THE JEWELRY OF TIJERAS PUEBLO

Lucy C. Schuyler

7:30 PM, Tuesday, January 15, 2013
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

Tijeras Pueblo has been the site of several excavations dating from 1948 to the Albuquerque Archaeological Society's work in 1986. Following a volunteer effort to repackage the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology's collection of Tijeras artifacts, a number of research reports have become available. Jewelry artifacts recovered from all of the Tijeras excavations will be discussed in the context of Pueblo IV sites in the Rio Grande area.

Lucy C. (Lou) Schuyler has over 35 years experience in both the business and technical aspects of Information Technology. She received an ScB in Applied Mathematics from Brown University and an MSE in Operations Research from Columbia University. Her technical background and business experience allowed her to bring business and technology staffs together to plan and implement major new computer systems as a staff member at IBM, The McGraw-Hill Companies, and The American Management Association and as a consultant for a number of other companies. She retired and moved to Albuquerque in 2004 and began volunteering at the Maxwell Museum in 2005 on the project to repackaging artifacts from Tijeras Pueblo. She continues to research Pueblo IV jewelry and is currently analyzing artifacts from Pottery Mound.

DUES FOR 2013 NOW PAYABLE

Treasurer Ray Shortridge reports he has already received 2013 dues from 61 members. If you are not among them, please fill out the attached renewal form and mail it with your check, or you can bring both to the January meeting.
MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING
December 18, 2012

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:30 PM.
The minutes of the November meeting were approved as published.
Several guests were in attendance for the annual potluck and final meeting of the year. The society also welcomed four new members.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS:
Members of the Society formally elected all incumbent officers to continue their positions for 2013.
Marc announced that the Board is still in need of a membership coordinator; the position is open to any member who is interested in volunteering.

OFFICER REPORTS:
Marc and Helen acknowledged the following people for their voluntary commitment to the society in 2012:
- All of the members of the ASNM Annual Meeting Planning Committee
- Tom Obenauf for taking care of audio and visual for our meetings
- Donna Rospopo for coordinating lighting for our meetings
- John Guth, Dick Harris, and Carol Chamberlind for organizing the rock art groups
- Karen Armstrong for organizing the archiving group
- Lou Schuyler for mailing the newsletter each month
- Carol Condie for copyediting the newsletter each month
- Mark Rosenblum for mailing the electronic newsletter each month, updating our website, and coordinating email correspondence

COMMITTEE REPORTS:
Archiving: The group is currently on holiday leave. Upon returning they will work on a collection of 430 boxes from Sapawe; it is anticipated to be a two-year project. The group works Wednesday mornings in the Hibben Center at UNM and is open for new volunteers from the AAS membership.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:
ASNM Honoree: Please contact Hayward Franklin or Marc Thompson with any nominations for this year's honoree for the ASNM Annual Volume.

Pottery Southwest is in need of someone with web-publishing and editing experience to revive the publication.

Marc announced that, as part of a six-day rock art site tour organized by Allen Dart of Old Pueblo Archaeology Center, Tucson, he would be leading an interpretive visit to Three Rivers Petroglyph Site on 1 March. There are several openings for this site only. If three or more AAS members wish to attend, transportation may be provided.

Cibola National Forest has asked AAS members for input on an upcoming Forest Plan. If anyone has any preliminary concerns regarding archaeological resources in the area that should be addressed prior to public announcement, please inform Marc Thompson of your desire to comment.

SPEAKERS: Gretchen Obenauf and Carol Condie introduced speakers Carol Chamberland and Helen Crotty, who provided the following summaries of their respective talks.

Respectfully submitted,

---Laurie Dudash, Secretary
The Albuquerque BLM Team's 2012 Rock Art Review

Carol Chamberland

The Albuquerque-based BLM rock art recording team has just completed four busy years of field work. This was a year of transition as leader Carol Chamberland stepped down and Dick Harris, with wife Pat, stepped in to take over the project lead. The 11-person crew maintains its constant enthusiasm and they continue to work year-round, weather permitting.

The PowerPoint slide show featured photographs from rock art sites they recorded in 2012. Ranging from Cuba in the north to Socorro in the south, and west beyond Grants, the photos demonstrated the great variety of styles, locations, ages and methods of New Mexico rock art. Cultural affiliations include Archaic, Pueblo II to Pueblo IV, Piro, and Navajo, plus some historic Hispanic glyphs and artifacts.

Carol remains active with the crew and has taken on a new role of assisting retired archaeologist John Schelberg in surveying archaeological features discovered during their rock art recording. In this effort, they are finding room blocks, rock alignments, pottery and lithic scatters, corn cobs, manos, metates and so on. Going forward into 2013, the team will combine rock art recording with archaeological surveying to better identify the people who occupied these ancient places.

