trading Post a National Historic Site. Danson also served on a number of boards, including those of the National Folklife Center of the Library of Congress, the Southwest Parks and Monuments Association and of the Arizona Historical Association. He was a Fellow of the American Anthropological Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and of the Arizona Academy of Science. Dr. Danson is survived by his wife of 58 years, his daughter Jan Haury of Secona, his son Ted Danson of Los Angeles, and five grandchildren. Funeral services were held in Sedona on December 4th. The family suggested donations to the Museum of Northern Arizona or to the Spiritual Life Institute of Crestone, Colorado.

"Many thanks to Hal Poe for his service a Field Trip Committee Chairperson! The trip to Chaco Canyon last summer was particularly splendid, as the Rio Rancho Astronomical Society was there as well. We looked into prehistory on the ground, and ancient light from the galaxies in the skies - wonderfull!

The Society is now seeking a new chairperson for the Field Trip Committee, as Hal has "served his term"; please call Karen Armstrong or Dave Brugge to volunteer.

Excavations - 2001 Field Season

Crow Canyon: Adult Research Program
June to September 2001. The Crow Canyon Archaeological Center will continue its on-going research on ancient Pueblo Indian communities with the 2001 field season. Weekly dig programs for adults include archaeological excavation, laboratory analysis, an introduction to Southwestern prehistory, and a tour of Mesa Verde National Park.

Marana Mound
Spring Semester. The University of Arizona will offer a semester-long, 6 to 9 credit field course in archaeological method and theory for undergraduate and graduate students. Excavations will be conducted at the Marana Mound site just north of Tucson, a Hohokam center of the early Classic period (A.D. 1150-1300)
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.

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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.

ANNUAL DUES:
Regular: Individual $20; Family $25
Sustaining: Individual $25; Family $35 or more
Institution: $6

REGULAR MEETINGS are 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 Newsletter

SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS: as scheduled - see Newsletter

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Librarian Ann Carson 242-1143
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email: joan@worldnet.att.net
Fax 771-4094

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Field Trips Need Volunteer Chairperson 981-9561
Refreshments Jacqueline Johnson 332-7208
Book Art Projects Helen Crofty 283-2156
Greeters Ralph & Martha Brown 299-3055
Name Tags Frankie Merkt 771-0815
Newsltr Assembly Richard Holmes 286-3479
Nancy Woodworth 281-214
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The Albuquerque Archaeological Society
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F. Joan Mathien has been an archaeologist with the National Park Service for the past 22 years. During this time the main focus of her studies has been Chaco Canyon. Currently she is the general editor of the publications resulting from the NPS Chaco Project. She also completed a history of research on the Pajarito Plateau.

Lucy L. W. Wilson visited New Mexico with her husband in 1914. They were among a small group that Edgar L. Hewett escorted to several sites, some of which were being excavated by his School of American Archaeology staff. After seeing the sites and visiting contemporary Pueblo villages, the Wilson's realized they could enhance the knowledge of the people of Philadelphia through an exhibit that resulted from excavations of a prehistoric Pueblo and ethnographic research. Lucy Wilson spent three summers at Otowi Pueblo; she employed several men from San Ildefonso. Because we have only a few brief reports on her work, the presentation will address who Lucy Wilson was, what she did, and why our knowledge of her and her work is so limited.
Minutes of January 16th Meeting
Field Trip Chairman Volunteer Needed

Our new president Karen Armstrong presided over the meeting and welcomed guests on a night of snowy travel. She began by thanking Hal Poe for his work as Field Trip Chairperson and announced the need to fill the now vacant position. An additional note was made regarding delayed delivery of newsletters. To facilitate a more timely delivery of AAS newsletters, Karen requests that all texts for the newsletter be submitted to Joan Fenicle (joanf@worldnet.att.net) by the 25th of each month. No corrections to last month’s newsletter were made.

Jason Buckles, a graduate student at the University of New Mexico, was a guest at the meeting.

Karen continued by addressing a few items on the agenda for the upcoming months. She suggested the development of an AAS website. She also mentioned a possible board meeting after next month’s meeting. A note was also made regarding the AAS library of 2000 volumes and the need for a listing of those volumes to be available at future meetings.

Anne Francis was thanked for providing the refreshments.

No committees had reports.

Luther noted that the Torrance County Archaeological Society would be at February’s meeting.

Jack announced that copies of the AAS bylaws are available by contacting Dara Saville (harrisfuz@hotmail.com).

Karen introduced the evening’s speaker, noted rock art researcher Polly Schaafsma.

Respectfully submitted,
Dara Saville

Lost Colleagues

Dr. Richard Stockton "Scotty" MacNeil died in a hospital in Belize City from complications resulting from an auto accident. Scotty had been on a working vacation driving between the sites of Lamanai and Caracol. Driving fast, as was his typical pace, the car lost control on some loose gravel and crashed. Four hours later, Scotty passed away due to complications from the accident. With the exception of actually being able to die on an archaeology site, this is the way Scotty would have wanted it.

Scotty’s body was cremated in Belize and flown to his home in Andover, Mass.

Scotty, as one friend put it best, was a hell of a character, having been a golden gloves champion in his youth, and heavily into listening to the blues on the south side of Chicago. But what most of us remember Scotty for is his pioneering work on the origins of corn in Mexico in the 1950’s.

Kwang-chih Chang of Cambridge, an anthropologist and archeologist who was a specialist on prehistoric China, died of Parkinson’s disease Jan. 3 in Vencor Hospital in Boston. He was 69.

Mr. Chang taught at Yale University from 1961 to 1977 and Harvard University from 1977 until his retirement. Most recently, he was director of an investigation of the early Shang civilization in China’s Henan Province. Mr. Chang did “more than any other single person in the second half of the 20th century to establish the archeology of East Asia in Western academia.”
January Speaker: Polly Schaafsma

Polly Schaafsma, Research Associate at the New Mexico Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology, spoke about her new book Warrior, Shield, and Star and the images of Pueblo warfare in rock art and kiva murals. She began by discussing the origins of the book, explaining her interest in comparing the shield figures of the Colorado Plateau with those in the Rio Grande Valley. She also stated that the notion of an always-peaceful Pueblo society was unrealistic. They fought like everybody else and the rock art and kiva murals provide an insider view to the ideology of Pueblo warfare. The first portion of the discussion dealt with the war imagery of the Colorado Plateau. This was followed by an in depth look at similar images along the Rio Grande. Those interested in Pueblo warfare are referred to author Steve LeBlanc, who also recently wrote about the topic. (The citation is provided in the reference list of Warrior, Shield, and Star.)

On the Colorado Plateau, war iconography of the Fremont and Anasazi begins around 1250 AD and intensifies thereafter. Evidence of conflict can be found in both the architecture and the rock art record. Defensive features in the architecture appear, such as the towers of Hovenweep. Large prominently placed shield paintings about one meter in diameter are often found nearby. These features are particularly common in the settlements along the Colorado and San Juan Rivers and particularly in Tsegi Canyon. In one instance, a painted shield is superimposed over an earlier Basketmaker man in the Chinle Wash area of southeastern Utah. Mrs. Schaafsma explained that the magical properties providing protection were more important than the shield itself. Suggestive of conflict, the Anasazi abandoned the area of the Colorado Plateau by 1300 AD and did not return.

In the Rio Grande Valley, shield figures begin to figure prominently in the rock art record around 1300 AD. This proliferation of war imagery appears to have come “as a package” with kachina iconography. The architecture of the Rio Grande is also defensively designed, with large settlements and enclosed plazas. The kachina and warrior societies likely served a function of integrating these large pueblos. Dense concentrations of shields and other war imagery are found at Comanche Gap, Pottery Mound, and Black Mesa, among other locations. Shields, or more specifically, the design on the shield provides protection. Shields often serve as a point of transition in kiva murals. For example, at Pottery Mound a shield with a snake-like design on the center and sun rays projecting out all along the perimeter, is depicted with two mountain lions emerging on either side. The sun and the mountain lion are elements known to empower Pueblo warriors.

Along with shields, Pueblo war symbolism includes the sword-swallowers, animal patrons of war societies, the eagle, sun patterns, stars, and warrior kachinas. The sword-swallowers are a small warrior group, whose symbolism is found at Comanche Gap as well as Hopi and Zuni. Animal patrons of war societies are mountain lions, eagles, and bears and are often depicted with large powerful claws. The eagle, referred to as ‘knife-wing’ because of his razor-like wings and feathers, is also associated with war. Sun symbols are connected to the ideology of warfare through the War Twins, whose father was the sun. The sun is also important for fertility because it keeps the agricultural cycle in motion, provides for human health and comfort, and maintains world balance. Stars are protectors, the morning star being commonly associated with warrior ideology. Stars, however, are not just representative of the morning star, as they also occur in groups and other deity forms. Heart of the Sky God, who has a star-head, knife-wing on his chest, and a plant in his hand, is connected with war and fertility. Stars are also associated with scapls, the latter being a rain fetish. The war gods, with pointed caps like the points of a star, are also known to be rain-makers. Warrior kachinas, such as the bloody hand kachina and other unnamed supernaturals, are typically identified by their aggressive look and sharp teeth. Also the shalako served as a guardian and protector.

Mrs. Schaafsma closed her discussion of Pueblo war imagery and ideology by stressing the interconnectedness of fertility and war. She noted the dual roles of the sun, Heart of the Sky god, and star symbols. The discussion ended with questions from the audience and book signing in the lobby.
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- Vice President: Dave Brugge 881-6505
- Secretary: Dana Saville 248-1774
- Treasurer: Jim Carson 242-1143
- Director at Large: Jack Francis 898-2163
- Director at Large: Joan Goldberg 798-1938

STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRS

- Field & laboratory: Dick Bice 296-6303
- Librarian: Ann Carson 242-1143
- Asst Librarian: Linda Yates 822-9536
- Newsletter: Joan Finkle 771-4006
c-mail: joan@worldnet.att.net
- Fax: 771-4094

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

- Field Trips: Need Volunteer Chairperson
- Refreshments: Jacqueline Johnson 981-9861
- Lullien River: Helen Comto 332-7208
- Rock Art Projects: Helen Comto 281-2134
- Greeters: Ralph & Martha Brown 299-3055
- Name Tags: Franke Meht 771-0815
- Newsletter Assembly: Richard Holman 286-3479
- Nancy Woudworth 281-2114
- Howell: Gwynnie Poe 247-1553
- Joan Williams 850-1850

Audit Committee: Ralph Brown, chairman
- Dick Rice, Phyllis Davis,
- Janet and John Geohagen

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"GENOMES AND EVOLUTION: APPLICATION & UNDERSTANDING"
TIMOTHY MOY, UNM HISTORY DEPARTMENT
Tuesday, February 20, 2001—7:30 P.M.
Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Rd. NW

Timothy Moy is Associate Professor of History at the University of New Mexico. His research and courses focus on the history of science and technology, and he has a special interest in the promise and peril of applying our understanding of evolutionary biology to the social sciences and humanities. He is also active in the Coalition for Excellence in Science and Math Education, a non-partisan public interest group devoted to improving public school science and math education in the state of New Mexico.

We currently live on the brink of a profound understanding of life on a molecular scale. The knowledge we are daily acquiring of the human genome - how it shapes health and behavior, and how it relates to the genomes of other organisms - will likely re-cast many areas of the natural and social sciences. Its importance and popularity is evident on the front pages of newspapers around the nation. Yet, the underlying framework of these developments - evolutionary biology - is still considered by many Americans to be a controversial theory in crisis. Why is the public largely out of sync with the overwhelming majority of the scientific community on this issue? Why does it matter? This presentation will examine the love-hate relationship between the public and evolutionary biology, and its impact on the social sciences and humanities.
Minutes of February 20th Meeting

President Karen Armstrong presided over the meeting and welcomed guests from the Torrance County Archaeological Society and others.

The minutes from the last meeting were accepted as published.

Guests at the meeting included Ozzie Warner, a retired Anthropology professor, and Gretchen Ward, the new Cultural Resource Specialist at Petroglyph National Monument. Luther also recognized the visiting members of the Torrance County Archaeological Society, who introduced themselves momentarily.

Karen addressed a number of special items. A board meeting is scheduled in two weeks, Tuesday March 6th at 6:30 p.m., at the lab next to the Carson’s house. Also Lisa Huckell has expressed interest in developing an AAS website. A reminder that Joan needs articles for the newsletter by the 25th of each month for publication in the upcoming edition. Since the position for fieldtrip chairman remains vacant, Karen proposes that members chair individual field trips to places they know well. Suggestions included the newly completed Casas Grandes Museum and Manuelito Canyon.

