THE CHACO FIELD SCHOOLS 1929-1942 AND 1947

F. Joan Mathien

Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Tuesday, January 15, 2008 at 7:30 PM
At the Albuquerque Museum
2000 Mountain Road NW
Albuquerque, NM

Under the direction of Edgar L. Hewett, the University of New Mexico, the School of American Research, and the Museum of New Mexico jointly sponsored an advanced field school session in Chaco Canyon beginning in 1929. Initially the work concentrated on the excavation of Chetro Ketl, but later expanded to cover other sites, especially the smaller Bc sites across the wash after 1936 when Hewett had officially retired. For many reasons, complete reports on the results of this work are lacking. After our retirement from the National Park Service, Joyce M. Raab (former Chaco archivist) and I proposed to investigate this era and reconstruct the field school activities. To date we have conducted an oral history program and interviewed over a dozen participants in the field schools. We are currently searching out other records at several institutions and hope to be able to present our results to others within five years. Tonight's presentation will focus on 1931, a year in which we found a treasure of information in the form of photographs taken by two of the students.

F. Joan Mathien is a retired NPS archaeologist. During her 27 years with NPS she was editor of the Chaco Project publications. Currently she is an advisor to the Chaco Digital Initiative, a program that will place unpublished information on a number of Chacoan sites on the Internet (see Chacoarchive.org). Her continuing research interests include the Chaco field schools and, with geologist Mostafa Fayek at the University of Manitoba, turquoise sourcing methods.

Note: Dues for 2008 are now payable. If the date 08 does not follow your name on the mailing label, we have not received—or not yet credited—your payment. If we have not heard from you by the end of March, we will assume you do not wish to renew, and print copies will no longer be mailed.
ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MINUTES
Minutes of the December meeting were not available at press time.

UPCOMING EVENTS OF INTEREST
Saturday, January 12, 1:00-4:30 p.m.
Public Session, Hands on History, sponsored by the Society for Historical and Underwater Archaeology in the Grand Pavilion Room, Hyatt Regency, 330 Tijeras NW, Albuquerque. Free family program: see archaeology lab; try-on dive gear; watch making of corn husk dolls; sort artifacts; record rock art; visit the Van of Enchantment, New Mexico's museum on wheels.

Wednesday, January 23, 7:00 pm.
Free public lecture by Dr Rebecca Schwendler at the Hibben Center auditorium, UNM. "Hokona: A Unique, Multi-Faceted Pueblo III Site Near El Morro National Monument," (late 13th-early 14th centuries, AD). Sponsored by NMDOT.

IN MEMORIAM

It is with a deep sense of personal loss that I report the death of my friend Robin Wayland Frames on December 27 after a long battle with leukemia. Robin and Barbara, his wife of 38 years, joined the Albuquerque Archaeological Society about a year after moving to Albuquerque in 1984. They worked faithfully on Wednesdays in the lab when it was located in the old airport building, and they participated in the archaeological field school in Gallup and the rock art field school in Capitan. Competing with their interest in archaeology was their love of animals. They always had several cats and dogs, and they served as zoo docents for a number of years. Robin volunteered at the Albuquerque Humane Association, exercising dogs and assisting people who wanted to adopt one.

Robin was a graduate of Washington & Lee University, Virginia, and worked as a reporter for the Baltimore Evening Sun before getting his masters degree in journalism from the University of Missouri, after which he worked for the Associated Press and American Cancer Society in New York City. After moving here, Robin worked for the Albuquerque Journal.

A gathering to celebrate Robin's life will be held at a date to be determined. Memorial donations may be made to Robin's favorite charity, the Albuquerque Humane Association, 615 Virginia SE, Albuquerque, NM 87108.

--- Helen Crotty, Editor

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P.O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196 or info@abqarchaeology.org
Website: www.abqarchaeology.org

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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 11 monthly meetings with a lecture and opportunities to participate in field trips, seminars, and cooperative activities with other institutions.

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Institutions/Libraries $10 for print Newsletter by first class mail, E-mailed no charge.

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Rock Art Recording Dick Yeck 888-5156
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Webmaster: markrosmun@msn.com
HOW TO DISPOSE OF A DEAD BODY
Stan Rhine Ph.D.

Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Tuesday, March 18, 2008 at 7:30PM
at the Albuquerque Museum
2000 Mountain Road NW

Forensic anthropology is the application of the methods, procedures, and findings of osteological physical anthropology to contemporary medicolegal investigations. Forensic anthropologists typically work with decomposed, burned, mummified, partially skeletonized, or skeletonized remains to ascertain such biological parameters as age, sex, race, stature, skeletal idiosyncrasies, and pathologies, creating leads that may lead to an identification. They also assess ante-, peri-, and postmortem damage to the skeleton that can illuminate the cause and manner of death and the condition of the body that can shed some light on the time since death.

Forensic anthropologists typically work with medical examiners, coroners, and law enforcement agencies on individual sets of remains, but in the last two decades, have been called increasingly to lend their abilities to the resolution of multiple-death cases such as airline crashes and governmentally-sanctioned mass murders. One aspect of this work is the continuing refinement of time-since-death estimations based on data derived from research facilities devoted to probing this postmortem interval. The best known, and for many years the only such facility, was the research facility at the University of Tennessee established by Dr. William Bass. This talk will include a slide tour of the UT "Body Farm." Attendees are advised to dine lightly prior to the talk.

Stan Rhine received his Ph.D. from the University of Colorado in 1969. His advisor was one of the original "Twelve* Disciples" of forensic anthropology, the late Dr. Alice M Brucc. He arrived at UNM in 1971, and was immediately thrust into a small, dark basement room by Dr. Jerry Brody, then Director of the Maxwell Museum, to prepare the long-stored UNM skeletal collection. In the next twenty years, the collection grew from approximately 1,700 individuals to more than 4,000, expanding beyond prehistoric, to historic and contemporary human skeletons, which includes both forensic and documented specimens. The lab also moved up—into remodeled spaces on the first floor. In 1973, he was invited to join the newly-established Office of the Medical Investigator, where he and a band of enthusiastic graduate students examined and reported on some 1,000 forensic cases for New Mexico and other jurisdictions. He held office in the anthropology section of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences and the American Board of Forensic Anthropology before escaping from UNM.

*There were actually only eleven, but saying 12 gives it more proselytizing power.

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ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MINUTES
February 19, 2008
Gretchen Ohenauf presiding. Guests included Lou Hecker of ARMS and Charles Hecker of the National Park Service.
Refreshments were provided by Jacqueline Johnson.
MINUTES: The minutes of the January and February meetings were approved as printed.
TREASURER’S REPORT: The Geohegans and Ralph Brown will meet with Libby Ratliff, Treasurer, to conduct the audit.
COMMITTEE REPORTS:
Laboratory, Pottery Southwest, Website, and Rock Art: No reports.
Library: Karen Armstrong and Helen Crotty said planning is proceeding for sorting the books for transfer to the Friends of Tijeras Pueblo. Related computer work may begin in March. Karen also mentioned that the Hibben Center would still welcome volunteers to work on the Pottery Mound artifacts.
Greeters: Deborah Bowman needs volunteers to help out when she can’t attend.
Field trip: The Forest Service’s Amigos are going to the Salinas Pueblos on Saturday, March 15. Contact Karen Armstrong if interested.
NEW BUSINESS:
John Geohegan pointed out that addresses on electronic Newsletters do not indicate the dues expiration date. Helen responded that the problem is recognized and a solution is being considered, now that most newsletters are emailed.
ANNOUNCEMENTS:
According to Carol Condic, the report on the Los Ranchos Plaza is finished and copies are available for purchase. It is also available through the Maxwell Museum’s website, but that the print version includes a CD with photos of sherds. She explained that the Plaza is one of the original villages in the Albuquerque area, dating from the 1750s, and was repeatedly flooded until its abandonment around 1800. Hayward Franklin did the ceramic analysis gratis.
Gretchen reported that the Santa Fe National Forest is looking for site stewards, for whom training will be conducted on April 26 and 27. See her for details.
SPEAKER
Bradley Bowman introduced Jeffrey Hanson, archaeologist with the Bureau of Reclamation, which not only manages water in the West but also administers cultural resources on its lands. In a talk entitled "That’s a Hell of a Way to Treat a Soldier" he discussed the ethical dilemmas that surround not only sites and artifacts, but also burials—in this case, Buffalo Soldiers who served at Fort Craig. The fort was active from 1854 to 1886, protecting El Camino Real and fighting Apaches. One of the men who served there was Thomas Smith of Kentucky, who enlisted during the Civil War, then headed west as part of the 125th Infantry. He died in 1866, possibly of dysentery, and was interred at the fort’s cemetery.
In late 2004, a historian told Dr. Hanson of a collector who had the mummified remains of a Buffalo Soldier, probably Smith, in his home and who wanted them repatriated. However, the collector died before revealing the location of the remains. The story attracted federal interest, and a case file was opened after Hanson and another archaeologist, Mark Hungerford, were deposited in the matter. The fact that the Army had exhumed remains twice in the 1800s yet had no re-interment records for Smith added credibility to the mummy story.
At this point Hungerford took over the narrative: In 2005 a federal agent, Hungerford, the historian, and a representative of the coroner’s office met to examine a skull that was in a brown paper bag. The historian identified it as the head he has seen 20 years earlier attached to a body. According to oral testimony, this was Smith’s skull. And Hungerford, a former soldier himself, could only say, "That’s a hell of a way to treat a soldier."
While the collector had had a plot map of the cemetery, it had disappeared. The location of graves was unknown. However, the federal agent, acting on a tip, found a stake in the ground with "Buffalo Soldier" written on it. Working with state police and the FBI, more graves were discovered. Twenty-three coffins were opened, most of which were "shoulder shaped" rather than rectangular.
The soldier’s cranium and remains from the graves were sent to Fort Hickam for analysis. Eventually, though, the case wilted because the collector was now dead and his enormous collection of artifacts had been scattered.
While Fort Craig is on BLM land and is on the National Register of Historic Places, the (continued on page 3)
cemetery is not. It is on Bureau of Reclamation land, and it was being looted; so the decision was made that the best way to protect it was to remove it. A company was hired to find all of the graves, and the 67 bodies found included not only Buffalo Soldiers but also infants and a woman. Sometimes the bones—and trash—had been tossed back into the graves after looters had taken the skulls. Preservation was often excellent because of the dry soil in many sections of the cemetery.