The Archaic Earthworks Sites at Watson Brake and Poverty Point, Northeast Louisiana

Helen Croatty

The earthworks of Middle Archaic Watson Brake (c. 3500 BC) and Late Archaic Poverty Point (major construction c.1600-1300 BC) were two of the most interesting stops on an Archaeological Conservancy tour entitled "Peoples of the Lower Mississippi Valley." Watson Brake is the earliest known extensive mound site in North America, and Poverty Point was the largest earthworks in the Western Hemisphere for its time. To place the achievements of the hunter-gatherer peoples who built them in their historical context, Watson Brake is roughly 1000 years earlier than the first Egyptian pyramid or the earliest stones at Stonehenge, and Poverty Point construction ended around the time of King Tutankhamen in Egypt.

Half of the Watson Brake site was originally acquired by the Archaeological Conservancy and later transferred to the State of Louisiana. The Conservancy has long been in negotiation to acquire the other half. The earthworks consist of 11 mounds, the tallest about 30 feet and smallest about 3 feet tall, connected by earthen ridges to form an oval whose widest diameter is about 920 feet. Our visit to the site was led by Joe Saunders, a Middle-Archaic specialist, who has been involved with the site for years. On the tour, he pointed out the location where he had taken a core sample that yielded many tiny drills and was presumably the site of a bead-making center. Watson Brake is not presently open to the public.

Poverty Point was the name of a plantation that occupied the land in historic times; it was scarcely impoverished in its heyday. It is now a Louisiana State Historic Site. Although the site had yielded Paleolithic projectile points and had long been known to historic farmers and archaeologists, it was not until James A. Ford spotted the rings in a 1938 Corps of Engineers aerial photo that the extent of the earthworks was recognized. The site includes six mounds arranged in two parallel north-south alignments and six semicircular concentric ridges curving around a central plaza. The largest mound, thought to be shaped like a bird in flight, is about 70 feet tall and more than 700 by 640 feet at its base. The outermost ridge is three-quarters of a mile in diameter. Archaeological investigations indicate that the ridges served as living surfaces although no specific house forms were recovered. The area was very rich in food resources: nuts, acorns, berries, aquatic roots, fish, deer, small mammals, and turtles, but stone of any kind was totally lacking; as the soils consisted of wind-borne loess. Cooking was done in pits partially filled with golf-ball-sized clayish lumps formed by hand from the local loess soils and known as Poverty Point Objects, the most numerous artifacts on the site. Material for all lithic tools had to be imported from quarries no less than 45 miles away and some flints came from much greater distances.

Poverty point was involved in long-distance trade, including copper from the Great Lakes area as well as the imported stone for plummets used to weight fish nets, flint for projectile points, and red jasper for the carved beads in the form of fat owls. Imported soapstone bowls and pottery sherds, some locally made, are present at all
levels of the site. Jon Gibson, professor of anthropology and director of the Center for Archaeological Studies at University of Louisiana, Lafayette, has spent his life studying Poverty Point and is the author of numerous archaeological reports on the site as well as *Ancient Mounds of Poverty Point* (University Press of Florida, 2000), a book directed to the general public. Gibson believes that a lake existed for a time adjacent to the site and assured a plentiful supply of fish for subsistence and possibly for trade until the naturally formed earth dam was destroyed in a flood. He found no evidence of a stratified society and proposes that the imported materials were distributed where they were needed and not reserved for the use of an elite class.

**A Unique Farming Method in Northern New Mexico**

**Tim Maxwell** (October Program)

Successful agriculture relies upon adapted crops (domesticated or wild cultivars), land, labor, and water. Here, the focus is on water and how prehistoric New Mexicans made a living in a semi-arid environment—an environment that was often drier than today. Moisture patterns over the past 2000 years have been anything but stable. To farm successfully in this unpredictable environment, it was necessary to develop some creative strategies and to cultivate the right crops.

The earliest domesticated cultivar in North America appears to be squash. We all know that Oaxaca is famous for its inventive cuisine. The tradition goes back about 10,000 years, where the earliest evidence for domesticated squash was found in a small cave. Now, many varieties of squash are grown throughout the New World and it is unknown which variety was grown in ancient Oaxaca.

Currently, the earliest date for domesticated maize is about 8700 years ago in the Rio Balsas in southwestern Mexico. Actual domestication must have occurred even earlier. Corn evolved through human manipulation of a tropical grass known as teosinte. How teosinte was transformed into a separate species, though, is the subject of speculation. We do know that by 8500 years ago, maize was separate from the wild form of teosinte.