Committee reports: Treasurer Jim Carson announced that the budget for next year was ready for the upcoming board meeting. Librarian Anne Carson had no news but encouraged members to contact her for books.

Helen Crotty was not in attendance to report on rock art projects so Jack Francis filled in. There was no news to report but cold weather for both the Comanche Gap and Petroglyph NM projects. Jack read a short article from the National Park Service newsletter written by new AAS member Gretchen Ward (Cultural Resource Specialist at Petroglyph NM). The article praised the work of the Petroglyph inventory volunteers (primarily AAS memembers) for their nearly 9,000 hours of work over the last three years. During this time they have systematically recorded approximately 17,000 images, creating a newly revised estimate of 25-30,000 images total. AAS was thanked for being the “heart and soul” of the survey. Thanks Jack!

Dick reported on the progress of the Field and Lab work. He announced that the report on the AS-5 mine, a prehistoric lead mine, now had a chapter on lithic tools for lead mining, which was the most complex section of the report. Early Spanish Colonists and Territorial Period settlers also used the site, which resulted in a vertical shaft through the prehistoric mining area. Evidence in the form of metal drilling bits and explosives also indicate that mining continued on through the 1930s.

President of the Torrance County Archaeological Society, Bill Simms, invited everyone to the state convention in Moriarty from April 27-29. Other Torrance County members in attendance were Barbara Simms, Linda McConkey, Katherine Pearly, Nancy Woodworth, and Luther Rivera. Bill mentioned convention field trips to the Estancia Salt Lakes and Tenabo Pueblo and the Bandelier speaker, Katherine Spielmann. This year’s theme will be “Salinas People: A Walk Back in Time” and meetings will be held at the Moriarty Holiday Inn Express. Friday night, April 27 will be the poster session and sign in. Saturday will be the presentation of papers and Sunday will be for the field excursions. Anyone interested in presenting a poster should contact Nancy Woodworth (281-2114). Those interested in presenting papers should contact Linda McConkey (632-4590 or email lmcconkey@estancia.k12.nm.us). Please note the email address correction for Linda that was misspelled in the December issue of Awanyu. Conference registration forms were available after the meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

Dara Saville
February Speaker: Joan Mathien

Joan Mathien, National Park Service Archaeologist, discussed the life, achievements, and mysteries of Lucy L. W. Wilson. Ms. Mathien began by relating the story of how she became interested in this female archaeologist/educator while working on the Bandelier project on the Pajarito Plateau. She continued by discussing Wilson's life history and work in New Mexico. Although it was difficult to find information on Wilson, she was encouraged by Dave Wilcox at a seminar on Philadelphia archaeologists to keep digging.

Lucy L. W. Wilson was born on August 18, 1854 in Vermont. She attended the University of Pennsylvania from 1890 to 1897, obtaining a doctorate in education in 1897. During her years at the university, she married William Powell Wilson, a biology professor. By 1900 she had received the Gold Medal for a nature exhibit and became active in ethnographic and archaeological research. By 1915 she had traveled widely for academic research pertaining to education, had numerous publications on various research topics, and had traveled with Edgar L. Hewett in the American Southwest in addition to running a florist business. When she retired in 1934, Wilson received the Bach Award for her contributions to the City of Philadelphia. The $10,000 prize money became a scholarship for the South Philadelphia Girls' School, where she was an academic administrator. After retirement, she continued to travel until her death on September 3, 1937 in Lake Placid, NY.

Wilson's work in New Mexico centered around excavations of Great Otowi and the surrounding area of the Pajarito Plateau. In 1915 Wilson sent a proposal to Edgar L. Hewett (with whom she had toured the year before) regarding Otowi. Wilson proposed a map-making project focusing on the significance of the natural and cultural resources of the area. She intended to use the information for an educational exhibit in Philadelphia. Otowi, an ancestral San Ildefonso site, is located on a knoll south of Otowi Mesa. The site includes cliff dwellings and tent rocks and is proximate to Little Otowi and seven other smaller sites. Otowi has ten kivas, an estimated 450 ground room floors, two reservoirs, and 150 burials. Wilson received a work permit for the excavation project and with field hands from San Ildefonso, she began five weeks of fieldwork at Otowi. A number of items were found during the excavations including pottery and botanical samples, all of which were sent back east. The excavations also revealed a burial site, which Wilson interpreted as that of a cacique, and a painting of a mountain lion in one of the rooms. In addition to the 165 rooms at Otowi, Wilson also excavated 16 rooms in smaller pueblos, four talus ruins, and two caves between 1915 and 1917. She submitted reports to the American Bureau of Ethnology and published her findings in El Palacio.

Despite the significance of Wilson's work on the Pajarito Plateau, documentation and information on the excavations is scarce. Although preliminary reports were published, no final report on the Otowi excavations was ever written. The museum collection, which consists of 100 whole pieces of pottery and a clay figurine with turquoise eyes, was not accompanied by any notes when it was received by the Museum of New Mexico in 1938. The exhibit in Philadelphia did occur, but was overshadowed by wartime news and received little media attention at that time. Ms. Mathien closed by describing Lucy L. W. Wilson as a very "estute, energetic, and thorough" woman, whose work constitutes major archaeological and educational achievements.
Saturday, May 12, 2001—1:00 – 4:00 pm. Albuquerque Open Space Assistant Superintendent, Dr. Matt Schmader, will lead a guided hike into the Piedras Marcadas Canyon unit of Petroglyph National Monument. This area contains one of the largest concentrations of petroglyphs within the monument. Matt will share his interpretation of these sacred images, and related archaeological resources. Dr. Kurt Anschuetz, Program Director for the Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes, will be on hand to comment on the interpretation of cultural landscapes, and the continuing importance of the volcanic escarpment and petroglyphs to today’s Indian, Hispanic and Anglo communities.

Participants will meet at the City of Albuquerque’s future Open Space Visitor Center, located off Coors Blvd. NW near Paseo del Norte. A map with the exact location will be mailed to participant upon registration.

From Open Space visitor center, we will car pool to the Piedras Marcadas Canyon area (about 2 miles). The hike will be easy to moderate. The trails in the canyon, although relatively flat, can be very sandy and make walking moderately strenuous. Total walking distance is 2 – 3 miles.

Registration is required and limited to 30 people. Call Cheryl Ford at Petroglyph National Monument: 505-899-0205 ext. 337 (Sunday through Thursday). Please, no children under the age of 12. Those wishing to attend the afternoon hike into Piedras Marcadas ancestral pueblo village, need to register for that event separately.

Saturday May 12, 2001—10 am.- noon Archaeologist, Dr. Kurt Anschuetz, Program Director for the Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes, will present a talk and slide presentation on “Landscapes, Cultural Properties, and Archaeological Resources,” from the ancestral pueblo village of Piedras Marcadas. Kurt’s discussion will consider how the residents of this “old village” and their descendants (the living Pueblo people of today), interact with the surrounding landscape, including Petroglyph National Monument, the Rio Grande Valley, and the Sandia Mountains. Open Space Assistant Superintendent, Dr. Matt Schmader, will be on hand to give an interpretation of the Piedras Marcadas Pueblo site.

Participants will meet at the City of Albuquerque’s future Open Space Visitor Center, located off Coors Blvd. NW near Paseo del Norte. A map with the exact location will be mailed to participant upon registration.

From Open Space visitor center, there will be an easy ¼ mile walk to the Piedras Marcadas Pueblo site.

Registration is required, and limited to 30 people. Call Cheryl Ford at Petroglyph National Monument: 505-899-0205 ext. 337 (Sunday through Thursday). Please, no children under the age of 12. Those wishing to attend the afternoon hike into Piedras Marcadas Canyon to view petroglyphs, need to register for that event separately.

Sunday May 20—9 am to 1 pm. Bird expert Hart R. Schwarz will lead a bird-watching hike into Rinconada Canyon at Petroglyph National Monument. Mid-May is the height of bird migration season, so chances are good to observe species of birds not common to Petroglyph National Monument.

(Continued on page 5)
NM Heritage Preservation Week

During the hike Hart will share his knowledge of birds of the area as well as his thoughts about the importance of preserving the habitat that Petroglyph National Monument provides for the many species that live there. During this hike you will also have the chance to see more than 800 petroglyphs that are found in the canyon.

Participants are asked to meet at the Petroglyph National Monument Visitor Center located at Unser Blvd. NW and Western Trail at 8:30 am. From the Visitor Center we will car-pool to Rinconada Canyon which is about one mile south. A map with the exact location will be mailed to participant upon registration.

Rinconada Canyon is an unimproved area. Be prepared for hiking in backcountry conditions. Round trip walking distance is about 3 miles. The trail is sandy and no shade is available. The hike is easy to moderate.

Registration is required, and limited to 15 people. Call Cheryl Ford at Petroglyph National Monument: 505-899-0205 ext. 337 (Sunday through Thursday).

Logistics: Be prepared for sunny, hot, dry conditions. Bring water, hats, sunscreen, and hiking shoes or boots. Those who wish to participate in the afternoon hike to Piedras Marcadas Canyon to view petroglyphs, should bring a sack lunch. For the bird-watching hike, bring a snack or lunch. Is 4-Wheel Drive necessary? NO.

Contact Person and Sponsoring Agency:
These activities are sponsored by the City of Albuquerque Open Space Division, the National Park Service, Petroglyph National Monument, and the Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes. Contact Cheryl Ford, Petroglyph National Monument, 6001 Unser Blvd. NW, Albuquerque, NM 87120.
Email: Cheryl_Ford@nps.gov

Call for Archaeology Photos

Friends of Archaeology
Contact: Marilyn Hunt, 505-820-6582, hunt@cybermesa.com

Call for entries: "Photo Fieldwork: The Southwest from Petroglyphs to Plazas," competition and show of photos of archaeological and historical sites in the southwest (including northern Mexico). The judge will be Stuart Ashman, Director of the Museum of Spanish Colonial Art, Santa Fe. Spon- sored by the Friends of Archaeology, at the Governor's Gallery of the State Capitol Building, Santa Fe, 2 months, followed by NM tour.* For prospectus send business-size SASE to Marilyn Hunt, 22 Camino Nevoso, Santa Fe, NM 87505-1456. Deadline Oct. 4.

Tour to include Wells Fargo Bank, Belen; Deming Center for the Arts; Old Pass Gallery, Raton; Hubbard Museum of the American West, Ruidoso; San Juan County Archaeological Research Center at Salmon Ruins; & Macey Center at NM Tech, Socorro

Archaeological Opportunities

The National Park Service is accepting applications from people interested in participating in archaeological surveys of Bryce Canyon National Park in south-central Utah and El Malpais National Monument in west-central New Mexico. Volunteers will work as crew members alongside professional archaeologists and will develop a full complement of general survey skills. For more information contact the Volunteer Coordinators in Santa Fe: (505) 988-6778 for Bryce and (505) 988-6732 for El Malpais. Applications due 3/30.

There will be a Mimbres workshop March 29-31 in Silver City sponsored by NMAC in association with the BLM, Gila National Forest, and Western NM University Museum. This training course will include a ceramic class and field trips. Contact John Roney at
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 $20; Family $25
- Sustaining: Individual $25; Family $35 or more
- Institutions: $8

REGULAR MEETINGS are 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 Newsletter

SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS: as scheduled - see Newsletter

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:
- President: Karen Armstrong 294-8218
- Vice President: Dave Bruggs 881-8500
- Secretary: Dana Saville 248-1774
- Treasurer: Jim Carson 242-1143
- Director at Large: Jack Francis 898-2163
- Director at Large: Joan Goldberg 798-1958

STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRS
- Field & Laboratory: Dick Bice 296-6303
- Librarian: Ann Carson 242-1143
- Asst Librarian: Linda Yates 822-9536
- Newsletter: Joan Fenicle
  - email: joanfnl@worldnet.att.net
  - Fax: 771-4094

SPECIAL COMMITTEES
- Field Trips: Need Volunteer Chairperson
- Refreshments: Jacqueline Johnson 981-9861
- Lauder: Ruth Rix 332-7208
- Rock Art Projects: Helen Crofut 281-2136
- Greeters: Ralph & Martha Brown 209-3055
- Name Tags: Frankie Marit 771-0815
- NewCarl Assembly: Richard Holmes 286-4849
- Nancy Woodworth 281-2114
- Howell & Gwen Poe 247-1553
- Joan Wiles 856-1850
- Audit Committee: Ralph Brown, chairman
  - Dick Bice, Phyllis Davis,
  - Janet and John Geoghan

The Albuquerque Archaeological Society
P.O. Box 4029
Albuquerque, NM 87196

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Dolores Sundt 01
6207 Mossman Pl NE
Albuquerque, NM 87110
"NEANDERTAL DNA AND MODERN HUMAN ORIGINS"
Anne C. Stone, Dept. of Anthropology, UNM
Tuesday, April 17, 2001—7:30 P.M.
Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Rd. NW

The relationship between Neandertals and modern humans has been hotly debated since the discovery of the first Neandertal specimen. Two conflicting hypotheses, complete replacement and regional continuity, as well as several intermediate scenarios have been proposed regarding this relationship.