What’s next for the bones? There will be osteological analysis and studies of gender, race, stature, and pathology. Attempts will be made to identify individuals using medical records and death certificates. Re-burial will be either at Fort Bayard, which the 125th built, or at Fort Bliss.

The coffins were left in the cemetery. The bodies wait in archival bags. Thomas Smith’s body is still missing.

Respectfully submitted,

Arlette Miller, Secretary

UPCOMING EVENTS OF INTEREST

Free Public Lectures:
John Kantner: "The Archaeology of Cannibalism" March 11, 3:30 pm, Boardroom at the School for Advanced Research, 660 Garcia Street, Santa Fe.
Julie Cruikshank: Do Glaciers Listen? Remembering the Little Ice Age" April 3, 7:30 pm, James A. Little Theatre, New Mexico School for the Deaf, 1060 Cerrillos Rd, Santa Fe.
Larry Torres: "Devotional Art in New Mexico" April 8, 3:30 pm, Boardroom at the School for Advanced Research, 660 Garcia Street, Santa Fe.
Nina Jablonski: "Skin Deep: Evolution of Human Skin and Skin Color," April 22, 7:30pm, Lensic Theatre, San Francisco Street, downtown Santa Fe. This talk is co-sponsored by the Leaky Foundation and SAR.

Conferences and Annual Meetings:
Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting, Farmington, April 25-27
Registration information at www.newmexico-archaeology.org
Registration information at www.arara.org

NOTE TO LIBRARIANS:
The masthead on the February issue of the Newsletter was incorrectly labeled Volume 43, No. 1 and dated January 2008.
My Apologies—Ed.
REVISITING ARCHAEOLOGY AT GHOST RANCH

John Hayden

Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Tuesday, April 15, 2008 at 7:30PM
at the Albuquerque Museum
2000 Mountain Road NW

Located between territories of two Ancestral Puebloan cultures, Tewa to the east and Gallina to the west, the Ghost Ranch Conference Center is ideally positioned to investigate and interpret various aspects of both. John Hayden has been involved with the Ghost Ranch in this effort since the beginnings of its archaeological program. John will briefly describe the "Archaeology at Ghost Ranch" seminar and the Museums at Ghost Ranch. The lecture will touch on some of the past human impacts in the Piedra Lumbre area, including an update of excavations of two shelter sites on Ghost Ranch and a general review of earlier work on Gallina "home villages" and mountain sites.

John holds a BS degree in Forest Management from Northern Arizona University. He retired in 1995 after 33 years of service with the USDA Forest Service. He has participated in a wide variety of archaeological projects including cultural clearance surveys, rock art site recording, site mapping, excavation, and report preparation. He has provided leadership for educational seminars on archaeological field techniques and hiking at the Ghost Ranch Conference Center in northern New Mexico since 1970. He is currently working toward the completion of several projects including artifact analysis and reports as part of the Ghost Ranch's archaeology program.

John is a participant and actively involves others in education, interpretation, and protection of our cultural heritage in the Southwest. While assigned to the Sandia Ranger District, he managed the District Heritage Resource program and served as a certified Parks-archaeologist. He was instrumental in development and expansion of active volunteer programs: Adopt-a-Trail, Sandia Wilderness Information Specialists, and Tijeras Pueblo Volunteers. Through his involvement, interpretive brochures, signage, and exhibits at Tijeras Pueblo, Four Seasons Visitor Center, and various nature trails were developed. After retiring, he formed Renaissance Services and as a consultant, has performed a wide variety of jobs. He is currently a volunteer for the Cibola National Forest and active in the Archaeological Society of New Mexico (President), Torrance County Archaeology Society (Honorary Life Member), Friends of Tijeras Pueblo (Board of Directors), and the Museums at Ghost Ranch (Advisory Board).
ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MINUTES
March 18, 2008

Gretchen Obenauf presiding.

Guests included Vanessa Moon, Marie Whiteman of the Friends of Tijeras Pueblo, and new members Pat and Richard Harris.

Refreshments were provided by Lou Schuyler and Jacqueline Johnson.

John Geohegan reported that the audit performed by himself, Janet Geohegan and John Roney found the society's financial accounts in order.

The passing of Dick Bice, the last of the society's founding members, was noted by Gretchen. As well as serving as chairman of the lab committee, Dick was field director for many years and authored several reports. He also directed the state society's field school and chaired the certification council. A mechanical engineer, he served in Los Alamos and Sandia Labs and sat on the Albuquerque City Commission. He was also instrumental in the founding of the Albuquerque Museum and the Natural History Museum. His quiet wisdom will be greatly missed by all who knew him.

NEW BUSINESS:

Joan Mathieu outlined the upcoming Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico scheduled for April 25-27 at the Best Western on Scott Avenue in Farmington. The morning symposium will concentrate on the Chaco/San Juan/La Plata area. Paul Reed will present the Bandelier Lecture. Field trips will go to the undeveloped eastern area of Aztec Pueblo, Salmon ruin, great houses at Flora Vista and other locations, sites on the Bola Ranch, Shabikishee village pithouses at Chaco, and pueblos in Largo Canyon.

Dolores Sundt said ASNM's volume of collected papers, for which Joan is the 2008 honoree, is free with ASNM membership.

Carol Condie brought copies of American Archaeology, published by the Archeological Conservancy, which was founded to protect Mimbres sites but now purchases and accepts donations of sites all over the country.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Karen Armstrong said sorting has begun of AAS library materials, determining which are suitable for donation to Friends of Tijeras Pueblo. She said that the Hibben Center has accepted Luther Rivera's collection of projectile points. Luther has been a flintknapper for many years and has taught the art to many students.

SPEAKER

Bradley Bowman introduced Dr. Stanley Rhine, forensic anthropologist, who talked about the body farm in Tennessee. Death was simpler in the past, he said, and its determination was done on a casual basis, such as lack of a heartbeat. These days the why of a death can affect an insurance claim, and it is necessary for a variety of reasons to find whether death was natural, accidental, suicide or homicide—thus the involvement of coroners, medical investigators, and others. A forensic anthropologist examines a body after the usual indicators of death have disappeared, such as in the case of very old or decomposed bodies. Forensic anthropologists are also increasingly involved in mass deaths where bodies are in bad condition—airplane crashes, mass graves, 9-11, Hurricane Katrina.

Curious about the process of establishing a method of determining time since death (postmortem interval), Dr. William Bass, head of the anthropology department at the University of Tennessee, founded the Body Farm to see how long it takes a body to decompose into a skeleton under different circumstances. He obtained a piece of property where human bodies were allowed to decompose naturally, and studied the effects of environment and temperature. The one-acre plot has repeatedly expanded and has inspired similar facilities in several states—but not New Mexico. (Likewise, UT's hospital has expanded its parking lot so that it now abuts the body farm, and when the wind blows from the wrong direction...)

After a warning about their graphic nature, Dr. Rhine showed slides of his wife's work on mass graves in Bosnia. Conditions were on the primitive side, and the refrigeration failed. There was no water, and the only electricity was provided by a generator. Nevertheless, bodies were x-rayed and autopsied, and skulls were reconstructed. Most had been shot.

Slides of the body farm revealed it to be in a wooded area where students built a shed protected by a chain link fence. Initially, bodies were allowed to decompose on a concrete slab, but later they tried more natural conditions such as lying on the ground, with or without clothes, under water, in garbage cans, etc. Besides UT
students, visiting scientists and FBI personnel study at the farm.

The bodies, which are donated, are given numbers and placed in different circumstances at different times of the year. This has revealed, for example, that it takes about a week to become skeletonized in the summer, and that the larval stages of insects are very useful in establishing a time frame for death. After the skeleton has been processed, it is cleaned up and put in the research collection.

Respectfully submitted,

--- Arlette Miller, Secretary

UPCOMING EVENTS OF INTEREST

Free Public Lectures:

Larry Torres: "Devotional Art in New Mexico" April 8, 3:30 pm, Boardroom at the School for Advanced Research, 660 Garcia Street, Santa Fe.

David Grant Noble: "Archaeology in the Mesa Verde Region," April 8, 7 p.m, Sandia Ranger District Station on Hwy 337 (old S14) just under 1/2 mile south of the light in Tijeras.