There were two types of beans eventually eaten in the Southwest. The tepary bean is a native wild climbing bean that grew in some parts of northern Mexico and the Southwest. It was probably used as food as early as 8500 years ago. However, the common bean was domesticated in Mexico around 2300 BCE and spread as far as South America. There are dozens of varieties of the common bean, and the pinto bean is now the most commonly eaten bean in the United States. Combined with corn tortillas, they make a perfect protein source. Though we think of the pinto bean as being native to the Southwest, it was likely brought to North America from Peru by the Spanish.

By 2300 BCE, maize was consumed by prehistoric Southwest residents. Whether it arrived through diffusion or long-distance migration is unclear. The earliest maize that we know from the Southwest was extremely small and didn’t have much payoff. Though inhabitants had corn, it was probably not a crop that people relied upon. They continued to use wild plants and may have supplemented their diet with casual cultivation of maize. Around this period, the three principal crops for Southwest farming—corn, beans, squash—had arrived.

As dependence on maize increased, people also had to develop ways to ensure they had successful crops. In the Southwest, water availability is a major limiting factor. The earliest cultivation of some of these crops occurred in the desert regions of southern Arizona. To make a living there required diverse methods for getting water to crops, and the earliest known irrigation canal in the Southwest, near Tucson, dates to ca. 1200 BCE. These desert dwellers of lower Arizona made great use of irrigation. The Hohokam canal system was extensive and complex, carrying lots of water. These canals took water from the major rivers of the region. What did people do who didn’t live along permanent water sources?

When you don’t have a river to use for irrigation, you must rely upon rainfall. The average summer thunderhead holds about 275 million gallons of water and weighs over 1 million tons. That’s equal to six minutes of the water flowing over Niagara Falls. Most prehistoric Southwest people had to harvest water from such rainstorms. In Chaco Canyon it is estimated that one water impoundment and irrigation system harvested 300,000 gallons of water from a typical thunderstorm.

Other regions probably didn’t have the labor force to construct a vast system like that found in Chaco Canyon. However, as at Chaco, Hopi farmers developed a way to capture runoff from higher terrain and direct it to their
fields. Runoff was captured in small reservoirs then sent to fields through small channels. They also watered plants by hand, carrying water from springs in pots; a labor-intensive form of irrigation. The Hopi also planted crops at the mouths of arroyos, using small stone checkdams to slow the flow of water and redirect it to crops.

The Zuni used similar techniques, but had a few areas where the water table was high enough to dry farm without supplemental irrigation. They also carefully planted just a few seeds in a seed hole, taking great care not to disturb the natural soil crust, which acted as mulch. Zuni waffle gardens are the ultimate in water retention, but are hand-watered and closely tended. Waffle gardens aren’t used for growing primary crops but for raising herbs and medicinal plants.

One of the most interesting technologies for conserving water for farming has been studied in the lower Rio Chama Valley, though it is known from other places in New Mexico. The lower Rio Chama Valley had some of the largest prehistoric fields in the Southwest. Throughout the region are gridded fields, sometimes mistakenly called grid gardens. These fields are typically covered with a mix of cobbles and gravels. This mulch offers several advantages for farming in a semi-arid location:

- Stored solar radiation helps protect against late spring frost damage or early freeze damage
- Increases soil warmth which enhances growth of corn plant roots
- Can protect seedlings from spring wind damage
- Captures snow and melts it quickly for storage in the soil
- Prevents runoff
- Studies show that a rock mulch retains soil moisture three times longer than a plant mulch
- The rock serves as a barrier to weed growth.

Rock mulching is still used in various parts of the world—Argentina, Yugoslavia, the Negev Desert. But, why no longer in the lower Rio Chama? The reasons are unclear. However, the answer may lie in the mulch itself. Soil studies show that even after lying fallow for 500 years, the underlying soil has not been recharged with nutrients. The rock is a barrier to the introduction of organic materials. For prehistoric Native Americans, who had digging stick technology, it may have been too difficult to remove the rock each year and prepare the soil. This may also explain why there are thousands of acres of this type of field—it was simply easier to build a new field than dig up an old one. We don’t know if the valley was abandoned due to agricultural failures or for other reasons, but the use of rock mulch did not appear again in the prehistory of the Southwest.

**CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING CONFERENCES**

ASNM Annual Meeting “Life Along the Rio Grande” May 3–5, 2013. Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, Albuquerque; AAS volunteers needed!