Morphological and archaeological evidence from Neandertals and prehistoric anatomically modern humans, as well as genetic data from modern humans, have been brought to bear on this issue. Recently, mitochondrial DNA sequences have been recovered from the original Neandertal remains discovered in 1856 in Germany and from an individual found in Mezmaiskaya Cave in the northern Caucasus. These data suggest that Neandertals were not the ancestors of modern humans but became extinct.

Dr. Stone is an Assistant Professor in the Dept. of Anthropology, University of New Mexico. She earned her Master of Arts (with honors) and Doctor of Philosophy, both in Anthropology from Pennsylvania State University. She was a Post-doctoral Fellow, Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology, University of Arizona. Her professional interests include Ancient DNA, mitochondrial DNA studies, Y-chromosome evolution, population genetics, American archaeology, primatology and mortuary studies.

The parking lot immediately east of the Museum is watched by the Museum guards via camera surveillance during our meetings, whereas the brightly lighted lot to the south is the Old Town lot and is not watched. Due to the vandalism during the March 20 meeting, it might be wise to think about parking in the east lot (the area closest to REI and the Natural History Museum).
Minutes of March 20th Meeting

Karen Armstrong presided over the meeting and welcomed guests. The minutes were accepted as published in the last newsletter.

Guests at the meeting were Paul, Ruth and Pat.

There was a Board Meeting on Tuesday March 6th. In attendance were Karen Armstrong, David Brugge, Jack Francis, Joan Fenicle, Joan Goldberg, and Dara Saville. Topics included review of this year’s budget, purchase of a display panel for future exhibitions, creation of an AAS website, possible field trips, and promotion of AAS in appropriate departments at UNM.

The Lab (located on the corner of Walter SE and Coal in the University area) will be open for visits prior to the April 17th meeting from 6 to 7 PM. There will be a map and travel directions in the newsletter. Also the library (same location) will be open during that time. A listing of volumes is in the works and will be available at future meetings. Anyone able to assist Ann Carson in this monumental task, please contact her at 242-1143.

Karen mentioned the Pit Traveler, a Forest Service publication that lists volunteer opportunities in Archaeology. A copy was available.

Heritage Preservation Week is May 12th-20th. AAS is planning an exhibit at the Villa Linda Mall in Santa Fe for the 19th. The previously mentioned display panel was approved for purchase and will be available for the exhibit.

Fred Trussell mentioned the upcoming Archaeology Seminar at the Ghost Ranch Convention Center during the last two weeks of July. Brochures were available at the meeting.

Nancy Woodworth reminded us of the state Archaeology meeting in Moriarty this April 27th-29th. Registration forms were available at the meeting. (See last month’s Minutes of the Meeting for details.)

Anyone interested in a copy of the AAS Bylaws should contact Dara Saville at harrisfuz@hotmail.com.

Karen reminded us that the Field Trip Chair position remains vacant. Anyone wishing to volunteer to lead a single trip, please contact Karen. In May leading a trip to Sapawe, the largest Pueblo IV adobe community in New Mexico.

Helen reported that little work had been done during the past few months at Comanche Gap due to winter weather.

Jack reported that the Petroglyph inventory crew had been out a few times during the last month and were planning to make another outing in the morning.

Jacqueline was thanked for providing the refreshments for the meeting.

Jerry inquired as to whether AAS had contributed to the ANSM 2001 Scholarship. Karen confirmed that AAS has donated to this year’s scholarship but exact figures were not at hand.

David introduced the evening’s speaker, Timothy Moy.

Submitted by
Dara Saville

AAS Dues and Financial Information

"The Albuquerque Archaeological Society membership dues cover the period January 1 through December 31 of each year. On the label for this Newsletter, a two digit number following your name indicates the last year for which you have paid dues. If the number is other than "01" then you probably have not paid your dues. The AAS dues are:

- Individual $20
- Individual Sustaining $25
- Family $25
- Family Sustaining $35 or more
- Newsletter only / Institution $8.

If you have not already done so, please pay your 2001 dues."
March Speaker: Timothy Moy

Dr. Timothy Moy, Professor of History and specialist in the History of Science and Technology at the University of New Mexico, discussed an issue central to archaeology and other fields of academia: the criticism and promotion of evolutionary biology. The talk focused on the social and legal histories of Evolutionary Biology in the US and its relevance to archaeology. Dr. Moy began by discussing the ups and downs of teaching of evolutionary biology in science education and the constant role of evangelical Christian organizations. Such organizations promote a literal interpretation of the Bible that often results in tensions with modern science. Creationism centers on the belief that a supernatural deity created the universe and all life therein approximately 6,000 years before present. This date of origin is derived from an 18th century Bishop's calculation of events in the book of Genesis. Although evolutionary biology does not account for the origin of life, it does currently provide the most complete and most widely accepted scientific explanation for the diversity of life.

Compared to other industrialized nations, the US has had relatively little opposition to the teaching of evolutionary biology. However, after World War I, American religious leaders began to blame many societal ills on modern science. Technology such as telephones, TVs, and cars became scapegoats for increasing violence and immorality. Such sentiments climaxed in 1925 with the famous Scopes Trial in Tennessee. The effects of the trial's outcome were felt for 20 to 30 years thereafter as science textbooks were watered down to avoid controversy. Then the success of the Russian spacecraft Sputnik created a revival in science and math as well as a reinvigoration of evolutionary biology. By the mid-1970s there was a resurgence in political Christian organizations attempting to protest public school teachings of evolutionary biology. This resulted in several states, such as Louisiana and Arkansas, creating legislation to provide 'equal time' for creationism and evolution in the public curriculum. Later it was found to be unconstitutional to require religious instruction in public schools. Christian organizations then moved to the local level and by the early 1990s were attempting to change the public curriculum and textbooks through the school boards. This effort is exemplified by events in Kansas during the last decade. Here in New Mexico a Creationist school board member succeeded in changing curriculum standards in 1997 until a new board reversed the decision two years later.

Evolutionary biology and biological techniques are applied in a wide variety of academic fields including archaeology. Aside from obvious interests among archaeologists in human origins, there are a number of other areas where biological techniques may be applied to shed light on the events and societies of the past. Genetic surveys can be employed to chart prehistoric migrations through DNA analysis. These techniques can also be used to compare human mobility differences between genders and family lineages or to analyze evidence of epidemics. Plant DNA analysis can provide insight regarding the origin and development of large-scale agriculture. Since archaeologists and other researchers apply the tools of genomics and DNA analysis, they are in turn affected by the anti-evolution movement.

The struggle between creationism and evolutionary biology has had a resounding effect throughout the academic world. Creationists assert that evolutionary biology is a 'theory in crisis' and a 'mass conspiracy', while scientists discount such claims. Dr. Moy proposes that if the general public adopts this 'mass conspiracy' belief, the credibility of all academia is threatened and the wave of American anti-intellectualism will surge. While creationists continue to demand that Genesis be taught in science classes, scientists attempt to describe natural phenomena in natural terms. All academic fields look at the world through different lenses and to add creationism is to obscure the views of science. Dr. Moy closed by saying that the key to addressing the problem was education and uncovering public misconceptions about evolution.

Dr. Moy's presentation was followed by a lively discussion with the audience.
Summary: March 6 Board Meeting

The Board met at the Lab Tuesday evening March 6; carryover items from last year were approved including a budget item of $100 to enable us to pay small sums for speaker fees and expenses, and final unanimous approval of $500 for a professional type display board for public events. The Board also approved distribution of $200 to Friends of Tijeras as well as $500 to ASNM scholarship (the latter two items from the income from AAS' CD).

Much of the meeting consisted of discussion of Jim Carson's printout of the AAS budget, which is published with this issue of the Newsletter.

The possibility of a WEB site for the AAS was discussed and continues. We would like to have our Newsletter on line as well, possibly through Anthropology Listserv - costs and mechanics are under study. We will still need to use bulk mail for the Newsletter.

The Bylaws require a Board meeting "at least once every three months". The next meeting will be scheduled in June. All interested parties are welcome and invited to attend.

Field Trip Planned for May 13

Bob Lawrence of the Forest Service is planning a visit to Sapawe May 13. Sapawe is, according to Dave Stuart, the largest Puebloan pueblo, at 2,543 ground floor rooms. Stay tuned and mark your calendars! More information will be available at the meeting and in the next newsletter.

Open House at AAS Lab

Since some AAS members are not familiar with the Lab, we will hold and brief and informal Open House at the Lab for an hour or so prior to the next meeting, that is, from 6 to 7 PM on April 17. The Lab is at the northeast corner of Coal and Walter (and is next door to the Carsons' house). The Lab is a converted Conoco gas station with a green roof and trim. There is parking at the property. Coal is one-way (eastbound) traffic in front of the Lab, so stay in the left lane on Coal to pull in to the Lab.

Summer Opportunities & Lectures

The Southwest Institute for 2001 is offering a program and journey along the Mogollon Rim, available for college credit (or not). There will be one day of lectures, then travel along the Rim. Lectures may be attended separately. For information: contact Dr. Jerry Williams at the Southwest Institute (505) 252-8266 or email: jwill@unm.edu

Partners in Parks is organizing an archaeological site monitoring group at El Malpais National Monument near Grants, NM. El Malpais is one of the largest and most rugged volcanic landscapes in the continental US. Volunteers are needed this summer and next to participate in the archaeological site survey being conducted by the NPS. The volunteers will gain knowledge needed to pursue the site monitoring effort after the surveys are completed.

WHEN: May 14, 2001, to August 13, 2001. volunteers will be scheduled for as long as or short a period as desired. Volunteers must attend a 2½ day orientation May 14–16, 2001. In order to participate in the site survey this summer. Due to rigorous living and working conditions, volunteers should be physically fit and in excellent health with no special dietary requirements.

Please send a letter describing your interests, relevant experience, and why you wish to volunteer, and a resume, if appropriate, by April 20, to Partners in Parks, PO Box 130, Paonia, CO 81428, phone (970) 527-6691, fax (970) 527-5198, or email information to partpark2@minispring.com. Inquiries sent via fax or email are encouraged.

Museum of New Mexico "Legends of the Lab Lecture Series" April and May, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture Theater: Call 478-1271 for more information.

4/24— Legacy of the Lab: SW Archaeology in the 20th Century
5/1— Looking Back, Looking Forward: A History of the Laboratory of Anthropology
5/8— The Best of the SW: Great Collections of the Laboratory of Anthropology
5/15— A Jewel in the Desert: John Gaw Meem's Laboratory of Anthropology

The New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance is a statewide nonprofit membership organization that promotes, protects and advocates for New Mexico's heritage. Chartered in 1995, the organization holds annual statewide conferences and regional workshops. A meeting is planned in Las Vegas, New Mexico for Thursday-Saturday April 19-21; contact the Alliance in Santa Fe at (505) 989-7745 or at: nmhpa@earthlink.net
## ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY FINANCIAL REPORT

### 2000 RESULTS vs 2001 PROPOSED BUDGET

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### NOTES:
1. New items 1) Speakers expenses $190 (287), 2) Equipment expenses $800 for Display Board (851), 2) Donations (751) $200 to Fraternities & Tijeras Pueblo building fund and $500 to ASAM Scholarship fund
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Dolores Sund: 01
6207 Mossman PL NE
Albuquerque, NM 87110
Petroglyphs of the Chevelon Steps and Petroglyph National Monument or Why There Ain’t No Simple Formula for Recording Rock Art
Jean Brody and Jerry Brody, AAS
Tuesday, May 15, 2001—7:30 P.M.
Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Rd. NW

Native American rock art (pictograph or petroglyph) has been a puzzle to Euroamericans from before the 17th century when some was recorded in Massachusetts. Images of southwestern rock art were published in the 1840s, but scholars paid relatively little attention to it after they realized that it was difficult or impossible to identify most of it with any particular people or interpret or date it. Not surprisingly, its academic study languished during much of the 20th century and rock art studies were rare until the 1960s when Christy Turner, Polly Schaafsma, Campbell Grant and other scholars, often unaffiliated, first published descriptive analyses of southwestern rock art.