J.J. Brady: "A Mutually Intertwined: Mimbres Pottery Painting in the Modern World," April 17, 7:00 PM, Maxwell Museum, The Maxwell will extend hours until 6:45 so visitors can view the excellent Mimbres collection in the People of the Southwest exhibit.

Emma Lewis Mitchell and Dolores Lewis Garcia, Mimbres polychrome revival pottery demonstration April 19, 1-3, Maxwell Museum. Daughters of the famed Acoma matriarch Lucy Lewis, the Lewis sisters have been active potters since 1952. Both are dedicated to using authentic processes and techniques traditional to Acoma potters.

Nina Jablonski: "Skin Deep: Evolution of Human Skin and Skin Color," April 22, 7:30 pm, Lensic Theatre, San Francisco Street, downtown Santa Fe. This talk is co-sponsored by the Leakey Foundation and SAR.

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Rock Art Recording Dick Yeck 898-5136
Refreshments Jacqueline Johnson 881-9861
Webmaster markrossman@nmsu.edu 866-0300

MEMBER ADDRESS CHANGES
Please send new e-mail or postal addresses to info@abqarchaeology.org or to AAS, P.O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196
EXCAVATIONS AT THE FOX PLACE

Regge N. Wiseman

Hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Tuesday, May 20, 2008 at 7:30PM
at the Albuquerque Museum
2000 Mountain Road NW

Excavations at the site called The Fox Place uncovered the remains of a prehistoric village of hunter-gatherers. It seems clear at this point that the people were in close contact with farming peoples to the west in the Ruidoso country and that this contact included economic interaction and some degree of religious proselytizing. This project is one of several in the Roswell region that is changing our perception of the Native American experience in that part of the state.

Regge N. Wiseman, a native of Roswell, was educated at the University of New Mexico and Arizona State University. He retired from the Museum of New Mexico in Santa Fe where he worked nearly 30 years as a contract archaeologist.

FIELD TRIP TO SAN MARCOS PUEBLO SCHEDULED FOR SUNDAY, JUNE 1

Our first field trip of the year will be to the important Pueblo IV site of San Marcos, which is thought to have controlled access to the lead and turquoise mines in the Cerrillos Hills. The site of San Marcos is located off New Mexico 14 south of Santa Fe and is owned by the Archaeological Conservancy. Visitation to this otherwise restricted-access site is by arrangement with the Conservancy. Bill Baxter will lead the tour. More details will be announced at the May meeting, on our website, and by e-mail. Lou Schuyler will be the point of contact for the field trip. Signups will be at the May meeting, by emailing Lou at lou.schuyler@comcast.net, or—for those without email—by calling Lou at 417-1965.
ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MINUTES
April 15, 2008

With Gretchen Obenauf presiding, the minutes were approved as published and guests were introduced. Refreshments were provided by Jacqueline Johnson and Donna Rospopo.

Treasurer: Libby Ratliff said anyone who has not paid their dues as of April will be removed from the mailing list. The budget will be presented to the board and later to the general membership.

John Geoghegan is looking for a new projector since the old one is defunct. The one used this evening was borrowed from the New Mexico Society for Science and Reason.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Laboratory: Phyllis Davis is serving as chair with the assistance of Karen Armstrong. Karen reported that volunteers are needed at the library for sorting relevant materials for donation to Friends of Tijeras Pueblo. The rest of the books will be kept separate in the lab until a book sale can be held. She also reported that the Tongue collection is now in special shelves at the Hibben Center awaiting archiving. She will contact Tom Morales, who had cataloged some of the boxes in the past. Dave Phillips has given permission to archive AS-4, 6, 7 and 8 at the Hibben Center; so the society can probably vacate the gas station this summer.

Webmaster: Tell Mark Rosenblum if your physical or email address changes.

CONTINUING BUSINESS:

The Archaeological Society of New Mexico annual meeting is in Farmington April 25-27. Joan Mathien is the annual volume honoree. ASNM needs someone to take over the editor's spot for their quarterly newsletter, La Jornada.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

The archaeological fair will be held in Los Lunas the last weekend in September. Railrunner access is a possibility.

SPEAKER

Bradley Bowman introduced the speaker, John Hayden, current ASNM president, past AAS president, retired Forest Service archeologist and a long-time presence at Ghost Ranch, where he has spent decades documenting the human history in the area.

Ghost Ranch, operated by the Presbyterian Church, has conference centers in Abiquiu and Santa Fe. There is a bed and breakfast, hiking opportunities, meeting spaces, classes, a library, the Agape Center, Ruth Hall Paleontology Museum, the Florence Hawley Ellis Museum of Anthropology, and the Hayden Quarry as well as the Piedra Lumbre Education and Visitor's Center.

The area has been used and occupied since paleolithic times, with Basketmaker, Tewa, Gallina, Jicarilla Apache, Comanche, Hispanic, Navajo, Ute, Genezaro and Anglo peoples all playing a role. Chacoans and Mesa Verdeans passed through when they abandoned their homelands. Rock art, pictographs, shelters and ruins such as Tsipiny and Pushu-outing provide evidence of the past. The museum offers a summer archeological program with classroom, lab, and field work.

John is currently working on the Arroyo del Yeso shelter, which dates to about 700 A.D., and which is distinguished by 50+ hearths. Another shelter, Bull Canyon, dates to around 1450 B.C.

The water, vegetation, and animal life in the general area around Ghost Ranch made it attractive to the Gallina culture, which constructed unit houses, pit structures, and towers on ridge tops and controlled water flow with terraces, berms, and reservoirs. Their houses had flagstone floors with storage bins and bell cysts in the floor. One house had a tunnel. While some houses show evidence of burning and slaughter of the inhabitants, others were abandoned peacefully. Unlike their Chacoan neighbors, their typical village had a tower and some spacing between the houses and pithouses. The Nogales cliff house is an exception to this standard architectural model.

Respectfully submitted,

---Arlette Miller, Secretary

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Rock Art Recording Dick Yock 896-5136
Field Trips Lou Schayler 856-7099
Refreshments Jacqueline Johnson 481-9861
Webmaster markrosenblum@msn.com 565-0000
CERAMIC MANUFACTURE AT POTTERY MOUND

Hayward Franklin

hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Tuesday, June 17, 2008 at 7:30PM
at the Albuquerque Museum
2000 Mountain Road NW

Identification of local vs. intrusive pottery is critical for inferences about processes of trade and exchange networks in the prehistoric Southwest. At the Classic Period pueblo of Pottery Mound, recent studies are identifying the characteristics of the clays and tempers of the locally dominant glazeware pottery. These materials in the pottery are then matched to naturally-occurring ceramic materials to determine resource utilization. Results show that reconnaissance in the vicinity of settlements can reveal many possible sources of ceramic (and other) raw materials.

Dr. Franklin received his Ph.D. in Archaeology from the University of Arizona. He worked as a park ranger at Mesa Verde for several summers. He then directed the ceramics lab at Salmon Ruins while teaching archaeology as Assistant Professor at Eastern New Mexico University in Portales. In a separate but parallel life, he taught computer programming at Central New Mexico Community College in Albuquerque for 21 years. Since retiring from teaching he has returned to ceramic studies, at present examining the Pottery Mound collection. Currently, he is a Research Associate at the Maxwell Museum, University of New Mexico.

Note: The Board is preparing a new Membership Directory for the 2008-2009 year to be available to members at the July and September meetings or by email request to info@abqarchaeology.org or postcard to: Directory, Albuquerque Archaeological Society, P.O. Box P.O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196. The information in the directory is for the private use of members and, under federal privacy laws, is not to be used for any other purpose. Members who do not wish to be listed should contact us by June 30 at either of the above addresses.
ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MINUTES
May 20, 2008

With Gretchen Obenauf presiding, the minutes of the April meeting were approved as published. Guests included Lori Reed, Ray Shortridge, and Matt Devitt. Refreshments were provided by Jacqueline Johnson and Sally McLaughlin.

Treasurer: Libby Ratliff asked that members please pay their dues for 2008.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:
Laboratory: Phyllis Davis reported on Patricia Lee's request for personal memories of Dick Bice to be published in Pottery Southwest. She also reported on the ongoing work at the AAS library. Karen Armstrong said the sorting of books relevant for donation to Friends of Tijeras Pueblo is ongoing, and also encouraged members to volunteer to sort and bag artifacts at the Hibben Center. Helen Crotty mentioned that Hayward Franklin may be able to teach classes for members wanting to earn ASNM certification as lab technicians.

Membership: Diane Noakes is moving away, so we will need a new committee chair.

Field Trip: Bill Baxter will lead a tour of San Marcos Pueblo, a property of the Archaeological Conservancy that is normally closed to the public, on June 1. Lou Schuyler will pass a signup sheet and will be the contact person for the tour.

Web Site: Please contact Mark Rosenblum at markrosenm@msn.com with new email addresses.

CONTINUING BUSINESS:
The Archaeological Society of New Mexico's annual meeting was held in Farmington. Joan Mathien was this year's volume honoree.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:
Sally McLaughlin reports that the Chaco Friends of Native Culture will sponsor the 11th solstice dance at Chaco Canyon on June 21. This will be their last year as sponsors. Camping will be available, and participants will view sunrise over the saddle at Casa Rinconada as well as Pueblo dances.