Pecos Conference 2013 August 8–11. Flagstaff, Arizona. Details to be announced on the website: http://www.swanet.org/2013_pecos_conference/contact.html

**ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY**

P. O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

www.abqarchaeology.org

Annual Dues: For emailed Newsletter: Student with current ID, $10, Basic $20, Sustaining $30+. Print Newsletter by First Class Mail: Basic $25, Sustaining $35. Institutions/Libraries: $10 for print Newsletter by First Class Mail, emailed at no charge.

**2012 Officers, Directors and Committee Chairs**

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<td>Newsletter: Helen Crosty</td>
<td>Potted Southwest</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gretchen Obenshain</td>
<td>281-2136</td>
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ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 2013 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Name(s): ____________________________________________________________

Address: _______________________________________________________________________

Phone No.: _____________________ Email address: ____________________________

Confirm email address: _______________________________________________________________________

Electronic Newsletter: Basic: $25.00 ___ Student with current ID Free ___ Sustaining: $35.00+ ___

Newsletter by first class mail: Basic $30.00 ___, Sustaining: $40.00+ ___

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

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

Free ___ (Electronic Newsletter only)

☐ 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.)

I/We would be interested in working with the following committees:

☐ Greeters (name tags & guest signup at meetings); ☐ Membership (keep track of membership lists
and send renewal notices and/or ☐ assist chair with display and signups at archaeological events);

☐ Field Trips (arrange for trip or assist chair with signups and follow up); ☐ Laboratory (assist with
Hibben Center archival work); ☐ Rock Art Recording; ☐ Board of Directors

☐ Other (describe on back)

Return to Treasurer, Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Post Office Box 4029, Albuquerque,
NM 87194
EVIDENCE FOR RAIN-RELATED RITUAL IN JORNADA MOGOLLON ROCK ART

Lawrence Loendorf

7:30 PM, Tuesday, February 19, 2013
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

The pictographs and petroglyphs within the Jornada Mogollon region are varied, complex, and an extremely fascinating part of the regional archaeological record. Previous researchers have recognized that rain-making imagery is an important part of the Jornada rock art tradition. Recent research in Picture Cave and other sites has allowed us to identify rock art figures that are apparently directly dedicated to rain-making ritual. Furthermore, and perhaps more important, many of the images are directly associated with water-related features.

Previous researchers have also recognized that Jornada rock art is often associated with freshwater springs and pools of water. We recognize these sites but we have found places where a group of figures are on surfaces stained by water that emanates from a crack at the top of the panel. Their placement is almost certainly purposeful. It suggests their makers were engaged in ritual related to coaxing the rain.

Lawrence Loendorf is an anthropologist and archaeologist with BA and MA degrees from the University of Montana and a PhD from the University of Missouri, Columbia. His research focuses on the North American Intermountain West, ethnography, traditional cultural properties, and rock art. He taught and completed research at the University of North Dakota for 20 years, and at New Mexico State University for 10 years. His most recent book is Thunder and Herds: Rock Art of the High Plains, Left Coast Press. He has also published extensively on the Indians of Yellowstone National Park, His latest effort, with Nancy Medaris Stone, is a children's book about a Sheep Eater Indian boy in Yellowstone Park. Titled Two Hawk Dreams, it is to be published by the University of Nebraska Press.

DUES FOR 2013 ARE NOW PAYABLE

If you have not already paid, please fill out the attached form and mail it with your check, or bring both to the February meeting.
MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

January 15, 2013

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:30 PM.

The minutes of the December meeting were approved as published.

Five guests were in attendance.

Refreshments were provided by the new Refreshments Chair, Kate Moore, who passed a signup sheet for members to bring the refreshments for the remaining meetings of the year.

OFFICER REPORTS:

Ray Shortridge, Treasurer, reported that the society’s finances are solvent. He reminded the membership that 2013 fees are due.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that the group has been on holiday leave but they will begin working on some 430 boxes of materials from Sapawe when they return. The Yunke collection is almost complete and will soon be available for study. The group works Wednesday mornings in the Hibben Center at UNM and is open for new volunteers from the AAS membership.

SPEAKER: Gretchen Obenauf introduced Lou Schuyler, an active member of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society and its archiving group since 2004. She has a background in applied mathematics, systems programming, and operations research. The presentation was based on information collected while working with the archiving group. Lou proved the following summary.

Respectfully submitted,

---Laurie Dudzik, Secretary

THE JEWELRY OF TIJERAS PUEBLO

Lucy C. Schuyler

Artifacts and documents from the 1970s excavations at Tijeras Pueblo were re-packaged, archived and catalogued in a volunteer effort at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology starting in 2004. This study includes jewelry items and maps from Tijeras Pueblo excavations in 1948 (Wendorf & Stubbs) and 1968 (Peckham) stored at the Lab of Anthropology, and in the 1970s (Judge and later Cordell) and 1986 (Sundt & Bice) stored at the Maxwell Museum.