Rock art is grist for the mills of art history, anthropology, and other academic disciplines and for all of them, description and classification are fundamental first steps to any systematic analysis. Yet systematic procedures for descriptively recording rock art began little more than a generation ago and are constantly evolving and quite variable. The Albuquerque Archaeological Society and the Archaeological Society of New Mexico were deeply involved in that evolution from its very beginning and remain so with ongoing projects at Petroglyph National Monument and Creston in the Galisteo Basin. Explanation for why rock art recording procedures are so flexible and variable lies in the physiographic character of sites and in their human history. Comparing the rock art at two vastly different sites: Chevelon Steps west of Petrified Forest in Arizona, and Petroglyph National Monument in Albuquerque and the recording procedures used at those places demonstrate the issue.

The Brody’s are long-time members of AAS, ASNM, ARARA, etcetera. They have worked together since forever as rock art recorders, Southwest Institute field faculty, and, in the distant past, UNM archaeology field school faculty. Both worked for years on the AAS/NPS rock art recording projects at Petroglyph Park and at Creston in the Galisteo Basin. In past lives Jerry was Director and Jean Senior Docent of UNM’s Maxwell Museum. Jerry is a Professor Emeritus at UNM’s Department of Art and Art History and holds research curatorial positions at the Maxwell Museum, School of American Research, and the Laboratory of Anthropology/Museum of Indian Art and Culture.
Minutes of April 17th Meeting

Karen Armstrong presided over the meeting and welcomed all members. No guests were in attendance.

The Lab and Library were open for visitors prior to the meeting. A listing of library volumes available to all members will be available at future meetings.

Jack called a brief board meeting after the evening’s program to discuss the purchase of a display board for upcoming exhibitions. Board members voted unanimously to purchase the display panel that Jack and Anne selected. Total costs are less than the amount allotted in the budget.

A note regarding parking during meetings: Due to vandalism that occurred in the south parking lot (the Old Town lot) during last month’s meeting, Karen recommended parking in the east lot near REI and the Natural History Museum. The Museum has a surveillance camera on the corner of the building that observes this lot and an escort can be provided if necessary. The Old Town lot is not monitored by the Museum.

Partners in Parks flyers were available at the meeting. This program, run by the National Park Service, provides opportunities to work on volunteer projects in Archaeology.

Nancy Woodworth reminded members of the ASNM meeting the weekend of April 28th in Moreno.

Field trips: The position for field trip chairperson remains vacant. Anyone interested in leading a single field trip, please see Karen Armstrong. An easy to moderate walking tour at Sapawe is planned for Sunday, May 13th. All participants will meet at the El Rito Ranger Station at 9 am. Contact Karen for more details.

Committee reports: Jim mentioned that the budget was printed in last month’s newsletter with questions should contact him. This year’s budget includes funding for the display panel, Tijeras Pueblo, the ASNM Scholarship Fund, and a $100 allowance to assist guest speakers travelling long distances. Members voted unanimously to accept the budget as published.

Due to a $50 to $75 cost increase for newsletter production, Richard suggested looking for new economical printing options. Maynard suggested newsletters via email, but we need to mail at least 200 copies to qualify for bulk postage rates. Anne Carson recommended looking for a sympathetic business to help defray the cost and Dick suggested that AAS could supply the paper to further reduce the expenditure.

Helen had nothing to report for the Creston rock art project. Jack said that the Petroglyph crews were continuing to make progress with 5 teams (the maximum) scheduled to work in the morning.

Dick announced while preparing the Lab for visitors, they decided to remove an unnecessary table to create more open space. Karen thanked Dick and Phyllis for cleaning the Lab for the Open House.

Submitted by
Dara Saville

8th Annual Archaeology Fair

May 19 - Saturday - will be the Eighth Annual Archaeology Fair. This year it will be at the Villa Linda Mall in Santa Fe, from 10 AM to 6 PM.

AAS will have a table there and we hope that AAS members will come and spend an hour or two manning (or "womanning") the table! Please call Karen at 294-8218 to volunteer an hour or two.
Dr. Stone is Assistant Professor of Anthropology at UNM and specializes in DNA studies and genetics. She began her talk by providing background on how to extract ancient DNA and the problems associated with ancient DNA. Her talk focused on the role of Neanderthals in understanding human origins.

Ancient DNA can be extracted from small bone fragments or tooth roots. The fragments are ground up and chemically treated to separate the DNA from other materials. Then it is copied to increase the amount of the DNA sample. The DNA is heated to near boiling until it splits apart. Primers are then attached to the DNA to isolate specific portions of the human genome. Since DNA has a slight negative charge, it separates when placed in a gel matrix. These processing steps prepare the sample for DNA sequencing.

There are, however, a number of problems associated with ancient DNA. Ancient DNA is often degraded or contaminated through time and contact with many other materials. It can also be chemically damaged, or linked, as if tied in a knot. Since DNA is everywhere, samples are often contaminated with the DNA from anyone who comes in contact with it, including the researcher. Authentic findings require a clean lab, clean equipment, and repeatable results.

When dealing with ancient DNA, it is the mitochondrial DNA that is analyzed. Mitochondria are organelles that produce energy for cells. Mitochondrial DNA is separate from the nuclear DNA and is inherited entirely from one’s mother. It is favored for ancient DNA research for several reasons. First, there are many copies in each cell. Second, it follows the mother’s lineage. Third, it does not undergo recombination, or reshuffling, like nuclear DNA. Finally, mitochondrial DNA has a higher mutation rate.

Human origins continue to be a highly debated matter with many proposed theories. Two of these theories are the African Replacement theory and the Multi-Regional Evolution theory. The African Replacement theory proposes that modern humans evolved out of Africa at about 100,000 BP and subsequently replaced other populations including Neanderthal. The Multi-Regional theory suggests that all populations evolved together into modern humans. If the former theory is true, we would expect to see recent lineages and clear patterns of gene flow in modern humans. If the latter theory is to be accepted, we would expect to see ancient lineages and obscured gene flow patterns.

Neanderthals were first described in 1856 and the central debate has long been whether they are part of our species or an entirely separate one. Neanderthals are distinguished by a low forehead, prominent browridge, small chin, elongated skull, and the same brain size as modern humans. This stands in contrast to the Cro-Magnon Man, who has a more rounded skull and larger chin. Neanderthals have been found in the Middle East, West Asia, and Europe. When Neanderthal DNA is compared with that of modern humans, there is an average of 27 or 28 differences for all groups within the sampled DNA sequences. Such findings seem to indicate the veracity of African Replacement.

How does genetic replacement occur and why did the Neanderthal become extinct? There are a variety of possibilities. Genocide or a prolonged reduction in fertility may have occurred. Ecological scenarios or disease may also have contributed to their downfall. Cultural aspects cannot be excluded either. Why are there no non-African DNA types? Lineages may be lost or completely replaced by others. Or perhaps they just haven’t been found yet.
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  - email: jfennell@worldnet.att.net
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- Luther Rivera  332-7208
- Rock Art Projects: Helen Cotty  281-2136
- Greaters: Ralph & Martha Brown  299-3655
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- Newsltr Assembly: Richard Holcomb  286-3479
- Nancy Woodworth  281-2314
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Dolores Sundt 01
6207 Mossman PL NE
Albuquerque, NM 87110
Carol Condie holds a Ph.D. in anthropology from the University of New Mexico and has been involved in anthropological, historical, and archeological projects in the Southwest for 30 years. She has conducted fieldwork in all areas of New Mexico and in several adjoining states. She was a member of the Glen Canyon Archeological Project at the University of Utah from 1960 to 1965, Director of New Mexico Indian Headstart Programs in Teacher and Teacher-Aide Training in 1965; a researcher and writer for the joint University of New Mexico and Bureau of Indian Affairs Navajo Social Studies Project from 1970 to 1972; Education Coordinator (1973) and Director of the Division of Interpretation (1974-1977) at Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, UNM; and Assistant Professor of Anthropology, UNM, from 1975 to 1977. She has been president of Quivira Research Center since 1978 and owner of Quivira Research Associates since 1983. She was recently elected to the Archaeological Society of New Mexico Board of Directors.

She has always been fond of cemeteries and was especially pleased when Ed Boles, Historic Preservation Planner, made QRA's first assignment under a contract to provide archeological services to the City of Albuquerque a project to identify cemeteries in Albuquerque and the surrounding area. Expecting to identify 10 or 15 cemeteries, QRA was shocked to find 69 and was surprised to realize the enormous amounts of information cemeteries reveal beyond simply the epitaphs on the headstones.
Minutes of May 15th Meeting

Karen Armstrong presided over the meeting and welcomed all guests and members. Two new members, Nick and Susan, were in attendance as well as a guest, Doris Campbell.

Last month's minutes were accepted as published.

A reminder about parking during meetings: Karen recommends parking in the lot near REI for better security. Escorts are also available if anyone feels uncomfortable going to their car at night.

The May 13th field trip to Sapawe was cancelled; the Forest Service forgot to announce/publish the event.

Friends of the Outdoors is doing work on archaeological stabilization projects. Information regarding projects will be announced as it becomes available.

The Pecos Conference this year will be from August 6th to the 12th near Flagstaff. Flyers were available.

There will be a Board Meeting on June 28th at the Lab. All members are invited to attend. More information will be announced at next month's meeting.

Charlie is investigating a number of possible field trips to Archaeological Conservancy sites. Information regarding a trip to San Marcos in the Galisteo Basin will appear in next month's newsletter. A possible trip to Yellowjacket ruin in Colorado is suggested for the autumn so that Mesa Verde sites can be visited without a maximum density of tourists. A sign-up sheet was available at the meeting for those interested in a trip to San Jose de las Huertas, a Spanish Colonial site near Placitas. That trip is tentatively scheduled for the weekend of June 9th-10th or possibly the following weekend.

Field work will be undertaken at a 16th century Piro site near Socorro the last two weeks of June and the first two weeks of July. Anyone interested should contact Tom O'Laughlin at the Albuquerque Museum.

Joan announced the Betty Garrett Scholarship, which honors AAS's first woman president. The scholarship was created at Western Michigan University with a $10,000 endowment and the first award of $1,000 went to Jane Westfield for teaching in the earth sciences. Brochures were available for anyone interested in making donations to the scholarship fund.

Dolores announced the release of the annual ASNM Publication. This year's edition, Following Through, honors Phyllis Davis. Copies were available at the meeting for all ASNM members. Those who are not yet members are encouraged to join for a $25 membership fee, which includes a copy of the annual publication. Other publications for sale are: The First One Hundred Years, a history of ASNM and local archaeological societies, and The Three Rivers Petroglyph Site, a report from the ASNM Rock Art Recording Field School.

AAS will have an exhibit this year's Archaeology Fair at the Villa Linda Mall in Santa Fe on Saturday May 16th. Sign up sheets for participants were available at the meeting.

Committee reports: Jim says pay your dues! Ann announced that two new books were donated to the library, but titles were not available at the meeting. Helen said that work would continue this weekend at Creston. Jack reports that work continues every week at Petroglyph NM. There will be three crews in the morning. Jack invites anyone interested to join the field crews, who work every Wednesday morning on the West Mesa. Dick had nothing to report.

Luther was thanked for providing the refreshments again.

Jack summarized the events of the ASNM conference for those who could not attend. He first thanked the Torrance County Archaeological Society for their hard work putting on a wonderful conference. Nancy Woodworth, Luther Rivera, and Phyllis Davis were recognized for their contributions. Election winners were Nancy Woodworth, Carol Condle, Richard Holmes, and Helen Crotty. Dara Saville presented a paper, Kachina Iconography of Piedras Marcadas Canyon, Petroglyph National Monument. Luther Rivera, Jack Francis, and Anne Francis all received their rock art certifications. Luther was also the recipient of the ASNM Achievement Award, the National Forest Service Award, and the State Heritage Preservation Award. Outstanding work, Luther!

David introduced the evening's speakers, Jerry and Jean Brody.

Submitted by Dara Saville
May Speakers: Jerry and Jean Brody

The Brodys, who need no introduction, spoke on rock art recording at Chevelon Steps and Petroglyph National Monument and why there is no simple method for all sites. Jerry began with a history of rock art recording and then focused on these two distinct sites in Arizona and New Mexico. Jean explained how and why recording procedures must be site specific.

Systematic procedures for rock art recording are little more than a generation old. It is a relatively young field of study, in which AAS and ASN are deeply rooted with projects such as Creston and Petroglyph National Monument. Rock art was first recorded in 1880 in Massachusetts. This site, likely Algonquin, was recorded at least ten times. Each set of drawings looks very different and the objectivity involved in the process is obvious. Garrick Mallory published the first study of American rock art in the late 1800s. However, scholars did not pursue rock art research and it became a "black hole of academic study". Site descriptions scarcely mentioned the presence of rock art and scholars gave up on trying to identify the culture, date, meaning, or purpose of the images. Rock art became "the invisible artifact".