Gretchen announced that because of a museum scheduling conflict, the September AAS meeting will be on the fourth Tuesday, the 23rd.

SPEAKER:
Vice President Bradley Bowmen introduced Regge Wiseman, Roswell native and retired archaeologist, who spoke on the Fox place near Roswell, a simple but puzzling site which stands in contrast to more spectacular sites like Chaco and Bandelier. While southern New Mexico has the Mimbres, Reserve, and other Mogollon branches, southeastern New Mexico has the Jornada branch of the Mogollon. Avocational archaeologists and oil field personnel wandered the area and eventually began the Lea County Archaeological Society to prevent loss of information and to develop ideas of the archaeology in the area. They found pithouses and pottery and thought of it as eastern Jornada Mogollon and not Southern Plains. Of course, it's not that easy -- further work found pithouses east of the Pecos and into Texas. It was also thought that, because of the severe Plains weather and resulting erosion, sites would not be intact, but this, too, was incorrect.

In Regge's view, the finds in Lea County support a cultural relation to the Southern Plains-Chihuahuan Desert area. The Fox site, which belongs to this tradition, was found when a relief route was being constructed around Roswell and the Pecos River bridge was being worked on. Several small pithouses (around 10 by 7 feet, oval or round) were discovered along with corn, flutes, cores, 30,000 potsherds, 58,000 bones (including bison, deer, pronghorn, rabbits, squirrels, mussels, turtles, and fish), and a half-dozen child burials.

There was also an anomalous rectangular structure with a plaster floor, post holes, and a primitive vent system. One wall had a mural showing a faint snake figure, distinctly a horned serpent, with traces of a second one facing it.

Regge's interpretation is that the small round features were usually the sort of thing that hunting and gathering people use. Yet corn was found there, as well as animal remains and pottery. The site was built around 1250 AD and was used intermittently into the 1300's. There are Glencoe Phase sites to the west with farmers and potters, so trade was occurring from this area into the Plains. This may have included a religious element.

Further investigation of eastern New Mexico sites should shed light on many of the questions that excavations in the area have raised.

Respectfully submitted,

--- Arlette Miller, Secretary
MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE CHAIR NEEDED

The resignation of Director-at-Large and Membership Committee Chair Diane Noakes leaves an opening that needs to be filled. The membership chair is responsible for publicity (but not the newsletter, e-mails, or website). He or she also keeps our display board current and recruits assistants to staff our table at the State Archaeology Fair (in Los Lunas this year), at the Sun Mountain Gathering (in Santa Fe), and at other occasions like the recent Society for Historical Archaeology meetings. If you'd like to help out the AAS in this important way, call Gretchen Obenauf at 821-9412, or volunteer at the June meeting. The Board would like to thank Diane Noakes for her cheerful service to the Albuquerque Archaeological Society. We will miss her, but we wish her well in her move and new ventures.

---Gretchen Obenauf, President

TRIBUTES TO DICK BICE REQUESTED

Patricia Lee, Chairman of the publication staff of Pottery Southwest, requests that AAS members who knew Dick Bice and would like to write a brief memorial tribute to be included in the fall PS issue honoring him send copy to her at mpatricialee@hotmail.com.

UPCOMING EVENTS OF INTEREST


New Mexico Archaeology Fair September 26-27 At Daniel Fernandez Memorial Park on NM 314 south of Main/Old 66 and across from the new Rail Runner platform in Las Lunas. Hours: Friday 12-5 and Saturday 9-5.

AAS MEETINGS SCHEDULE CHANGES

For members who note meeting dates on their calendars far in advance, some changes are necessary this year. As usual, there will be no August meeting. Due to a scheduling conflict at the Albuquerque Museum, our September meeting will be on the fourth Tuesday, September 23, rather than the normal third Tuesday. Finally, our December meeting will be on the normal third Tuesday, December 16, rather than the second Tuesday.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

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Vice President Bradley Bowman     281-2005
Secretary     Arlette Miller     897-3169
Treasurer     Elizabeth Ratliff     994-1423

Directors at Large:
Helen Crotty     281-2136
Sally McLaughlin     898-9083

Standing Committee Chairs:
Librarian     Karen Armstrong     294-8218
Newsletter Editor Helen Crotty     281-2136
Membership     open
Pottery Southwest Patricia Lee, Chair
Local contact     Arlette Miller     897-3169
Newsletter Mailer Jacqueline Johnson     881-9861
Rock Art Recording Dick Yeck     898-5136
Field Trips     Lou Schuyler     856-7090
Refreshments     Jacqueline Johnson     881-9861
Webmaster     Mark Rosenblum     866-0300
"ANOTHER FINE MESS I'VE GOTTEN MYSELF INTO"

Karen Armstrong

hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Tuesday, July 15, 2008 at 7:30PM
at the Albuquerque Museum
2000 Mountain Road NW

From the old Laurel and Hardy movies, the title seems relevant; there are numerous projects at the Maxwell Museum that volunteers are dealing with: Tijeras Pueblo archiving, Pottery Mound archiving, several Albuquerque Archaeological Society projects in lab and library. How did all this come about?

Karen Armstrong holds a Master's degree in Cultural Anthropology and has had many adventures in field and academic archaeology. Accompanying Emil Haury to photograph the Cherry Creek ruins, working at the Calico site in southern California, digging an Upper Paleolithic site in the English fenlands and at a Chumash site in California and a Piro site near Socorro are only some of these. There were many Passport In Time (PIT) projects, too, from the Gallina country to Sapawe in New Mexico to Roosevelt, Arizona. Then, around the campfire on a project in the Magdalenas, Karen mentioned to Cynthia Benedict, Forest Archeologist, that she would like to do museum work. Cynthia put her in touch with Dr. Dave Phillips of the Maxwell, and the rest is history—and ongoing.

Come see what we've done with Tijeras, and learn about the research projects now happening there; We're working on the Pottery Mound collection too, as well as other site collections; you might find something fun and meaningful to join!

Note: THERE WILL BE NO MEETING AND NO NEWSLETTER IN AUGUST

The new Membership Directory for 2008-2009 has been delayed but should be ready for distribution at the fall meetings or by email request to info@abqarchaeology.org or postcard to: Directory, Albuquerque Archaeological Society, P.O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196. The information in the directory is for the private use of members and, under federal privacy laws, is not to be used for any other purpose.
ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MINUTES
June 17, 2008

With Gretchen Obenauf presiding, the minutes of the May meeting were approved as published.

Guests included Gretchen’s summer intern Brittany Gaudente, and several potters, including Jan Pacifico of Tomé, Cinda Williams of Peralta, and Rosalind Ogawa of Belen; and George Ridgeway.

Refreshments were provided by Jacquelyn Johnson and Karen Armstrong.

Treasurer: Libby Ratliff reported that we are running a deficit this year, mostly due to the cost of the new projector and a shortfall in dues. Dues were reduced for members who opted for email newsletters, but will probably have to be raised. Members voted to exit the building at 9:30 to avoid paying overtime for the museum guards.

New members include Ray Shortridge.

A hat was passed and $234 was raised to help pay for the new projector, which saw its first use tonight.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Library: Gretchen, Arlette Miller and Karen Armstrong met at the lab with Phyl Davis. It was decided that the Society will keep the excavation equipment that is stored there in case it is needed in the future. Ann Carson is helping prepare to move other materials from the lab to the Hibben Center, where it is being curated. Volunteers are welcome to help with archiving every Wednesday.

Karen is working on the details for the book sale. A professional appraiser will check first to see if we have anything of serious value.

Membership: Diane Noakes is moving away, so we need a volunteer to take over membership responsibilities – mainly maintaining the display board and staffing the table at events such as the Archaeology Fair and the Sun Mountain Gathering.

Field Trips: Bill Baxter guided several AAS members on the trip to San Marcos, which is owned by the Archaeological Conservancy. We will have more trips in the fall.

Pottery Southwest: Patricia Lee is soliciting stories for the tribute to Dick Bice to be published in the fall.

Website: Mark Rosenblum needs any new email addresses.

(continued on page 3)

BOOK REVIEW

ISBN: 978-0-8165-2621-5; $60.00 cloth, 288 pp.

The title of this book derives from a symposium held at the 2001 Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, “Multidisciplinary Approaches to Social Violence in the American Southwest.” There were 14 participants, but some did not submit papers for publication, while a few contributors to the volume had not presented talks at the symposium. The title suggests a more general treatment of the subject of violence than appears in the collection.

Of the eight papers published, all but one concentrate on the issue of cannibalism and the majority devote most of their effort to criticism of Christy and Jacqueline Turner’s book Man Corn. The exception is an excellent chapter on a possible case of mistreatment of low status women in Ancestral Pueblo communities in the La Plata Valley.

Despite a general agreement that there are problems inherent in the Turners’ thesis of Toltec influence leading to cannibalism as an explanation of the Chaco Phenomenon, not all writers discount the validity of evidence of the consumption of human flesh in at least some instances in the Southwestern past. Most, however, make the point that it is important to avoid sensationalizing the subject and a few suggest use of the term anthropophagy or even “anthropophagous events” in order to avoid the emotion-laden connotations of “cannibalism.”