Jewelry and ornaments are typically discussed in archaeological reports as some of the artifacts of a certain material. For example, “Bone Artifacts” would include awls, flutes, and sometimes “beads.” Jewelry as a class of items in itself is generally discussed in art or crafts books. This study addresses jewelry as a class of archaeological artifacts: items of personal adornment, worn on the person or clothing, including beads, pendants, bracelets and such.

Tijeras Pueblo jewelry of shell, bone, stone, and ceramic materials includes beads, pendants, bead and pendant blanks, bracelets, and a hairpin. Raw material (unworked or minimally worked) of shell and turquoise was included as material typically fashioned into jewelry. The mosaic found in a kiva floor was included because of embedded pendants and pieces of raw material.

Shell accounted for over half of the 390 completed jewelry artifacts. Over half of the 268 beads at Tijeras are made from whole Olivella shells. The next most popular bead is made from tubular bone shafts. Olivella and bone beads make up more than three quarters of the beads at Tijeras. Stone beads accounted for only 10% of jewelry items at Tijeras, much less than reported in other parts of the Southwest. About half of the stone beads were made from crinoid stems (the most common fossil from the top of the Sandias). Pendants were made in more shapes and from more types of materials than beads. There were no complete bracelets, but one bracelet
fragment made from a Glycymeris shell was found. An unusual piece was a bone hairpin shaped like a tuning fork, and made from deer or elk bone.

Jewelry artifacts and raw material were found in more than half of the excavated rooms, which indicates that jewelry was widely enjoyed by people located in most Tijeras neighborhoods. Jewelry found associated with burials was similar in type to that found throughout the pueblo. There were no large collections of jewelry found in any one place. Jewelry artifacts were found in the three kivas located one on top of another. The topmost kiva is the site of the mosaic on display in the Maxwell Museum. It includes three turquoise pendants, a turquoise pendant blank, four pieces of shell, and seven pieces of turquoise).

Re-use of jewelry items in the kiva mosaic, re-working of other pieces of jewelry, and bead and pendant blanks indicate that there were jewelers at work in Tijeras.

In addition to shells from the Gulf of California and turquoise, evidence of trade includes a turquoise button similar to Mesoamerican designs and a Glycymeris pendant blank with incising similar to work from Paquime.

The jewelry found at Tijeras is comparable to other Pueblo IV Sites in the Rio Grande area (Arroyo Hondo, Coconito, Gran Quivira, Paa-ko, and Pecos). The full paper “The Jewelry of Tijeras Pueblo” is available online as No. 15 in the Maxwell Museum Technical Series.

BOOK REVIEW


Reviewed by Thomas C. Windes

This important book is one of a number of archaeological overviews over the past two decades that examines a period of Southwestern occupation, most primarily during the Puebloan periods. The fortuitous timing of this publication along with the recent book on the Crucible of Pueblos: The Early Pueblo Period in the Northern Southwest (Richard Wilshusen, Gregson Schachner, and James Allison; 2012) provides us with two in-depth studies of the early Puebloan settlement in the Southwest. The latter specifically examines the Pueblo I period across the Colorado Plateau; the book reviewed here examines general pithouse architecture and occupation for eight centuries across the greater Southwest.

The book contains 14 chapters by accomplished Southwestern archaeologists who gathered at the Amerind Foundation in 2007 to focus on the Puebloan, Hohokam, and Mogollon pithouse populations between AD 200 and 900. The editors lead off (Ch.1) by discussing the volume’s focus of the changing social relations among and within groups as they shifted from a basic subsistence forager strategy to one dominated by farming.

Michael Diehl (Ch.2) explores the paleobotanical and osteolatual data from four paleoenvironmentally and culturally distinct Southwestern regions (Mimbres and the Tonto, Tucson, and San Juan basins), marked by the introduction and later improvement of corn along with the beginnings of pottery as important events that led to increased reliance on agriculture. Three chapters (Ch.3 by Henry Wallace and Michael Lindeman; Ch.4 by Douglas Craig, Henry Wallace, and Michael Lindeman, and Ch.5 by Jeffrey Clark and Patricia Gilman) review the Hohokam in southern Arizona as village formation changed and developed over agricultural use rights, leadership, settlement continuity, immigration, and community identities. Unlike other areas, early large pithouse villages were commonplace in the Hohokam region. Sarah Herr (Ch.6) follows by discussing the transitional zone along the Mogollon Rim between the Colorado Plateau and the lower elevations where there was a low early population density marked by diversity and variability that left weak patterns of community and tradition.