The first published drawings of Southwestern rock art came about in 1850 when Richard Kern visited Chaco and El Morro. It was not until 1960 that Christy Turner published his archaeological research of Glen Canyon (prior to the flooding) along with rock art recording of the area. This report is considered to be the first coherent interpretation of rock art in the American Southwest. Then came Robert Helzer and Martin Baumhoff and Polly Schaafsma, who have provided more recent useful descriptive analyses of rock art.

Recording procedures are not standard, as no two sites are alike. The Chevelon Steps site is located slightly above the Mogollon Rim on private land west of Petrified Forest and south of the Little Colorado River in Arizona. The site is a mile long sandstone cliff loaded with rock art images in complex panels. The site is characterized by adding on new parts to previously rendered images and superimposing newer images over older ones. An example of this can be seen in the so-called birthing scene. The "mother" and "baby" appear with different levels of repatination and in different styles. The high degree of superimposition, the antiquity of many images, densely clustered panels, and erosion create unique challenges in the recording process at this site.

Petroglyph National Monument is located on Albuquerque's West Mesa and is a vastly different kind of rock art site compared to Chevelon Steps. This site is a mile-long volcanic escarpment with an estimated 30,000 images (approximately 17,000 recorded so far). The rock art includes iconography commonly associated with the Pueblo IV Period such as feathers, faces, and masks. Images tend to be clustered where water runs over the mesa and agricultural features are common. Superimposition is not common at this site and patination is not a reliable indicator of age because depth of rendering effects the coloring of the images in basalt. Many images appear older but may simply be not as deep. Rock art images here often incorporate natural rock features in the overall design. Faces appear on rock corners creating a three dimensional effect. Light is also incorporated in the image design creating a dynamic quality; as the light changes so does the image's appearance. Some images disappear completely in the sun. Rock art images are both graphic and sculpture. These design aspects result in recording challenges that are unique to this site. Consequently, recording procedures for Petroglyph National Monument differ from those at Chevelon Steps.

How you record depends on why you record a site. Standardization is not practical for recording sites with different rock art scenarios in different contexts. However, consistency is needed to facilitate comparison of data sets. Methods of recording include: photographing, casting, rubbings, highlighting with aluminum powder or chalk, and mapping. Casting, rubbing, and highlighting are not recommended due to their destructive nature and their likelihood of interfering with future dating techniques. There are a variety of mapping techniques that can be used. At Petroglyph National Monument aerial photography is integrated with GPS (Global Positioning) points through the Arcview computer program. At Chevelon Steps the challenge to distinguish one image from another requires tracing images and the use of a string grid. Tracing makes it easier to distinguish layers of superimpositions and a string grid helps an artist using grid paper to record a complex panel.

In short, different methods are required for diverse challenges in rock art recording.
Announcements and Events

For those of you not already receiving the New Mexico Preservation brochure (including Heritage Preservation Week), to be placed on their mailing list send your request to: New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, 228 East Palace Avenue, Santa Fe, NM 87503. And for preservation information try their Website at: http://museums.state.nm.us/hpd/.

The first Elizabeth M. Garrett Scholarship for Women in Science. A $1000 award went to Jane Westphal, a geosciences major who graduated this May. Jane is around 30, married, and has one daughter. Like Betty she is a nontraditional student who plans on a career teaching earth sciences. She, too, worked her way through college while taking care of her family.

Because Betty had so many interests (geology, anthropology, paleontology, archaeology), finding a nontraditional student with such interdisciplinary interests is a challenge. The committee is thinking about alternating the award in the different departments when deserving students are known.

This was the first year the school was able to award the scholarship. The $10,000 endowment fund was finally reached and the interest on the endowment now provides some funds for the awards. Because interest rates are low, they are not sure they will be able to award an annual scholarship. The plan is to award scholarships as funds are available. In this light, anyone who would like to make a contribution to the fund should send their gift to:

WMU Foundation
Gift Processing
Western Michigan University
Kalamazoo, MI 49008-3855

Earmark it for the Elizabeth M. Garrett Scholarship for Women in Science.

Sugarite Canyon State Park, near Raton, June 21-24, recording the historic Sugarite Coal Camp
Navajo Lake State Park, near Farmington, August 9-12, archaeological survey.

There will be a Board meeting June 26, the week after the regular meeting. It will be recommended that we do not have a meeting in August, both because we could save money on a newsletter that month and because the August meetings tend to be very poorly attended, which is embarrassing to the speakers and us.

This year's Archaeology Fair, held at the end of Historic Preservation Week, was at the Villa Linda Mall in Santa Fe. It ran from 10:00 AM to 6:00 PM. There was ample space. We were provided with two tables 6-7 feet long, two folding chairs, and black coverings for the tables. There were 35 tables in all, arrayed the entire length of the mall. Traffic was light, but the day was unseasonably cool, and rain was in the forecast.

Thanks to Fred Trusell for being at our table at the Archaeology Fair (as well as Karen's daughter Caroline). Cheryl Ford added our table to the Park Service exhibit "next door" in the afternoon. Next year it will be well to devise an interactive exhibit, with some sort of hands-on activity, as this may generate more attention.
Book Review: Alternative Leadership Strategies in the Prehispanic Southwest


This book is one of speculations, not wild guesses, but informed speculation regarding the nature of diverse prehistoric societies in the Southwest. It is a collection of twelve chapters, five dealing with the northern Pueblo peoples, three with the southern Hohokam, one with Casas Grandes and the remaining three more general in nature. Several of the chapters have co-authors, resulting in a total of twenty contributors. Eleven of the writers have or are in the process of obtaining a Ph.D. from the University of Arizona or Arizona State University and some of the others have connections with these institutions, which seems to constrain the breadth of theoretical coverage.

The primary emphasis is on theory, the method of analysis being a testing of various theoretical constructs against the archaeological data. The focus, as the title suggests, is on discerning the political structures of the past. The question framed by the editor opposes hierarchic versus egalitarian societies with an underlying purpose being the origins of inequality. The models applied include dual-processual theory, heterarchy, and complex adaptive systems theory. David Stuart’s efficiency versus power theory is not tested. There is limited agreement among the various chapters and in the final chapter one of the origins of dual-processual theory asserts that many of the writers have misconstrued his theory. It is also apparent that different authorities can interpret the archaeological data itself in divergent ways, affecting the outcome of their modeling thereby.

Essentially, we have a debate and a probing of the mists of pre-past that is an essential step on the way to gaining better insights into life at the former homes of a distant time. Perhaps the most significant conclusion is that even these stone age, pre-literate, small scale societies were so complex that no single theoretical framework is adequate to describe them.

Reviewed by David M. Brugge

Audit Committee Report

The books for the year 200 of the Albuquerque Archeological Society were adulted on May 25, 2001. All members of the Audit Committee are present and the books were found to be in order and following all accepted accounting procedures.

Respectfully submitted,

Ralph Brown, Chair
Dick Bice
Phyllis Davis
Janet & John Geohegan
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Dolores Sundt 01
6207 Mossman PL NE
Albuquerque, NM 87110
The Historical Archaeology of Fort Wingate Depot Activity, New Mexico

Dr. Richard Chapman, Director UNM Office of Contract Archeology
Associate Professor of Anthropology, UNM
July 17, 2001—7:30 p.m.
Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Rd. NW

Dr. Richard Chapman has been a New Mexico native since the summer of 1964, when he became involved with archaeology of the Cochiti area as a curator for the Museum of New Mexico Cochiti Dam archaeological project. Since then he has directed archaeological surveys and excavations throughout New Mexico and adjacent states for the Museum of New Mexico, the Division of Conservation Archaeology, Humans Systems Research, Inc., the School of American Research, The University of New Mexico, and private firms.

He received his Ph.D. in Anthropology from the University of New Mexico, and is currently Director of the UNM Office of Contract Archeology and part-time Associate Professor of Anthropology at the UNM. Dr. Chapman’s research interests are prehistoric stone tool technology, early agricultural adaptations, historical archaeology, and regional settlement dynamics.

Five years of archaeological site survey, historical documentation and ethnographic research at the 21,000 acre Fort Wingate Depot Activity east of Gallup, New Mexico will be summarized in his presentation. The Fort Wingate locale has been the scene of many cycles of human settlement, spanning the prehistoric Archaic and prehistoric Pueblo periods, through its historical use as a U.S. military installation beginning in 1860. Special attention will be paid to the archaeology of historical Navajo and U.S. military settlement of the fort from the 1860s through the present. The results of Native American consultation and issues of future management of the FWDA will be discussed.

The New Mexico Volunteers for the Outdoors group offers many projects, some involving archaeological work. See their Web site at http://www.nmvfo.org, or pick up their flyer at the next AAS meeting.
Minutes of June 19th Meeting

Karen Armstrong presided over the meeting and welcomed all members and guests. No guests were present. The minutes from last month’s newsletter were accepted as published.

Just another reminder regarding parking during the meetings: parking in the east lot near REI is supervised by the museum and escorts are available if desired.

Charlie had some news regarding upcoming field trips. There may be a field trip to San Marcos with David Thomas. The target dates are either July 21st or July 24th. More details will hopefully be available in the newsletter.

New Mexico Volunteers for the Outdoors has some interesting activities planned for this summer including a project at Bandelier. A web address was available at the meeting for those interested.

There was a solstice event at Chaco Canyon with Zuni dancers.

Anyone interested in the Discovery Weekend archaeological survey at Sugarite Canyon should see Luther for more information. They will be working on a coal mine and there will also be flint napping and weaving demonstrations. (see last month's newsletter)

Luther also mentioned that the Friends of Tijeras Pueblo Southwest Cookbook was available for purchase at the meeting. The cookbook is filled with original recipes including some of Luther’s own. The cost is $10 and proceeds go to Tijeras Pueblo.

Is there anyone out there interested in Audio/Visual training for AAS meetings? The Crotty’s and the Francis’s will be out of town next month and there is a need for additional people who are familiar with the slide projector, microphone system, and other presentation equipment. Neil Goldberg has volunteered to help out but the more, the merrier!

Happy Birthday to Jack Francis!

Anyone interested in the Piro dig (see last month’s minutes), contact Karen for directions to the site.

A reminder about this year’s Pecos Conference: it is scheduled for August 9-12th near Flagstaff.

meeting on July 17th will feature a talk on NAGPRA.

Karen would like to create an archaeology kit (similar to the Maxwell Museum’s) for general education and the archaeology fair, etc. If anyone has any ideas, lesson plans, or anything else to contribute, please contact Karen.

There will be a picnic at Joan Fenicle’s place on Saturday, September 22.

A board meeting was scheduled for June 26th at the Lab. All are invited.

Due to low attendance there will be no AAS meeting during the month of August. A consensus regarding this decision was reached through an informal vote of members in attendance at the meeting. There was, however, much discussion regarding whether or not to have a newsletter for that month. Jack noted that the by-laws were amended last year to allow that “no less than ten meetings” occur in any given year but the by-laws also state that we are to produce 12 publications regardless of how many meetings we have. Karen stated that if we were to combine the newsletters for July and August, AAS could save $50-60 in this year’s tight budget. Jack suggested that we vote to amend the by-laws to allow for less than 12 publications, but by-laws can only be amended at the annual meeting. Helen also pointed out that many members cannot attend the meetings and rely on the newsletters to be involved in AAS activities. Dick feels that there ought to be a newsletter every month even if only to say that there is no meeting and no news that month. Since there was much debate on this topic, Karen said the issue would be ironed out during the board meeting and all are invited to attend.

Committee reports: Jim was not in attendance. There was no news from Ann. Helen reported that a small crew worked at Creston a few weeks ago to set new survey boundaries and work will continue on the first Saturday in July. Jack had no news to report for Petroglyph other than work was continuing every week. Dick had nothing at this time but said he would likely have a report to make in August.

Luther thanked AAS for the donation to Tijeras Pueblo.

Dave introduced the speaker, Carol Cordie.
June Speaker: Carol Condie

Carol Condie, head of the Quivira Research Associates, spoke about the cemeteries of the Albuquerque area. Her work was conducted through a contract with the City of Albuquerque and was a pleasure because of her long-standing interest in cemeteries. She was expecting to find a dozen or so sites and was surprised to find 68, most of which were outside the city limits. Her talk began with a brief description of how they searched for information and some background on the history of burial traditions and then focused on what can be learned from a survey on cemeteries.

Carol and her research team found that information regarding cemeteries was relatively hard to come by. Various archives around the state, including ARMS, had little documentation about such sites. USGS quads had some sites marked, but by no means did they provide a complete inventory. Similarly, BLM land office maps provided little additional information. Aerial photographs were found to be no help at all. Carol found to her surprise that the best source of information for cemetery locations was the simple AAA tourist map.