Ultimately I felt that the critiques of the Turners reached a point of overkill, especially in a couple of papers that engaged in convoluted accounts of theory which in one case was inconsistent with the writer’s own methods of proof.

As there is no defense of the Turners’ work, I think it important, while recognizing that there are weaknesses in their hypothesizing regarding Chaco, to realize that they were reacting to the extremism that resulted from Ruth Benedict’s Patterns of Culture and the idealistic pacifism following World War II that led to a “noble savage” stereotype of the Pueblo people of the Southwest as “peaceful little people” and prevented recognition of any sort of...
MINUTES OF JUNE 17 MEETING (continued)

OTHER BUSINESS:

Gretchen reminded members that the September meeting will be on the fourth Tuesday, which is the 23rd.

Sitewatch: Mark Rosenblum is the Sitewatch coordinator for Los Lunas and Valencia County. Volunteers are needed; see Gretchen or Mark.

AAS Publications: We hope to sell Society publications at the Pecos Conference in Flagstaff. Steve Rospopo may be able to help with this, but if someone wants to help him out, please let Gretchen know.

Books for Review: If you know where the book Ancestral Pueblo Landscapes went off to, please let us know. It needs to be reviewed. Another book available for review is Social Violence in the Prehispanic American Southwest.

SPEAKER:

Dr. Hayward Franklin's topic was "Ceramic Manufacture at Pottery Mound," which addressed the subject of where pottery comes from. A potter needs clay, temper material, slip, and paint, and Dr. Franklin believes that the availability of material may have been a major factor in where settlements were established. Clay is common in the southwest, so pots could be done on an as-needed basis, but slips and paints were harder to obtain, and therefore were amenable for trade.

So the archaeologist looks for where materials come from, analyzes the raw and finished materials in the lab, and matches the results to artifacts. The Pottery Mound clays and temper indicate some trade with Hopi and Acoma/Zuni. The local Rio Grande Glazedware used paste clays fired in an oxidizing atmosphere, and usually had a brick red to reddish-yellow hue.

Red clays are found both underneath Pottery Mound and nearby in the Rio Puerco, and were used not only for pots but also the puddled adobe walls of the pueblo. The river is eroding the pueblo, and rain is redepositing clays on the talus slopes and the river bottom. These deposits are often high quality, good for slip. A fine white slip found on the site was probably from Acoma.

Pottery Mound is paved with sherds which display a variety of tempers. Tempering prevents cracking while firing, and already-fired materials like basalts, igneous rocks, sandstone and old potsherds make good temper. Hidden Mountain, about five miles from Pottery Mound, is the closest site for basalt temper, and has red, gray and black vesicular basalt, tuff, and pumice.

Dr. Franklin asked an Isleta potter, Diane Wade, to make pots using Pottery Mound clays. He is also continuing ceramic analysis and photography, while Steve Rospopo is working on pottery replication.

Respectfully submitted,

-----Arlette Miller, Secretary

BOOK REVIEW (continued)

warfare among the Anasazi or Ancestral Pueblos. Their efforts did lead to sensationalizing the subject of anthropophagy in the public sphere, but also helped make it possible for archaeologists to seriously consider the evidence for prehistoric warfare today.

As this book demonstrates, we must now take care that we do not ride the pendulum so far in our studies of violence that we lose sight of the evidence for amicable relationships as well as enmities in the past. Like most edited volumes, the diverse papers provide an uneven discourse, but I can highly recommend it to discerning readers who can consider it critically (and in a places, with the sense of humor that George Armmeagros expects of those perusing his summary chapter).

----David M. Brugge

UPCOMING EVENTS OF INTEREST


New Mexico Archaeology Fair September 26-27
At Daniel Fernandez Memorial Park on NM 314 south of Main/Old 66 and across from the new Rail Runner platform in Los Lunas. Hours: Friday 12-5 and Saturday 9-5.

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Newsletter Maker Jacqueline Johnson 851-9861
Rock Art Recording Dick Yeck 988-5136
Field Trips Lou Schuyler 856-7060
Refreshments Jacqueline Johnson 851-9861
Webmaster Mark Rosenblum 866-0300
WAY DOWN SOUTH:
A REVIEW OF EVIDENCE PERTAINING TO EARLY AGRICULTURE
IN MEXICO AND BEYOND

hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Tuesday, September 23, 2008 at 7:30PM
at the Albuquerque Museum
2000 Mountain Road NW

In the past several years there have been important developments in our understanding of the origins and spread of agriculture in the New World. These developments have been driven largely by new methods such as AMS radiocarbon dating, genetics and molecular biology, and microbiological approaches including studies of prehistoric starch grains and phytoliths, as well as pollen. The results of these studies raise the possibility that PaleoIndians were actually the earliest farmers in the New World, and that horticulture was widespread in the tropical lowlands of Central America much earlier than we once thought. The spread of maize agriculture northwards out of Mesoamerica into what is now the Southwestern United States seems to have occurred very rapidly, and may correspond to a similar expansion southwards into South America at the same time.

John Roney is an archeological consultant based in Albuquerque. A graduate of Artesia High School, he has a Bachelor’s degree from Carleton College and a Master’s degree from Eastern New Mexico University. Much of his career has been with the Bureau of Land Management in Albuquerque as well as Winnemucca, Nevada. John has published several papers about the Pueblo III period in northwestern New Mexico, and has worked extensively with historic and prehistoric transportation systems such as the Applegate-Lassen Emigrant Trail in Nevada, the Camino Real in New Mexico and Chihuahua, and the prehistoric Chacoan Roads of the San Juan Basin. Since 1994 he and his colleagues have been investigating prehistoric developments related to the initial spread of agriculture into the Southwest. Their discovery of 3000 year old fortified hilltop villages in northwestern Chihuahua has radically changed perceptions of this critical period in Southwestern prehistory. Currently he and his collaborators are seeking evidence of early maize agriculture in southern Chihuahua, a zone that is intermediate between Mesoamerica and the Southwestern United States.

Note the change of meeting date to the fourth Tuesday—for this September’s meeting only.
ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MINUTES
July 15, 2008

With Gretchen Obenauf presiding, the minutes of the June meeting were approved as amended to reflect that members voted on and approved the 2009 budget.

Guests included Lucerne Knight, Maynard Merkt, and Anne and Jack Francis.

Refreshments were provided by Jacqueline Johnson and Jean Brody.

OLD BUSINESS:

Membership directory: With the publication imminent, Gretchen has contacted those who are not current on their dues and reminded them of the deadline. She had some luck with renewals.

Power Point Projector: Members contributed $234 toward the purchase of the new projector, and more donations are welcome. The color problems with the latest projector have been corrected.

Next Meeting: There will be no meeting in August, and the September meeting will be on the fourth Tuesday, the 23rd.

Archaeology Fair: Mark reminds members that the Fair is scheduled in Los Lunas on Sept. 26 - 27.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Lab: No report.

Library: Karen Armstrong is making progress on the planned donation to Friends of Tijeras Pueblo, and plans are being formulated for the sale of excess books.

Membership: We need a volunteer for this position: some PR, mostly taking the display board to the Archaeology Fair, the Sun Mountain Gathering, and other such events.

Rock Art: Dick Yeck is resigning as chair, but Jerry Brody has recruited Maynard Merkt and Carol Chamberland as co-chairs.

Field Trips: These will resume in the fall. An August tour of the Hibben Center may be possible; Members will be notified by email or phone.

Pottery Southwest: If you have a nifty Dick Bice story, send it to Patricia Lee for the fall issue.

Newsletter: Mark Rosenblum reported that some members received duplicate electronic newsletters and others got none. The problem is being worked on.

Sitewatch: Mark reports that Dave Phillips has put Pottery Mound under Sitewatch after recent pothunting holes were discovered there. Paako is also under Sitewatch now. Bradley Bowman mentioned that the popularity of moss rocks has led to the decimation of some fieldhouses; so these are being monitored to prevent theft.

NEW BUSINESS:

AAS member Richard Holmes, now archaeologist at the Statue of Liberty National Monument, emailed his regards to all.

Jerry Brody reported that Tom Windes is in the hospital.

Helen Crotty reports that Valles Caldera National Preserve is offering a series of van trips to various areas in the Caldera. We will all be emailed with the dates.

SPEAKER:

Bradley introduced long-time member Karen Armstrong, who has a Master’s Degree in cultural anthropology and who in a roundabout way wound up doing museum work. She began her career with the Park Service, married, and moved around a lot, eventually ending her career but not her interest in archeology -- digging at Chumash, visiting Cherry Creek with Emil Haury, and working at the Calico site with Louis Lenkey.

After the children left home, she returned to school and studied with Dave Stuart at UNM, joined PIT (Partners in Time) and worked at Sapawe, Tonto and the Roosevelt Basin, and the Gallina area as well as at a Piro site near Socorro and in the Magdalenas.

A conversation with Cynthia Benedict led to Dave Phillips, who was archiving Tijeras material with Linda Cordell. Many members of AAS and the Friends of Tijeras Pueblo assisted in the project. A very sophisticated report is expected when all the work is done.

Other work she’s helping with at the Hibben Center includes Pottery Mound, Tonque, and AS-4. Pottery Mound artifacts include -- besides pottery shards -- bone and shell items. Volunteers are always welcome.