The focus then shifts to two chapters on Mogollon pithouse occupation in southern New Mexico. Steve Swanson, Roger Anyon, and Margaret Nelson (Ch.7) examine the early settlement longevity and organization, where settlement was concentrated along perennial streams with much arable land that helped provide for long-lasting communities. Thomas Rocek and Alison Rauhman (Ch.8) look at the occupations of the Jornada
Mogollon in south central NM where agricultural dependence occurred rapidly in the highlands but more slowly in the lowlands. Small momentary early pithouse groups tended to repeatedly return to the same sites over long periods. True village formation, however, occurred much later in the 1000s and 1100s.

Next the northern Rio Grande and the Colorado Plateau occupations are reported. Chapter 9, by Steven Lakatos and Stephen Post, reveals that pithouse villages were loosely aggregated residences, which helped manage arable lands but with an emphasis on hunting and gathering in the highlands. Here there was a focus on long-term stability facilitated by common technological usage, with residential mobility promoting differences in village compositions.

Richard Wilshusen, Winston Hurst, and Jason Chuipka (Ch.10) discuss the emergence of large highland villages from scattered pithouse hamlets in the Northern San Juan by the AD 700s followed by substantial depopulation of the region by AD 900. Lisa Young and Dennis Gilpin (Ch.11) examine the northeastern Arizona-Chuska-Chaco region where early pithouse hamlets were the norm but with scattered rare large Basketmaker III and Pueblo I villages having community structures, which anticipates the later rise of Chacoan greathouse communities that began in the late AD 800s. The region experienced much mobility through time given the paucity of reliable well-watered environments for long-term agricultural stability. Matthew Peeples, Gregson Schachner, and Edgar Huber (Ch.12) review the Zuni region, which shares and overlappes the early history of the San Juan Basin—increasing complexity of village life but mainly seasonal occupations practiced by mostly scattered hamlets with little clustering before AD 900.

Two overviews treat the subject of early pithouse communities: Wirt Wills (Ch. 13) discusses household and village organization and property rights in the Southwest, while Sarah Schlanger and Douglas Craig (Ch.14) contrast the changing demographics and agricultural dependence within the Mesa Verdean and the Phoenix Basin-Middle Gila regions.

Illustrations—mostly black-and-white graphs and maps—are informative and nicely done throughout the book. Photographs (2) are kept to a minimum. Eleven appendices provide the background site lists, site size and dates, and their sources for the sample of pithouse sites selected for many of the chapters.

This book provides a wealth of information and regional overviews regarding the changing strategies and pithouse settlements across various regions in the Southwest during the critical shift to agricultural dependence and the rise of complex village life. This book should be on the shelf of all those with an interest in the early Southwestern pithouse periods, along with its companion volume, Crucibles of Pueblos.

ASNM ANNUAL MEETING MAY 3-5 AT THE INDIAN PUEBLO CULTURAL CENTER

AAS will be hosting the Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center. Laurie Dudauskas chairs the committee, with Nancy Woodworth handling Facilities and sharing the Banquet chairmanship with Ann Carson; Joan Mathien is Program Chair; Lou Schuyler, Registrar; Helen Crotty, Registration Desk; Kym Campbell, Design; Carol Chamberland, Field Trips; Sally McLaughlin, Publicity, Tom Obenauf A/V; John Guth, Photographer. AAS members who would like to help should contact any member of the committee.

The theme is “Life Along the Rio Grande,” and the evening program on Friday will give special recognition to Kit Sargeant, a former AAS member and experienced archaeologist. Kit and her husband Arnold moved to New Mexico in the mid-1970s and bought a house in the North Valley. Little did they realize that it sat upon an archaeological site that included a pueblo as well as an Archaic Period component. They soon learned as they remodeled and built a few additional amenities on their property. These discoveries led to excavations of the Chamisa Site in which a number of AAS members participated. Kit also conducted a survey of neighboring North Valley sites, and excavated at the Spanish Colonial Los Ranchos Plaza, as well. It is due to her work that we have learned so much about the earlier inhabitants of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque.

Since Kit’s untimely death in 2001, colleagues have volunteered to analyze and prepare reports on her research. The final report on the Chamisa Site is nearing completion under the leadership of Alex Kurota. He and his associates have agreed to present some of their exciting results to us in a mini-symposium during the morning sessions on May 4. Our Bandelier Lecture that evening will be given by Dr. Matt Schmader, Albuquerque City
Archaeologist, who will focus on the Rio Grande to broaden our perspective of the fascinating story of the prehistory of this city. A registration form is attached. Field trips related to the theme are planned. See the AAS <abqarchaeology.org> or the ASNM <newmexico-archaeology.org> websites for the Call for Papers.