The earliest know formal burial sites date to 23,000 BP and are found at Sungir, about 125 miles north of Moscow. At this site a boy, man, and girl are buried with stone tools, spears, carved animal effigies, and thousands of beads. Formal burial sites, such as at Sungir, are indicative of religious practices.

Similarly, a study of more modern burial locations in the Albuquerque area provided a wealth of ethnographic data. The distribution and size of cemeteries provides clues about settlement patterns. Why might there be a tiny formal burial site out in the middle of no where? These are places that were associated with a ranch or a chapel that has since been torn down. They may also indicate that there was once a small village there. Cemeteries also provide information about past events such as epidemics, military events, or mine disasters. They also give impressions of what a community was like. Cemeteries tell about a community’s cultural diversity, funerary traditions, aesthetic values, and attitudes toward strangers. Funerary traditions become evident in a variety of ways. Headstone decorations may be elaborate, simple, or in decay. Graves may have rock piles, fencing, or no protection at all. Aesthetic values become evident as one looks at the level of care taking, type of landscaping (if any), stylistic variations in gravestone motifs and materials, and cemetery enclosures. The community’s feelings toward the indigent or strangers become evident depending on whether those grave are isolated or integrated with others. Large statues or hand made head stones may indicate economic status of the community or of individuals. Also a cemetery’s location reveals where a community believes the dead should be. Many cemeteries are located on slopes and many burials have been found underneath old chapels. And finally, culture attitudes or biases toward the dead are sometimes revealed through burial sites. An example of this can be found in an Indian school burial site located in the middle of a large park. Here a single plaque marks the gravesite of various unnamed Indian children that were never returned to their families.

A copy of Carol’s final report is available through the Civic Planning Division for $3.

June 26th Board Meeting

The central issue was the August meeting and newsletter. An official vote of those in attendance resulted in a unanimous decision to forgo the August meeting, saving the $65 fee for the guards. Article 5:1 of the by-laws states that the newsletter must be published every month regardless of meetings. In light of this and the opinions expressed during the regular June meeting, an official vote of board members resulted in a decision to produce an abbreviated newsletter for August. The one remaining issue was how to deal with the provision in the by-laws that requires AAS to establish the nominating committee during the August meeting. Another vote of board members resulted in a decision to establish the committee in July instead.

Other Business:
- The San Marcos field trip will be scheduled for either Sat. July 21st or Tue. July 24th.
- Tijeras Pueblo thanks AAS for the donation.
- AAS member George Schmick sent a letter regarding his extended absence. He is suffering from ailments associated with a severe car accident last year and has been unable to attend meetings.
- AAS Secretary, Dara Saville, has an upcoming schedule conflict this fall semester and she will not be able to attend the Sept, Oct, and Nov. meetings. We are looking for someone to help out with secretary duties for those months. Any volunteers?
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SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS: as scheduled - see Newsletter

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Vice President Dave Brugge 881-8503
Secretary Dana Saville 248-1774
Treasurer Jim Carman 242-1143
Director at Large Jack Francis 898-2163
Director at Large Joan Goldberg 798-1958

STANDING COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Field & laboratory Dick Bee 296-6303
Librarian Ann Carson 242-1143
Ass't Librarian Linda Yates 822-9536
Newsletter Joan Fennell
email joanf@worldnet.att.net
Fax: 771-4094

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Field Trips Need Volunteer Chairperson
Refreshments Jacqueline Johnson 981-9861
Luther Rivera 332-7208
Rock Art Projects Helen Crotony 281-2136
Greeters Ralph & Martha Brown 299-3035
Name Tags Frankie Herlt 771-0815
Newnall Assembly Richard Holmes 286-3479
Nancy Woodworth 281-2114
Howell & Gemm Polc 247-1333
Joan Wilkes 856-1330
Audit Committee Ralph Brown, chairman
Dick Bice, Phyllis Davis,
Janet and John Geoghegan

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AUGUST MEETING: Due to typically light attendance in August, there will be no meeting in August. Upcoming activities include the regular September meeting and our annual picnic at the home of Joan Fenicle and Jose Martinez on September 22nd. Mark your calendars ... details and map in the September newsletter.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE: The AAS By-Laws state that: "Each year, at the regular August meeting, a Nominating Committee of five (5) voting members shall be nominated and elected by the members present." Moved to the July meeting due to the decision to forego an August meeting, the floor was opened for both nominees and volunteers to such a nominating committee. Since there was no response, this Newsletter will serve as a vehicle for soliciting both volunteers for offices and suggestions for names (with permission) for offices in the AAS.

Also from the By-Laws: "The Nominating Committee's proposed slate of candidates shall be presented to the membership at the regular September meeting and printed in the October Newsletter. In October, additional nominations shall be solicited from the floor."

The Membership should consider itself a Committee of the Whole on this matter; please call or write to Karen Armstrong to volunteer to run for office, or to suggest names of persons who would be willing to serve. Please also consider the viability of a Society without volunteers.

Karen Armstrong, President
Minutes of July 17th Meeting

Karen Armstrong presided and welcomed all members and guests. Steve Mathew from Boise, Idaho was a guest at the meeting.

PLEASE REMEMBER THERE WILL BE NO MEETING IN AUGUST.

There will be a picnic at Jean Fenicle’s house in Placitas on September 22. Directions will appear in the September newsletter.

Corrections to last month’s newsletter: On page 1, first paragraph, Human Systems Research was misspelled. Also there was a stray line at the top of page 2, column 2.

On August 11, Jean Brody will be giving an evening lecture at Tijeras Pueblo.

Another reminder from Karen: please park in the east lot near REI during meetings. The south lot near old town in not secured by the museum.

Charlie arranged a field trip to San Marcos Pueblo for Saturday, July 21st. David Thomas is working on the mission ruins and sign up sheets were available at the meeting.

There was a reminder about the Eight Northern Pueblo Arts and Crafts Show at Nambé. Events include the Spear Dance, Basket Dance, and a tremendous display of handmade goods.

The Pecos Conference will be August 9th-12th near Flagstaff.

During the June 26th Board Meeting, a unanimous decision was made to forgo the August meeting. This will result in a $65 savings for this year’s tight budget. However, since bylaws state that the nominating committee must be selected during the August meeting, this was done during the July meeting instead. A sign up sheet was available.

AAS Secretary, Dara Saville, will not be able to attend the September, October, and November meetings due to a conflict with her fall semester schedule. Volunteers are needed to help with these duties. Anne Francis and Ann Carson volunteered. Anyone else who is interested please see Karen or Dara.

Volunteers are also needed for the audio/visual equipment. Jerry Brody volunteered. If anyone else is able to help out, please see Karen.

Committee reports: Jim had nothing to report.
Ann said that there are two new books in the AAS library, Alternative Leadership Strategies in the Southwest and the Archaeological Survey of Natural Bridges National Monument. Helen was not in attendance and Dick had nothing to report.

Jean Brody provided the refreshments.

Dave introduced the evening’s speaker, Richard Chapman.

Call for Materials

A hands-on "kit" for archaeology would be a good thing to have available for things like Archaeology Fair. The Maxwell Museum docent "trunks" contain things like pump drills, fire drills, traps, atlatls, bows and arrows, etc. If you have suggestions for hands-on activities, and/or you have materials (chipped and ground stone, pottery sherds, manos and metates, etc.) to contribute to such a kit, please contact Karen at: fwbate@swcp.com
Dr. Richard Chapman of the UNM Office of Contract Archaeology has conducted numerous archaeological surveys. Among these is a five-year comprehensive survey of Fort Wingate that documents prehistoric and historic use of the 21,000-acre area. Fort Wingate is an ammunition storage facility east of Gallup, NM that is known for its 1,000+ concrete bunkers that are visible from the interstate. It covers a range of environments from desert grasslands to ponderosa pine forests. Before the site’s decommission in 1990, it was the largest such facility in the lower 48 states. One year after closure, Dr. Chapman began the archaeological/ethnographic survey to document the cultural resources found across the entire site. The evening’s lecture covered several thousand years of history but focused on the Navajo occupation.

Prehistoric usage of the Fort Wingate area changes dramatically through the centuries. Remains from the Paleo-Indian and Archaic periods are scarce. However, there appears to have been a dense occupation of the area during the Pueblo II period. The area was abandoned by the early 1300s until the Navajo entered the landscape in the 1600s. Earliest secure dates for Navajo occupation in New Mexico are between 1450 and 1500, as indicated by forked stick hogan rings. This marks the Dinéh ogsåh phase, which is followed by the Gobernador phase beginning around 1680. Gobernador phase sites are characterized by pueblos and Gobernador polychrome pottery. This was a time of important and sometimes conflicto-ry interactions with other cultures including the Pueblos, Spanish, and Utes.

Most Navajo activity at Fort Wingate appears to have occurred in the 1800s, prior to and during military use of the site. American military intrusion into the area began in 1860 and by 1864 the Navajos had embarked on the forced march to Fort Sumner. In 1868 Fort Wingate served as the Indian Agency for the Navajo, who were returning from their incarceration in Fort Sumner. After the long march back many Navajo resided in the Fort Wingate area and some served as military scouts. Evidence of Navajo occupation at Fort Wingate includes Navajo greyware from the 1800s and hogans, sweat lodges, and corrals, all dating between 1870 and 1920. No Gobernador phase pottery was found, nor any other evidence to suggest Navajo use of the area prior to 1800.

Navajo occupation of the Fort Wingate area continues until 1941 when the ammunition storage bunkers were built. Between 1920 and 1930, Navajo hogan sites are larger but less dense. However, in 1941 fort security increased dramatically as 1,000 concrete bunkers were built over a 12-month period. The entire area was fenced off and a fire suppression policy was put in place. These measures ultimately precluded traditional use of the land but did help to preserve the remains of Navajo culture. After generations of traditional use of the land, the Navajo were kicked out at the start of World War II.

There are a number of current issues surrounding Fort Wingate. The site is now in the process of being turned over to the Zuni and Navajo, who both have ties to the landscape. It seems likely that portions of the site will go to each tribe for administration. Other issues abound in the form of resource management. There are many sites that are endangered by erosional forces, such as a large Pueblo II great house community. Other concerns center around ground water and toxic dump contamination. Dr. Chapman’s survey report, The Cycles of Closure, is available at the Corps of Engineers Albuquerque Office or at the UNM Office of Contract Archaeology.
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Vice President      Dave Buggie      881-8503
Secretary           Uta Saville      245-1774
Treasurer           Jim Carson       242-1143
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Director at Large   Joan Goldberg    796-1958

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Field & laboratory  Dick Bice        296-6303
Librarian           Ann Carson       242-1143
Ass't Librarian     Linda Yates      822-9536
Newsletter          Joan Fenicle     771-4006
                    email: joanf@worldnet.att.net
                    Fax: 771-4094

SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Field Trips         Need Volunteer Chairperson 981-9861
Reenactments        Jacqueline Johnson  891-9861
                    Luther Rivera    332-7208
Rock Art Projects   Helen Crosty       281-2136
Greeters            Ralph & Martha Brown 299-9055
Name Tags           Frankie Merkt      771-9815
Newsflr Assembly    Richard Holmes     286-3479
                    Nancy Woodworth  283-2114
                    Howell & Gwenn Poe 247-1533
                    Joan Wilkes      856-1850
Audit Committee     Ralph Brown, chairman Dick Bice, Phyllis Davis, Janet and John Geohegan

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Dolores Sundt 01
6207 Mossman PL NE
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“The West Mesa and Beyond”
Diane E. Souder, Chief of Interpretation and Outreach
Petroglyph National Monument
Tuesday, September 18, 2001 – 7:30 P.M.
Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Rd. NW

Diane Souder has lived in Albuquerque since 1976 and has worked at Petroglyph National Monument since it was established in June, 1990. She has worked on monument planning issues such as roads, visitor use, land acquisition and drainage. She is currently the Chief of Interpretation and Outreach and focuses her attention on visitor services and educational outreach efforts. Diane is currently the Chief of Interpretation and Outreach.

With an Urban Studies degree from Mount Holyoke College and a Masters of Urban Planning from the University of Michigan, she began her career in government as a Congressional Intern. In 1996, Diane served as a VISTA Volunteer and then worked for the Heritage Conservation Service. She worked in the Santa Fe office of the National Park Service from 1981 to 1990, prior to accepting a position at Petroglyph National Monument.

"The West Mesa and Beyond" will address numerous concerns and sensitive issues surrounding the Albuquerque Volcanoes and mesa top lands within Petroglyph National Monument. Diane will also ask for input on our plans for the reclaiming of the cinder mines near the volcanoes.
FROM THE PRESIDENT

There being no August meeting, there are no minutes or speaker notes in the September newsletter.