Karen showed slides of some pottery, including some pots with lugs on the inside, a copper bell, the work and workers at the Hibben Center, and Luther Rivera’s lithic collection that he donated to the Hibben.

She is also working with the Boy Scouts to establish an archeology merit badge.

Respectfully submitted,

-----Arlette Miller, Secretary
BOOK REVIEW


ISBN: 978-0-8165-2308-5; $45.00 cloth, 208 pp, 4 illustrations, 16 maps.

Snead begins with a summary of different analytical methods used since the mid 20th century, including settlement pattern analysis, archaeological surveys, quantitative techniques, and systematic archaeological surveys. In searching to add cultural meaning to archaeology, a new strategy of “landscape archaeology” has emerged, with intellectual foundations tracing back to the 1920s, which includes the natural environment, cultural settings and artificial representations created within the landscape by humans. Landscape archaeology gives equal attention to cultural context and artifacts as it is concerned with both meaning and place. Burnt Corn, T’obimpaenge, Tsikwaiye, Los Agujes and Tsankawi (from the Galisteo Basin north to Ohkay Owinge) were studied between 1992 and 2006. Snead made extensive use of ethnographic information from existing Pueblo groups to add meaning to landscapes.

Three themes were examined across these sites: how people changed the landscape with farming strategies, features they used to signal their identity or territorial boundaries, and the construction of trails for their movement.

Construction and placement of field houses and shelters along with artifact remains are used to explain the level of contention among farmers for access to the best farmlands. Use or lack of normal field systems suggest the degree of autonomy each farming family experienced.

Public architecture (community houses) and the placement of rock art and shrines suggest territorial boundaries and distinguish which sites were meant for viewing by all passers-by or only by select individuals.

Some trails and staircases were also used to identify boundaries and may have been maintained even after people abandoned a site. The focus was more on short trails within a site rather than the longer distance “travels” trails. This seemed to be the most conjectural part of the analysis, possibly due to limited study in only one of the sites (Tsankawi).

Ultimately, Snead uses each of these themes to explore the level of competition within and between Pueblo communities. He points to man-made landscape changes that signify competition for access to limited farming resources, that draw attention to or serve as a boundary around a community, and that connect a defensive outpost to the main part of a community.

The book is definitely interesting and a good read.

----- Lou Schuyler

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED FOR SUN MOUNTAIN GATHERING

An annual favorite, the Sun Mountain Gathering is scheduled for Saturday, October 4, 9:30 to 4:30 at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology on Museum Hill in Santa Fe. The festival features such popular events as demonstrations of ancient technologies and crafts, flintknapping, atlatl (spear) throwing, pottery making, and cooking in micaceous pots. Geared to families and free to the public, the festival is a celebration of New Mexico’s traditional cultures and history.

The help of the archaeological community is really needed! Volunteering just four hours would really make a difference. This event is our chance to reach the public in a meaningful way and inspire kids and adults in the preservation of cultural resources and skills. This is done in a beautiful wooded setting through demonstrations, hands-on activities, and entertainment.

A few good volunteers are needed to teach and demonstrate the following technologies and activities, plus more. If you don’t know how to do the skill already, you can match be matched with someone who does.

Children’s Activities--split twig figures, paint a parrelche with a yucca brush, and pottery making for kids--; pumpdrills and shellworking; fieldhouse interpretation (or get your hands muddy showing kids how to daub); dyeing with plants; cordage, gourd rattle making; help interpret early agricultural practices in the Heritage Gardens (and get kids to try out a digging stick); lead people along a botanical trail featuring native plants for foraging; stone axe chopping; atlatl (spear) throwing; flintknapping.

General support help is also needed, including handing out programs and more. Available shifts for the day are 9:30 to 1:00 and 1:00 to 4:30. To sign up, Contact Melissa Powell at 505-476-1257 or melissa.powell@state.nm.us.
UPCOMING EVENTS OF INTEREST

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES

Lois Ellen Frank, "Native Cuisine: Contemporary Dishes, a Slice of the Past"

Tuesday, September 9, 3:00 p.m., School of Advanced Research Boardroom, 660 Garcia Street, Santa Fe, part of SAR Anthropology of Food Lecture Series. For more information about any of the SAR lectures call SAR at 505-954-7203.

Carla R. Van West, "Tree Rings and Human History in Chaco Canyon"

Tuesday, September 9, 7:00 p.m., Sandia Ranger Station, Tijeras. Friends of Tijeras Pueblo.

Patrick McGovern, "Uncorking the Past: Our Love Affair with Fermented Beverages"

Thursday, September 11, 7 p.m. James A. Little Theater, New Mexico School for the Deaf, 1060 Cerrillos Road, Santa Fe, SAR Lecture Series.

Nancy Owen Lewis, "Chasing the Cure in New Mexico: The Lungers & Their Legacy"

Thursday, October 14, 3:00 p.m, SAR Boardroom, 660 Garcia Street, Santa Fe. SAR Lecture Series.

Miriam Chaiken, "Plenty and Poverty: Food Security in the New Millennium."

Thursday, October 30, 7 p.m., James A. Little Theater, New Mexico School for the Deaf, 1060 Cerrillos Road, Santa Fe. SAR Lecture Series.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FAIRS

New Mexico Archaeology Fair

Friday and Saturday, September 26-27, at Daniel Fernandez Memorial Park on NM 314 south of Main/Old 66, and across from new Rail Runner Platform in Los Lunas. Hours: Friday 12-5 and Saturday 9-5.

Sun Mountain Gathering

Saturday, Oct. 4, 9:30-4:30 at Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/ Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum Hill, Santa Fe. For details, see article on page 3.

Archaeological Institute of America (AIA)
Archaeology Festival

Saturday, November 1, 12:00-7:00 p.m., at La Fonda Hotel, Santa Fe. Family oriented, free to public. Archaeologists and archaeological societies invited to present educational, hands-on exhibits. Contact Ben Thomas of AIA Education and Outreach Department at bthomas@iaa.bu.edu or (617) 353-8708.

VALLES CALDERA NATIONAL PRESERVE VAN TOURS

For descriptions, availability, reservations, costs, etc., see VCNP website at: www.vallescaldera.gov.

Archaeology van tour

Wednesday, September 10. Some tours emphasize the prehistoric agricultural sites, other tours focus on obsidian quarries. See website.

Van tour on Jemez Pueblo History offered by Mr. Paul Tosa Saturday, September 27.

CONFERENCES

New Mexico Archaeological Council (NMAC) Fall Conference "Migration or Emulation: Chacoan Presence in the Middle San Juan."

Saturday, November 15, 8 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. (with optional field trips on Sunday, Nov. 16, 9-1), Hibben Center, University of New Mexico. Registration $20 for current members or $45 including NMAC membership through 2009. See www.nmacweb.org for registration form and program details.

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& Carol Chamberland 341-1027

Field Trips Lou Schuyler 856-7090
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TREE RINGS AND HUMAN HISTORY IN CHACO CANYON

Carla Van West, Ph.D.

hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Tuesday, September 23, 2008 at 7:30PM
at the Albuquerque Museum
2000 Mountain Road NW

Dr. Van West's Powerpoint-illustrated talk describes the development of dendrochronology and some of its many contemporary uses, including dating archaeological sites and the reconstruction of past climate, streamflow, and fire history. Neil Judd's National Geographic Society-funded research in Chaco Canyon and his relationship to the A.E. Douglass and the NGS-funded Beam Expeditions are discussed.

Dr. Van West has a B.A. in anthropology from Elmira College in New York State, an M.A. in anthropology from the University of Arizona, and a Ph.D. in anthropology from Washington State University. Her dissertation involved an innovative approach to linking Geographic Information Systems (GIS) technology with paleoclimatic data for locations in southwestern Colorado. She has more than 30 years' experience in the archaeology of the U.S. Southwest and also has engaged in fieldwork in Scotland, Cyprus, and Egypt.

Before joining the staff of the SRI Foundation in Rio Rancho as Director of Preservation Research, Dr. Van West was Senior Principal Investigator at Statistical Research, Inc. in Tucson, Arizona. She is also a Research Associate of Crow Canyon Archaeological Center and serves on the Board of the Western National Parks Association, a not-for-profit cooperating association established to assist the National Park Service with its education, research, and interpretation missions. She has numerous publications, the latest entitled Climate Change, Social Networks, and Ancestral Pueblo Migration, co-authored with Linda S. Cordell, Jeffrey S. Dean, and Deborah A. Muenchrat.
Gretchen Obenauf presiding, the minutes of the July meeting were approved as distributed.

Guests included long-time members Mark and Yolanda Henderson, who are returning to New Mexico after spending several years in Nevada.

Refreshments were provided by Arlette Miller, Libby Ratliff and Donna Rospopo.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Field Trips: Karen Armstrong reported on the field trip to the Hibben Center, where Dave Phillips guided members through the various collections. Several of Luther Rivera’s family members attended, and some of Luther’s collections were on display.

Library: Karen also updated the work being done in the library, and she hopes that the sale of surplus books can be held in October.

Rock Art: Carol Chamberland, new rock art co-chair, said work is proceeding on getting new projects under way.

Archaeology Fair: Mark Rosenblum reminded members of the Archaeology Fair in Los Lunas the weekend of Sept. 26-27, with lots of activities and food, plus lectures on the Camino Real on Saturday evening.