MAY 2013 HISTORIC PRESERVATION MONTH THEME IS ROADSIDE HISTORIC MARKERS

Historic Preservation Division Announces Photo Contest

Official roadside historic markers are the theme for this year’s Historic Preservation Month, and HPD is encouraging submission of scenic photographs of historic markers for its 26th annual poster. For guidelines, see the HPD website <nhistoricpreservation.org>. The deadline is February 28.

HPD is also seeking events for their annual online Calendar of Events. A tie-in with a nearby historic marker is encouraged, and sponsors of the architectural and archaeological tours, ceremonies, lectures and demonstrations that are Preservation Month traditions should submit event forms by March 8.

SITWATCH ANNUAL MEETING AT HIBBEN CENTER FEBRUARY 17

The SiteWatch Annual Meeting will be held at the Hibben Center Sunday, February 17. Morning speakers this year include Dr. Eric Blumner and Chuck Hanaford of the Office of Archaeological Studies, who will make replicas of prehistoric artifacts and give members the opportunity to make their own artifacts. Afternoon speakers include Matt Schnader, Albuquerque Open Space Director, talking about the Piedras Marcadas site in Albuquerque, and Dr. Rick Hendricks, NM State Historian, talking about Spanish/Pueblo Warfare. SiteWatch now has 268 active members monitoring 613 sites state-wide. They have donated over 1,646 hours and 15,098 miles to the program.

IN MEMORIAM

Howard D. Rodee  May 25, 1933 – January 26, 2013

Howard was a long-time member of AAS and regularly attended meetings until recent years. He was a Professor of Art History at the University of New Mexico from 1969 until his retirement in 2002. He is survived by his wife of 49 years, Marjorie Rodee, retired Curator of Southwestern Ethnology at the Maxwell Museum, and their daughters Katherine E. Rodee and Susanah E. Fedorowich and her husband Michael Fedorowich. Memorial contributions may be made to Presbyterian Health Foundation for Hospice. A memorial celebration was held February 10.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Poverty Point Nominated to World Heritage List. On January 17, the Department of Interior announced that it was nominating the Poverty Point State Historic Site and National Monument in Louisiana for inclusion in the World Heritage List. The site was discussed at the December AAS meeting. An excerpt from the notice: “The Monumental Earthworks of Poverty Point are nominated under World Heritage cultural criterion as an exceptional testimony to the vanished culture of the people who lived in the Lower Mississippi Valley 2,500-4,000 years ago. Located in northeastern Louisiana on a bayou of the Mississippi, the site is a vast, integrated complex of earthen monuments, constructed 3,100-3,700 years ago. It consists of six enormous, concentric earthen ridges with an outer diameter of more than a half mile, and several large mounds, including one of the largest in North America. This constructed landscape was the largest and most elaborate of its kind on the continent; the particular form of the complex is not duplicated anywhere else in the world. Even more significantly and unusually, it was built by a settlement of hunter-gatherers, not agricultural people, which challenges some conventional assumptions about what such a society could achieve.” The Federal Register Notice can be read at https://federalregister.gov/a/2013-00918.
AAS Publication Aids British Scholar Researching Tonque Pueblo for Wikipedia Entry. Arlette Miller, who handles the sale and distribution of AAS publications, reports that she received an inquiry from Mark Miller in Oxford, UK inquiring if the recent handbook from a 1968 exhibition on Tonque Pueblo at the Albuquerque Museum was still available. Arlette sent him the booklet, and he responded with thanks, saying he had used it to prepare a Wikipedia entry on Tonque and that he had also written one for the Hagen site. Mr. Miller further notes that if Arlette’s colleagues note anything incorrect, or wish to add anything, he would be “very obliged of your comments.” He can be contacted at <mailto:oxfoot.myzen.co.uk>. Federal Investigators Recover Ancient Inscriptions. Petroglyph panels cut and chiseled off an eastern Sierra rock art site sacred to Native Americans have been recovered by federal investigators, U.S. Bureau of Land Management officials announced January 31. The suspected thieves have not been identified and the investigation is continuing into one of the worst acts of vandalism ever committed on the 750,000 acres of public land managed by the BLM field office in Bishop. http://lat.ms/Y3DVfK [From Southwest Archaeology Today, a service of Archaeology Southwest.]

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING CONFERENCES

SiteWatch Annual Meeting February 17, 9:30 to 4:00. UNM Hibben Center. Open to SiteWatch volunteers and those who have completed training but not yet received an ID card. Questions? Contact Noman Nelson, SiteWatch Coordinator <NormanB.Nelson@state.nm.us>.