As a result of my report on the status of the Nominating Committee in the last newsletter (that there were no volunteers to serve on the committee) we have received two volunteers (maybe three). We need just two more to fulfill the By-Laws “a Nominating Committee of five (5) members”. We need to fill the slots by the September meeting so we can elect officers for next year. Please call me if you are willing to serve on the Nominating Committee.

Karen Armstrong, President

AAS Annual Picnic

AAS members and families are invited to the annual picnic on Saturday, September 22nd, to be held again at the home of Jose Martinez and Joan Fenicle near Placitas.

Picnic will begin at 2:00 pm—come early if you would like to go for a hike. Provided will be cold beverages and paper goods—bring a side dish to share and something for the grill for yourself.

Directions are: Take I-25 north to the second Bernalillo exit (Exit 242), then go east toward the mountains approximately 9 miles to 889 Highway 165 (you will see the number on the left side of the road just past the street signs for Perdiz Canyon and Gringo Gulch. Please close the gate behind you because of the animals.

If you come to the end of the pavement, you have gone about a half mile too far. If you get lost call 771-4006.
Upcoming Events

Ongoing: Volunteer for historic building restoration weekend workdays. Contact Cornerstones, 982-9521, info@cstones.org or www.cstones.org

Sept. 27-30: The Santa Fe Trail Symposium 2001 will be hosted by the members of Corazon de los Caminos in Las Vegas, NM. The theme is “Caminos y Comerciantes: Trails and Traders in New Mexico.” Trail scholars will present new research on the Santa Fe Trail. Bus tours ($20) on Friday and Saturday will take you to Trail sites at La Cueva, Wahtrous, Fort Union, Ocate Crossing, Wagon Mound, Kearsny Gap, Tecolote, Bernal and San Miguel del Vado. Two Hollywood films about the Santa Fe Trail “Jubilee Trail” and “Fighting Caravans” will be featured on Saturday afternoon. There is also a juried art show on “The Santa Fe Trail and its Traders”, a Santa Fe Trail photography show, book exhibits, and pre-symposium events including a trail ride (bring your own horse), Michael Martin Murphey Cowboy Concert, Contact Beverly or Hal Jackson, PO Box 1098, Placitas, NM 87043 at (505) 867-1742 or sfstasymposium@aol.com. Some events are available by advance registration only.

Oct. 16-20: The 13th Annual Navajo Studies Conference, “Dzil Natt’a, Living by the Teachings of the Sacred Mountains” Northern Arizona University. Contact Dr. Jennifer Denetdale at (520) 523-8696 or Jennifer. Denetdale@nau.edu


Trip Possibility

Stroll through the Medieval Black Forest and visit the land of storybooks. In June 2002, EF Educational tours opens the castle doors of Germany and the Alps to you. Enjoy the cities of Munich and Rothenburg along with the restful vistas of country lakes and ice-capped mountains. Although English is widely spoken in Germany, you will have a bilingual tour director for the entire 11 days.

The current price for adults is very competitive, $2288. This includes most everything: air tickets, hotel, land transport and breakfast and dinner. The current youth fair is $1998 and there are college credit possibilities.

Experienced EF group leader, Margo Requeird, just finished leading an EF tour to England, Wales and Ireland. A great time was had by all. If this sounds like a fun trip, give Margo a call for details, 898-5672.
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“Unraveling the Myths of History at San Marcos Pueblo”
Anne F. Ramenofsky, Assoc. Professor of Archaeology
University of New Mexico
Tuesday, October 16, 2001 – 7:30 P.M.
Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Rd. NW

Dr. Ramenofsky will summarize her on-going research at San Marcos pueblo in the context of Spanish colonization and settlement of New Mexico.

Dr. Ramenofsky is an Associate Professor of Archaeology at University of New Mexico. Her research addresses the period of European colonization and settlement of North America. Dr. Ramenofsky has worked demography and disease introduction in the Southeastern Borderlands.

Her work in New Mexico has considered the Spanish metallurgy, and Spanish-Native interaction during the earliest centuries of European contact.

Rooftops in the pueblos served as living room and workroom, the interior rooms being used for sleeping and storage. Here the potters are shown decorating their wares; each pueblo still has its distinctive designs. (Century, Dec. 1882)
FROM THE PRESIDENT

Minutes from the September meeting were not available at the time of printing this newsletter.

The September speaker was Diane E. Souder, Chief of Interpretation and Outreach at Petroglyph National Monument.

Her topic, "The West Mesa and beyond", addressed numerous concerns and sensitive issues surrounding the Albuquerque Volcanoes and mesa top lands within Petroglyph National Monument.

She also asked for audience input on the plans for the reclaiming of the cindermines near the volcanoes.

The Bylaws require a Nominating Committee of five members, which has finally been established. The Committee is happy to receive phone calls about volunteers for offices or suggestions of names for same. Please contact the Nominating Committee: Karen Armstrong 294-8218, Jerry Brody 281-3579, Ann Carson 242-1143, Richard Holmes 286-3479 or Gwen Poe 247-1533. This is volunteer organization—so without volunteers to fill the slate of candidates and committees, we do not have a viable organization.

Karen Armstrong, President

TRIPS AND LECTURES

The PIT (Passports In Time) program of the US Forest Service has just published their winter/spring catalog of projects. This will be available at the meeting in October, or call Karen for information.

On February 23, 2002, the Bureau of Land Management will sponsor "Project Archaeology - Discovering Archaeology in Arizona" at the Mesa Southwest Museum, Mesa, Arizona. Karen Armstrong will be attending—anyone else want to go?

The Past as Present: Archaeology and Descendant Communities in Northern New Mexico (Lecture series benefitting The NM Archaeological Council’s Preservation and Education Programs):

Fr. Feb. 22, 2002, 7 pm—San Jose de las Huertas: A Late 18th Century Buffer Community. Dr. Nan Rothchild, Ann Whitney Olin Professor of Anthropology, Barnard College, Columbia University, NYC.
Free Resources New Publications

The Office of Statewide Programs and Education distributes free educational resources to educators around the state of New Mexico. A catalogue listing all museum educational resources is available by calling the office.

Hours: Monday-Friday 8-5pm, closed major holidays
Events: Our Calendar
Admission: n/a
Location: 120 Sheridan Ave., across the street from the main bus stop downtown, look for the colorful mural
Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087
Contact: Phone: (505) 476-5097
Fax: (505) 476-5049
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The New Mexico Archeological Council (NMAC) has recently published two new reports. Both are available for $10.00 each plus $4.50 for postage and handling by sending a check to

New Mexico Archeological Council
P.O. Box 25691
Albuquerque, NM 87125

or if you want to save postage, call either Bill Doleman or June-El Piper at 277-5853 to make an appointment to pick them up at the Office of Contract Archeology at the University of New Mexico (corner of Lomas and University).

The volumes are:

EXAMINING THE COURSE OF SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGY: THE DURANGO CONFERENCE, edited by David A. Phillips Jr. and Lynne Sebastian. NMAC Special Publication No. 3. (175 pages)

CHACO SOCIETY AND POLITY: PAPERS FROM THE 1999 CONFERENCE, edited by Linda S. Cordell and W. James Judge. NMAC Special Publication No. 4. (90 pages)

ArchNet, WWW Virtual Library - Archaeology hosted by the Archaeological Research Institute at Arizona State University. The Staff of the Archaeological Research Institute (ARI) welcome you to ArchNet's new web address. Please address questions to: archnet@asu.edu.
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FIELD TRIPS: as scheduled; see Newsletter

SEMINARS, EXCAVATIONS & SURVEYS: as scheduled - see Newsletter

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Rock Art Projects Helen Croft             251-2136  
Greetings         Ralph & Martha Brown     259-0555  
Name Tags          Frankie Merkt           771-0815  
Newspaper Assembly Richard Holmen         286-3479  
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Howell & Gwena Poe 247-1533  
Joan Wilkes        856-1850

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Dolores Sundt  01  
6207 Mossman Pl. NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87110
"Mounds and Ritual in Chaco Canyon"
Chip Wills, Associate Professor of Archaeology
University of New Mexico
Tuesday, November 13, 2001 – 7:30 P.M.
Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Road NW

Public and professional views of Chaco Canyon during the Bonito phase (ca. AD 950-1150) include the image of large platform mounds associated with many great houses, and the idea that these were constructed for ritual purposes.

Stratigraphic evidence from excavated mounds can be interpreted in a number of ways, and the prevailing model of ritual structures is not the only possible explanation for these features. One alternative is that the mounds are primarily the product of massive construction projects that generated huge amounts of debris.

Special Opportunity to visit Otowi Pueblo
Saturday, November 17th

On November 17, Saturday, there will be a field trip to Otowi Pueblo led by Brad Vierra, archaeologist, of Los Alamos National Labs. Otowi is being returned to the San Ildefonso Pueblo in December, so here is a chance to see the village before then.

We need 10 people for the trip; a signup announcement will be made at the November 13 AAS meeting to sign up, and/or call Karen at 294-8218. We can carpool; it will take about 2 hours to get to the gate at Otowi, so we'll need to be on the road by about 7:30 Saturday the 17th.
Sept. 18th Minutes

President Karen Armstrong presided over the meeting. Last month's minutes were accepted as published.

The annual pot luck picnic is scheduled for September 22 at the home of Jose Martinez and Joan Fenicle near Placitas. Directions to their house are in the bulletin.

Karen Armstrong mentioned the Passports in Time forest service projects. This is an excellent opportunity for volunteers to work on projects for the Parks Service. Call Karen for details.

The nominating committee needed a fifth member. Gwen Poe will fill that position.

Helen Crotty reported that the rock art recording team would probably be working at Comanche Gap sometime in October.

Rock Art recording at Petroglyph National Monument - "the end of the project is in sight."

Ann Carson mentioned the outstanding lecture series sponsored by NUMAC, the New Mexico Archaeological Council. Specific dates and lecture topics will be published in the AAS bulletin.

Submitted by Ann Carson

Sept. Speaker, Diane Souder

Diane Souder, the Chief of Interpretation and Outreach, at Petroglyph National Monument, shared her concerns and introduced us to the challenges the staff faces as they fight to protect the park.

Currently she is working with the 19 NM Pueblo Indian groups, Jicarilla and Mescalero Apache, Navajo and Hopi tribes to understand what people from their cultures feel about the park. They consider the area sacred, a Mother Earth place, a healing place. The images are alive, and a real connection between the living and their past. Most do not feel the park personnel should interpret the glyphs.

Diane showed slides to illustrate her discussion about park boundaries, urban encroachment and the balance needed to allow visitors access to the glyphs.

Urban encroachment is a major concern in managing the park. Eighteen thousand homes, that translates to 63,000 people, surround the park in new developments. Extending the road through the park for still more development is a political issue that must be mitigated.

On going problems include unleashed dogs, unauthorized horseback riders, and the noise created by mountain bike and radio controlled model aircraft enthusiasts. Noise from the Double Eagle airport is also an intrusion.

Rain storms are also a threat to the monument. The west side building boom disturbs the soil which triggers a rush of water through the petroglyphs, threatening to change the topography of the park.

Three large open cinder mines are a scar on the landscape near the volcanoes. Park officials are developing a plan to fill in these craters.

Unsightly power lines cross the park. However, it is unlikely that they will be moved.

The park staff is working diligently to protect and preserve the park for future generations. To aid their cause the park will be receiving half of the money collected when someone buys a Golden Eagle pass.
Oct. 16th Minutes

President Karen Armstrong called the meeting to order. Among the visitors were Dick Bice's son and daughter-in-law, Steve and Martha.

This month's minutes are taken by Richard Holmes with assistance from Anne Francis.

November's Newsletter will have an early deadline since the next meeting will be on the SECOND TUESDAY OF THE MONTH, NOVEMBER 13; THE DECEMBER MEETING WILL ALSO BE EARLY, ON DECEMBER 11. Although the November meeting will be at the usual time of 7:30, the December meeting will be at 6:00. These changes are to avoid holding meetings too close to holidays. After the holiday season, meetings will return to the usual third Tuesday of the month at 7:30.

For the December meeting, members are invited to give short talks; please see David Brugge or Karen about giving one. The December meeting will also be our traditional holiday party. Karen suggested that members bring recipes with their food offerings.

The AAS picnic in September was enjoyable. Even though not many members attended, it was a beautiful afternoon in Placitas. Members thanked Joan Fenicle and her husband Jose Martinez for hosting the event at their place.