NEW BUSINESS:

Nancy Woodward, president of Friends of Tijeras Pueblo, announced she has raffle tickets for sale to help finance the exhibits at the new Interpretive Center in Tijeras. The first drawing will be at the POTP meeting on Oct. 14, where Eric Blinman will speak on climate change in the Southwest.

SPEAKER:

Bradley Bowman introduced AAS member John Roney, formerly with the BLM and now a contract archaeologist, who received National Science Foundation sponsorship for research on agriculture in the New World.

New information and ideas are arising about agriculture, driven by new methods of dating extremely small samples, genetic research, and controversial microbotanical techniques.

Three new areas are receiving attention:

1. Pollen - samples are available from bogs and lake cores. Large magnification is required.

2. Starch: this is a method by which plants store energy. A grain of starch may be diagnostic in identifying what a plant was.

3. Phytoliths: these are the microscopic pieces of silica that form in plant tissue. Silica dissolves in water and conforms to the shape of the plant's cells. It’s left behind when the water evaporates. Some plants can control where it goes, thus helping to control some problems, such as fungus.

While palynology is well established, the other two techniques are controversial. Questions arise over taxonomy—does a starch or phytolith really belong to X plant?—and context—tiny starch grains and phytoliths can move freely through soil. This is overcome by recovering the starch grains and phytoliths from grinding tools.

A picture is emerging of the origins of agriculture, beginning with horticulture, a casual but widespread use of squash and bottle gourds from 10,000 to 8,000 BP. Genetic studies have also shown that bottle gourds, long thought to have drifted over from Africa, are of a variety with Asian ancestry, possibly brought by early settlers or used as fishing floats.

From 8000 to 6500 BP corn was developed from teosinte grass in tropical lowlands. Maize cannot reproduce without human intervention, and it is here that evidence is given by starches and phytoliths. Other plants found with corn were squash, gourds, leeks, arrowroot, yams, basil, avocado, and manioc. The New World sites reveal different mixes of plants in different sequences, not a rapid spread of agriculture as is believed to have happened in Europe and the Middle East. Glumes from the early corns show them to be an intermediary form between teosinte and maize.

By 4000 BP maize was widespread and no longer completely hard-hulled like popcorn; softer forms allowed development of flour starch. Lake bottom cores reveal evidence of slash and burn agriculture. Rapid expansion continued to 3500 BP, where maize is now found in new environments and climates across cultures in both North and South America. Teosinte’s distribution is restricted by its need for limited daylight hours. The spread of maize demonstrates its biological ability to surmount longer daylight hours.

This spread continued through 2800 BP in North America, although people who had enough food from their particular environment were slow to adopt it.

Respectfully submitted,

-----Arlette Miller, Secretary
AAS LIBRARY BOOK SALE POSTPONED
The sale of surplus books from the AAS library to AAS members that was tentatively announced for October has been postponed due to the illness of the book appraiser. Books on Southwestern archaeology and anthropology not needed for the library at the Tijeras Pueblo Interpretive Center will eventually be available for sale to AAS members. Books not sold to members will be donated to an archaeological library or offered for sale elsewhere.

UPCOMING EVENTS OF INTEREST

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES


Nancy Owen Lewis: “Chasing the Cure in New Mexico: The Lancers & Their Legacy” Tuesday, October 14, 3:00 p.m., School of Advanced Research Boardroom, 660 Garcia Street, Santa Fe. SAR Lecture Series.

Eric Blinman: “2000 Years of Human Adaptation to Climate Change in the Southwest” Tuesday, October 14 at 7 p.m., Tijeras Ranger Station. Friends of Tijeras Pueblo regular meeting.


Miriam Chaiken: “Plenty and Poverty: Food Security in the New Millennium” Thursday, October 30, 7 p.m., James A. Little Theater, New Mexico School for the Deaf, 1060 Cerrillos Road, Santa Fe. School of Advanced Research Anthro-pology of Food Lecture Series.

Polly Schaalma: “Painted Walls, Pots, and Images on Stone in the Pueblo Rio Grande” Tuesday, November 11 at 7 p.m., Tijeras Ranger Station, Friends of Tijeras Pueblo regular meeting.

Paul F. Reed: “Prodigy, Rebel, or Stepchild: Salmon, Aztec, and the Middle San Juan Region in the Chacoan and Post Chacoan Periods” Thursday, November 13, 7-9 p.m., Hibben Center 105, University of New Mexico. Book signing to follow.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

New Mexico Archaeological Council (NMAC) Fall Conference “Migration or Emulation: Chacoan Presence in the Middle San Juan.”

Saturday, November 15, 8 a.m. to 5:15 p.m. (with optional field trips on Sunday, Nov. 16, 9-1), Hibben Center, University of New Mexico. Registration $20 for current members or $45 including NMAC membership through 2009. See www.nmacweb.org for registration form and program details.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

P.O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196 or info@abqarchaeology.org
Website: www.abqarchaeology.org

Annual Dues:
E-mailed Newsletter: Basic $15, Sustaining $25. Print Newsletter by first class mail: Basic $20, sustaining $30. Institutions/Libraries $10 for print Newsletter by first class mail, e-mailed at no charge.

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Field Trips Lou Schuyler 836-7390
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A NEW METHOD FOR DETERMING THE SEX OF HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

Matt Rosett

hosted by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society
Tuesday, November 18, 2008 at 7:30 P.M.
at the Albuquerque Museum
2000 Mountain Road NW

Mr. Rosett's Powerpoint presentation describes his recent dissertation, which examines the degree of sexual dimorphism in the posterior portion of the human pelvis. His research involved testing previous methods and developing a new technique for assessing sex from the sacrum in human remains of European origin, using data collected from a well documented nineteenth and twentieth century skeletal population curated at the National Museum of National History at the Bocage Museum, in Lisbon, Portugal.

Matt Rosett graduated in 2006 with honors from the University of New Mexico with a B.A. Physical Anthropology and has recently completed an M.S. in Human Osteology & Palaeopathology from the University of Bradford, UK. Next fall, he plans start his Ph.D. in Bioarchaeology at UNM. He is primarily interested in investigating how human health, disease and activity patterns of past populations from the Southwestern U.S. have changed through time.

Mr. Rosett is currently working with the Office of Contract Archaeology as a Field Crew Member and at the Department of Radiology at the University of New Mexico as a Research Assistant. He also volunteers his spare time at the Museum of Archaeology and Material Culture in Cedar Crest, where he is preparing reports on human skeletal remains that have been recovered from archaeological sites throughout New Mexico.

Note: A dues increase for 2009 will be discussed at the November 18 meeting, and a field trip to the Museum of Archaeology and Material Culture in Cedar Crest is planned for November 22. Details on page 3.
Gretchen Obenauf presided and introduced guests, who included Laurie Alexander and Ben. The minutes of the September meeting were approved as published, but the newsletter posted incorrect dates for talks on Mimbres pottery.

Refreshments were provided by Jacqueline Johnson and Helen Crotty.

Members are reminded that the Christmas party will be the third Tuesday in December.

A new directory of members will be mailed or emailed as soon as all corrections are made.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Lab: Karen Armstrong reported that Hibben Center volunteers have completed the work on Linda Cordell's field school project at Pottery Mound and that they will start processing artifacts from Frank Hibben's work there soon.

Library: Karen and the Fredericksens are sorting which books to donate to Friends of Tijeras Pueblo and which to sell. Pat Beckett is willing to look at the collection for appraisal. The book sale will probably be held in the spring. The Laboratory of Anthropology's book sale in Santa Fe will be Nov. 6-7.

Membership: Someone is needed to take the panel display to the Archeology Fair and the Sun Mountain Gathering. Thanks to Toni Obenauf for his help this year.

Rock Art: Maynard Merkt and Carol Chamberland are working on an agreement with a private ranch owner east of Placitas.

Field Trips: Dick Chapman will lead a trip to Paako sometime after a frost kills off the vegetation covering the site. Tijeras Pueblo is another possibility.

Pottery Southwest: Patricia Lee has submitted her resignation as editor, and the search for her replacement is under way.

Newsletter: Thanks to Helen Crotty and Jacqueline Johnson for their hard work.

Website: Let Mark Rosenblum know if you are not receiving AAS emails.

NEW BUSINESS:

Mark Rosenblum announced that he would like to arrange for a potter from Tomé to teach a class on making Pottery Mound-type pots using clay from the site and temper from Hidden Mountain. The students will dig the clay, form the pots and fire them. Email Mark if interested and he will set up a date for the class.

Carol Condie brought copies of American Archaeology, the publication of the Archaeological Conservancy.

Gretchen and Mark reported on SiteWatch. The Valencia County chapter has monitored Tomé Hill, Comanche Springs, etc., but plenty of sites in other areas are available for anyone who is interested. Training is available.

OLD BUSINESS:

Mark reported that the Archeology Fair in Los Lunas in September was the largest one ever, with about 600 children participating. There were more exhibitors this year, including Isleta Pueblo, whose cultural committee had a booth. About 1200 adults from all over New Mexico attended.

SPEAKER:

Karen Armstrong introduced Dr. Carla Van West of Rio Rancho, who addressed "Tree Rings and Human History in Chaco Canyon."

Dendrochronology is the study of the chronological sequence of tree rings. For example, was the Southwest so affected by drought that it was sufficient to cause the abandonment of the Mesa Verde area? The rings are used to date events and reconstruct climatic conditions. Narrow rings indicate dry (and probably hot) years, while wider rings indicate cool (and probably wet) years.

Before dendrochronology, no one knew the calendar date of sites. Then, in the early 1900s, an astronomer named Andrew Douglass studied sunspots, which in large numbers manifest themselves with a warm climate on Earth and bringing about heavy aurora activity and electronic problems. Douglass, studying at the Lowell observatory in Flagstaff, noticed that recently cut ponderosas gave evidence of wet years by having wide rings and of dry years with narrow rings. He correlated the rings with sunspots by coring trees, beginning with living trees and then proceeding to old sites like Awatovi.

But not all trees work for dendrochronology. While most conifers do, junipers don't. And not all the moisture-sensitive conifers do—there must be a widespread growth-limiting factor that causes the addition of only one ring per year, such as heat in the southwest. Comparing the thick and thin rings among trees of relative size, starting with fresh cut trees and moving on to Old Oraibi, Kiet Siel and other ruins, Douglass was able to construct his chronology.
AAS OCTOBER 2008 MINUTES, (continued)

In the 1920s he asked the National Geographic Society for funding. Neil Judd and Sylvanus Morley participated in beam expeditions in the late 1920s and breakthrough studies matched pottery styles with beam dates.

The dates reveal that at Chaco, A.D. 898-899 were flood years (normal in those parts is 9 inches). The 1000s were good years, with roads and outliers being constructed, and 1125-1180 were drought years when many places in the Southwest were abandoned.

Respectfully submitted,

-----Arlette Miller, Secretary

NOVEMBER 22 FIELD TRIP TO MUSEUM OF ARCHAEOLOGY AND MATERIAL CULTURE IN CEDAR CREST

Bradley Bowman will offer a tour on November 22 of the Museum of Archaeology and Material Culture located just off New Mexico 14 in Cedar Crest, starting at 10 a.m. and ending by noon. The museum is closed during the winter months and not heated. Plan to wear warm clothing! Sign up at the November meeting or contact Lou Schuyler at 856-7090 or Lou.Schuyler@comcast.net.

WANTED: SPEAKERS FOR DECEMBER 16 PROGRAM

Traditionally, the December program consists of members’ short reports on their vacation visits to archaeological sites during the year. Anyone willing to present a 20-minute talk about a recent visit to an archaeological site should contact Vice President Bradley Bowman at 281-2005 or bradleybowman@earthlink.net. Also traditional is the potluck social beginning 6:30 (doors open at 6:00 p.m. for setup). More details in the December newsletter.

DUES INCREASE PROPOSED BY BOARD

Because income from annual dues is not keeping up with current expenses, the Board is proposing a $5.00 increase in membership dues, starting in 2009. Basic membership would become $20 with electronic newsletter and $25 for print newsletter by first class mail. Sustaining memberships, $25 with electronic newsletter and $30 for print newsletter. Dues for institutions and libraries would remain at $10 for print newsletter by first class mail and no charge for electronic mailing. More detailed information about our expenses will be available at the meeting.

UPCOMING EVENTS OF INTEREST

FREE PUBLIC LECTURES

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Tuesday, November 11 at 7 p.m., Tijeras Ranger Station. Friends of Tijeras Pueblo regular meeting.

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Webmaster Mark Rosenblum 866-0300

3
ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY ANNUAL HOLIDAY MEETING AND POTLUCK

Featuring Talks by AAS Members

Tuesday, December 16, 2008
6:30 P.M.
At the Albuquerque Museum
2000 Mountain Road NW

Jean and Jerry Brody—Elderhostiles in the Land of the Maya

Gwen Poe—A Bit of China: The Great Wall, Dafoowan, the Terra Cotta Army, and the Yangtze Three Gorges Project

Dionisia Roth—Sinaloa Petroglyphs

Helen Crotty—Adena and Hopewell Mound Sites in Central and Southwestern Ohio—in the wake of Hurricane Ike

Please bring your favorite appetizers or dessert; setup starts at 6:00 p.m. Beverages, utensils and plates are provided. After appetizers and gracious conversation, we will move into the auditorium for the meeting and talks, followed by more potluck desserts and conversation afterwards.

Note: Dues for 2009 are now payable and, by membership vote at the November meeting, were raised by $5 for each private membership category. Institutional memberships remain at $10 or free for electronic mailings. Please fill out the form printed in this newsletter and mail it with your check, or bring both to the December meeting.
Gretchen Obenauf presided, and the following guest were introduced: Doug Lindsay and NMAC member John Guth. Gwen Poe introduced Dave Berwall.

Refreshments were provided by Jacqueline Johnson, Nancy Woodworth and Libby Ratliff.

The October minutes will be corrected to include the names of the nominating committee: Joan Mathien, Carol Condie, and Helen Crotty.

Gretchen expressed the Society’s appreciation to John and Janet Geohagan for running the projector and the lights. While Tom Obenauf will assume projector duties, someone is needed to run the lights during the meetings.

The revised Membership Directory was handed out. Dues for 2009 are due soon, and the board has recommended an increase in dues because of a small deficit this year. Dues were lowered when the switch was made to mostly emailed newsletters; however, it is necessary to raise them by $5. Helen Crotty noted that institutional membership dues are unchanged. The membership voted its approval on a motion by Gwen Poe, seconded by Donna Rospopo.

**COMMITTEE REPORTS:**

**Membership:** Libby Ratliff, who is resigning as Treasurer, will be the new chair.

**Rock Art:** Carol Chamberland and co-chair Maynard Merckt have scouted two areas on a private ranch north of Placitas. Training will be offered next year and recording will start in the spring.

**Field Trips:** Bradley Bowman is leading a trip to his Museum of Archaeology and Material Culture in Cedar Crest on Nov. 22. When the weather is right, Dick Chapman will lead a trip to Paako, a P-IV pueblo on North 14. A private tour of Tijeras Pueblo’s new interpretive center will be scheduled early next year.

**Website:** Mark Rosenblum needs your new email addresses. Let him know if you are not receiving AAS emails.

**Nominating Committee:** Carol Condie read the slate of officers for 2009.

President: Gretchen Obenauf  
Vice-President: Joan Mathien  
Secretary: Arlette Miller  
Treasurer: Jermaine Foslien  
Directors-at-Large: Libby Ratliff and Sally McLaughlin  
Past President: Helen Crotty

Nominations can also be made from the floor at the December meeting.

**NEW BUSINESS:**

Larry Loendorf brought a rock art book for review. Carol Condie will do the review.

The December meeting will be at 6:30 p.m. on the 16th. The doors will open at 6 for setup. Typically members snack, then have a business meeting and vote for officers and listen to a few short presentations, then snack some more. Email Bradley (bradleybowman@earthlink.net) if you would like to give a brief presentation.

**SPEAKER:**

Bradley introduced Matt Rosett, a UNM graduate student who plans to start his Ph.D. in bioarcheology at that institution.

Mr. Rosett’s presentation on “A New Method for Determining the Sex of Human Skeletal Remains” is based on his master’s dissertation at the University of Bradford, UK.

The sacrum is useful in determining the sex of skeletal remains—are they human? Male or female? How old, what race? Height? Pathologies? These questions are basic to studies of adaptation and demographic profiles.

Scientists need an accurate method to assess sex. This can be affected by the preservation and completeness of remains as well as sexual dimorphism—the different shape and body form of the male/female, and the region of the skeleton being assessed. His specialty is the sacrum (pelvic girdle).

Looking at the skull and pelvis is about 100% accurate while examining the pubic bone alone is about 95%; the pelvis, 90-95%; the skull alone 80-90%, and metric methods (dimensions of the bones), about 80%.
AAS November 18 Minutes (continued)

Methods to assess dimorphism include looking at samples, metrics, and DNA.

Matt Rosett went to the National Museum of Natural History at the Bocage Museum in Lisbon, Portugal, to study about 200 sacra of European origin dating from the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. He developed indices to rate features to determine whether the sacra were male or female, and designed the system to be replicable.

Looking at samples was demonstrated to be 85% accurate, while other methods were less so. His equations were about 73-86% accurate. Regional and ancestral differences in population can affect the results, as can nutrition, genetics, activity patterns, environmental stress and secular trends.

Overall, it turned out to be faster and less expensive to just look at bones than to test them for dimorphism by other methods.

Respectfully submitted,

-----Arlette Miller, Secretary

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 2008 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Name(s): ________________________________

Address: ________________________________

Phone No.: __________ Email address(es): ____________________________ (Please print email address CLEARLY)

Electronic newsletter: Basic $20.00 ___ Sustaining $30.00+ ___

Newsletter by first class mail: Basic $25.00 ___ Sustaining $35.00+ ___

Membership category: Individual ___ Family ___ (no difference in dues)

Institutions/Libraries: $10.00 ___ (newsletter sent by first class mail)

No charge ___ (electronic newsletter)

Please bring this form and your membership dues check (payable to the Albuquerque Archaeological Society) to a monthly meeting, or mail them to:

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

☐ Please check this box if you do not wish your information to be printed in our annual directory. (Federal law prohibits disclosing members' contact information to anyone outside of the organization.)