There was no special news from the Treasurer or the Library Committee. Dick Bice reported that work is proceeding on the current report. Charlie Funtner had a sign-up sheet for a field trip to Piedras Marcadas Pueblo; the trip is scheduled for February with Matt Schmader of the Open Space Program. Helen Crotty said that the last rock art recording session had been postponed; Jack Francis reported that work at Petroglyph NM is moving along, that 10,000 volunteer hours had been put in on that project, and that Milford Fletcher will be doing GPS mapping of rock art there. Of 28 km of escarpment at Petroglyph NM, only 3.5 km is left to record.

The Nominating Committee presented nominations:
- President – David Brugge
- Vice-President – Anne Francis
- Secretary – Dara Seville
- Treasurer – Jim Carson
- Director-at-Large – Milford Fletcher

At the November meeting, the members will vote the slate on and nominations will be taken from the floor.

Luther Rivera, Jackie Johnson, and Arlette Miller provided refreshments.

Respectfully submitted, Richard Holmes

Oct. Speaker, Ann Raminofsky

Prof. Raminofsky spoke on the continuing work at San Marcos Pueblo at the edge of the Galisteo Basin, off NM 14, between Cerrillos and Santa Fe. This property is protected by the Archaeological Conservancy and has been the site of research for the last four years, although it had been visited earlier in the twentieth century by archaeologists. Many people have been involved in this effort, as have the following institutions: the American Museum of Natural History in New York, Cleveland State University, the University of California at Santa Cruz, the University of Indiana, the University of New Mexico, and Cochiti Pueblo.

Prof. Raminofsky is particularly interested in the consequences of Spanish-Native American contact. In New Mexico, this requires archaeology to fill in what is missing from the historical record.

(Continued on Page 4)
This is because so many records from before the Pueblo Revolt were lost; there are no land grant, mining claim, marriage, or birth records from before the reconquest. In the Spanish Borderlands, history has been focused on particular incidents, and texts are single descriptions. The archaeological record is a collective record, which may illuminate what is not otherwise recorded.

Archaeological research in New Mexico predates statehood. Historical archaeology, however, has never had the prominence that prehistoric archaeology has had in the Southwest. In the early twentieth century, archaeologists like Toulouse and Kidder were interested in missions, but the focus was not on historical archaeology but on earlier pre-contact components. In the 1980s there was a renewed concern with historic components at missions.

An interesting research issue at San Marcos is the discovery of Spanish metallurgy at this very large (60+ acre) site. It is close to the Ortiz Mountains and the Cerrillos Hills, which both have mineral ores.

Previous research examined the sources of lead for glazed ceramics. A question was if San Marcos, which was a substantial pueblo, controlled sources of lead. Using isotope “fingerprinting” archaeological analysts have determined that this was not the case; for example, San Marcos, Pueblo Blanco, and San Lazaro mined their own lead for glazes in ceramics that they produced. Another mineral-related research question was if San Marcos controlled sources of turquoise; apparently this is not true, although San Marcos was a turquoise processing area, as evidenced by chunks of turquoise on the site.

Recent research has centered on metallurgy in the Spanish Colonial period. The Franciscans, who were often knowledgeable in metal smelting and refining, missionized San Marcos. Were the Franciscans controlling metal production? If so, were native inhabitants providing labor for this effort? What was the relationship between them?

David Hurst Thomas from the American Museum of Natural History has been excavating the mission. Historical records indicate that San Marcos was one of the pueblos that informed Spanish authorities about the upcoming Pueblo Revolt, but that it also killed the resident priest. San Marcos was abandoned, as were all eight Galisteo Basin pueblos; the inhabitants moved to Hopi, and some of their descendants live at Cochiti and Hopi today.


Raminofsky’s interests involve the most recent period of the occupational history of San Marcos, so surface material is important. Middens would, therefore, be significant sources of data for her research. In 1999 her students and colleagues sampled 1 x 1-m units at 20-m intervals across the site, surface collecting and screening. The information collected allowed her to create a map showing areas where 20 middens are located.

By looking at a cutbank of an arroyo where eroded roomblocks (numbers 28 and 29) are exposed, the field crew could see that parts of these roomblocks had a second story. They were also able to retrieve material to date the sequence of construction: A.D. 1425 and 1470.

During the 2000 field season, archaeologists increased the sample size, excavating 10 cm in the 1 x 1-m units. Surface visibility was high because the dry weather that

(Continued on Page 5)
year limited vegetation. Glazeware rim-sherds are valuable for dating ceramics in late prehistory of the Southwest. Chinese porcelain was also found, indicating Spanish contact. Another task for the field season was revisiting a trench Nelson had excavated. Nelson did not draw stratigraphic profiles, but it is clear that he did not backfill trenches and soil washed in over the years. In addition to excavation, magnetic survey was conducted on two blocks; outlines of buildings and concentrations of metal slag, ore, and charcoal were found.

A complete sequence of glazeware is in the assemblage from the site. These are concentrated in different areas depending upon their age, suggesting how the occupational history of the site developed. Ceramics from the southwestern corner, in a small midden, date from the 13th and 14th centuries (Glaze A red and Glaze A yellow). Across the entire site are ceramics from the late 14th and 15th centuries; this is a large area. In the northern part of the site, in a small area, are 15th and 16th century ceramics. Other ceramics found include Colonoware and Tewa Polychrome. No Zuni or Red Mountain ceramics were present.

San Marcos is the only site in New Mexico where Franciscans may have been involved in metal production. Perhaps the conflicts of the seventeenth century between the civil and ecclesiastical authorities in Colonial New Mexico were over metal.

Work will continue at San Marcos, to expand on what has been learned of its occupational history and the practice of metallurgy.

Prof. Raminofsky very kindly offered to organize a field trip to the pueblo for the AAS.

---

Dr. J. J. Brody Honored

Dr. J. J. Brody has received the NM Endowment for the Humanities Award. Dr. Brody is a Professor Emeritus in the department of Art and Art History at the University of New Mexico and is the former director of the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, also at UNM. He has taught courses in Native American art and in museum practices at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. Dr. Brody has orchestrated local, national, and international museum exhibitions and has authored several publications concerning Southwestern archaeology, American Indian art and museology. The primary focus of his research is the ancient and modern history of Southwestern American Indian art. Brody has served as a consultant and advisor to several museums in the United States and abroad. He holds research positions at the Maxwell Museum, the School of American Research and the Laboratory of Anthropology/Museum of Indian Art and Culture.

Brody's works have received distinguished recognition. His honors include a lifetime contribution award from the Native American Art Studies Association, the Distinguished Alumni Award from the College of Fine Arts at UNM, and the Governor's Award of Honor from the New Mexico Historic Preservation Review Committee for his book *Mimbres Painted Pottery*. Books published in his honor include *Archaeology, Art and Anthropology* and *Painters, Patrons, and Identity*. 
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PERMIT NO. 276
"What I did on my Vacation (summer or otherwise)"
By an All Star Cast
Tuesday, December 11, 2001 - 6:00 P.M.
Albuquerque Museum, 2000 Mountain Rd. NW

Our annual holiday meeting/potluck will be Tuesday, December 11, a week earlier than the normal meetings due to the holidays. The doors will open at 6:00 PM to allow time to set up.

Each member/family is asked to bring a dish to share, with a serving implement. Please keep in mind that this is a grazing/sampling sort of occasion, not a sit-down dinner. Food should be easy to manage on a small plate by fingers or fork. AAS will provide cups, plates, napkins and utensils. This year, please bring a copy of your special recipe, so that we can replicate your special dishes at home!

The business program and presentations will begin at 7:30 P.M. Those giving presentations will be:

Helen Crotty: "Poverty Point" - early mound sites in Louisiana.

Ann Carson: "Cahokia Mound Culture and Rescuing Steamship Arabia" - prehistory and history in the Midwest.

John Roney: "Cerro de Trincheras Research" - an update on the Borderlands; northern Mexico and southern New Mexico archaeology.

Tom Windes and Peter McKenna: "Mexican Adventure" - ruins in the Sierra along the Chihuahua-Sonora state line.
Nov. 12th Minutes

President Karen Armstrong called the November meeting of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society to order. Marian Rodee, long associated with the Maxwell Museum, was a guest at the meeting.

Jack Francis submitted two additions to the October 16 minutes published in the November AAS Newsletter. Page 3, Helen Crotty reported that the last rock art field session at Crestone had been postponed. Page 3 column 2, “Jack Francis reported that......on that project, Milford Fletcher will be doing GPS mapping of rock art at Crestone.”

The December meeting is a week early to avoid the Christmas rush – December 11th at 6:00 PM. This will be the annual potluck party and slide show given by members.

A field trip to Otowi Pueblo is still on schedule for November 17.

Jack Francis reported that the rock art recording teams at Petroglyph National Monument are about to embark on the “Death March” to Rinconada Canyon, a location with difficult terrain and natural hazards.

Luther Rivera provided the evenings refreshments.

Respectfully submitted, Ann Carson

Nov. Speaker Chip Wills

“Mounds and Ritual in Chaco Canyon”: Chip Wills, associate professor of Archaeology at UNM, introduced us to his theories of low platform mound construction at Chaco Canyon. Wills contends the current theories of ceremonial mound building and ritual pot breakage at these low mounds is only one possible explanation for the construction of the unusual features. His fieldwork as a student at Chaco lead to his interest in the mysterious mounds. Slides of Pueblo Bonito and Pueblo Alto illustrated the ephemeral nature of the low flattened mounds located just outside the walls of each pueblo. At Pueblo Bonito, low rock walls were constructed to contain the soil of the mounds.

Wills contends that sampling of the mounds at Pueblo Bonito in 1931 and trenching at Pueblo Alto by Tom Windes in 1977-78 is an inadequate sample to develop theories of ritual pot breakage and feasting ceremonics. Original theories expounded by scholars relegated these mounds to midden deposits. After the Pueblo Alto excavations in 1977, scholars Steve Lekson, Peter McKenna, John Stein, Tom Windes and others developed theories of ritual destruction of pottery brought to the site by periodic visits of non-residents. Scholars may have been influenced by ritual theories developed for the spectacular sites in Meso America, Hawaii, and the mound cultures in the Midwest. Although Wills concedes that large deposits of pottery shards may have lead to the ritual theories, he feels the estimates of whole vessels may be somewhat inflated. Will’s examination of the artifacts and stratigraphic records lead him to conclude that the mounds are primarily made up of randomly deposited building debris. Inhabitants may have flattened the debris mounds to use as sacred space for minor rituals. Construction of the mounds for pageantry and large-scale ritual events seems unlikely in his view.
Otowi Field Trip

"On Saturday the 17th of November some 18 members of the ArcSoc enjoyed a field trip to Otowi Pueblo, an ancestral San Ildefonso village. Dr. Brad Vierra, archaeologist at Los Alamos Labs, guided the group through Otowi, Little Otowi, and a rock art site showing a spectacular Avanyu near White Rock.

We learned the pottery types on site (Biscuit A,B,C, ...) and were fascinated by the four big roomblocks, the "reservoir", and grid gardens at Otowi. We all had a splendid time! Many thanks to Dr. Vierra, and our hopes that he will guide us on visits to other prehistoric villages in the area.

Original Texans?

This was the title of a Nov. 25th article in the Houston Chronicle by Eric Berger, Science Writer. It refers to an Austin-area find that adds to the debate over early man.

Central Texas was home to people 13,000 years ago. Fed by permanent springs, the area between the Edwards Plateau and lower coastal plains offered ample game from both ecosystems, and its limestone held an abundant supply of flint-like rock, or chert, ideal for making Stone Age tools.

About 50 miles north of Austin, the site has become one of the most important finds for archaeologists studying the ancient Clovis people.

Named for the area where their artifacts were first found near Clovis, N.M., they may have been the first inhabitants of the Americas. Evidence of their presence has been found across the United States, the sites tied together by distinctive spear points.

Center of debate

Such conclusions have thrust the Texas site into a great debate: When did people first come to this hemisphere, and where did they come from? Collins' work has convinced him that the Americas must have been occupied much earlier than traditionally thought.

In recent years, however, the "Clovis first" theory has come under mounting attack by some archaeologists, linguists and geneticists who suggest people may have been in this hemisphere for far longer, predating the Clovis by thousands of years.

A few of these pre-Clovis advocates even believe the first Americans may have come from Europe, not Asia. "We're looking at a people who were more sophisticated than popular theory suggests."

Nearly half the world's language families are in the Americas, linguists say. It would take at least 20,000 years for that many different languages to build up, some believe. "The linguistic answer to the question of how long have they been here is very long, certainly before the peak of glaciation," said Johanna Nichols, linguist at the University of California at Berkeley.

Some genetic evidence of human remains, which has indicated similarities to Asian and European populations in Native American peoples, indicates the western hemisphere could have been inhabited as early as 35,000 years ago.

To read the full text of the article go to http://www.chron.com/cs/CDA/story.htm/metropolitan/1144649#top
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