ASNM Annual Meeting “Life Along the Rio Grande” May 3-5. Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, Albuquerque; Registration form attached. Call for Papers on ASNM and ASNM Web sites; 100-word abstracts due by April 1.


Jornada Mogollon Archaeology Conference October 4-5. El Paso Museum of Archaeology. Call for Papers 200-word abstract deadline August 13. Contact Marilyn Guida, GuidaMR@elpasotexas.gov


ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

P. O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

www.abqarchaeology.org

Annual Dues: For printed Newsletter: Student no charge (provide copy of current ID); Basic $25, Sustaining $35+. Print Newsletter by First Class Mail; Basic $30, Sustaining $40. Institutions/Libraries: $10 for print Newsletter by First Class Mail, enrolled Newsletter at no charge.

2012 Officers, Directors and Committee Chairs

Standing Committee Chairs

Membership: (open)
Newsletter: Helen Crocy 281-2136
Mail: Lou Schuyler 822-8571
Rock Art Recording: Dick Harris 822-8571
Carol Chamberlain 341-1027
Greeter: Sally McLaughlin 898-9683

Committee Chairs (continued)

Refreshments: Kate Moore 302-682-4494
Pottery Southwest
Editor: (open)
Contact: Arlette Miller 410-9263
Webmaster
Mark Rosebnham 866-0300
SOILS AND LANDSCAPES OF AMERICAN INDIAN AGRICULTURE

Jon Sandor

7:30 PM, Tuesday, March 19, 2013
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

Over many generations, American Indian farmers have developed remarkable agricultural strategies in a diverse range of environments. Whether viewed in archaeological, historic, or contemporary contexts, these traditional agricultural systems are important in their own right and are also relevant to current challenges in agriculture and natural resource conservation. Studies of ancient agriculture provide long-term perspectives on human-environmental relationships and land use sustainability. Investigations of past and present American Indian agroecosystems in the North American Southwest and Peru are presented in this talk. The talk will focus on soil and landscape settings for arid land agriculture, agricultural management and productivity, indigenous knowledge of soils, and anthropogenic soil change.

Jon Sandor is an emeritus professor of agronomy and soils at Iowa State University where he worked from 1983-2012, and is now a consultant living in Corrales. His research evaluates anthropogenic soil change resulting from agriculture, in support of sustainable land use and environmental conservation. To learn about long-term soil condition and change, he studies ancient and current agriculture with archaeologists and others here in the Southwest, as well as in Peru, Mexico, and the Midwest. He also explores knowledge of soils and agriculture among farmers in arid lands. In the Southwest, he has studied American Indian agriculture and soils at Zuni, Mimbres, the Gila River Indian Community, and other areas with long agricultural histories.

LAST CALL FOR 2013 RENEWAL DUES

Most members have already renewed. If you have not done so, please fill out the attached form and mail it with your check, or bring both to the March meeting. This will be the last newsletter for members who have not renewed by the end of March.
MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

February 19, 2013

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:30 PM.
The minutes of the January meeting were approved as published.
Five guests were in attendance at the night's meeting, and the Society welcomed new member Steve Patchett.

OFFICER REPORTS:

Laurie Dudasik, Secretary and also Chair of the ASNM Annual Meeting planning committee, reported that the committee had established registration fees and deadlines for the Call for Papers and Posters. Registration forms and detailed information can be accessed on both the AAS and ASNM websites. The committee is still in need of AAS members to assist on the weekend of the conference. If interested in volunteering, please contact Laurie.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that the group meets Wednesdays at the Hibben Center for Archaeological Research at UNM and currently has about 15 people volunteering their time to work on an approximately 430-box collection from a 1960s UNM field school at Sapawe. In 2012 the group completed the 1997 Gallinas Springs collection, a pottery sherd project for Dr. Patricia Crown, and a collection from Yunque that is now available for study. If any members are interested in viewing the collections that the archiving team has worked on over the past several years, please contact Karen for arrangements. Karen also requested small donations from the membership to assist with the purchase of proper storage boxes for the new Sapawe project. In addition to the members' donations, a motion was made and passed for $200 to be donated from the AAS funds.

Rock Art: Dick Harris announced that the group has recently completed recording of a site in the BLM Socorro Field Office district.

SPEAKER

Gretchen Obenauf introduced Lawrence Loendorf, former Professor of Anthropology at the University of North Dakota and New Mexico State University. His research focuses on the North American Intermountain West, ethnography, traditional cultural properties, and rock art. Dr. Loendorf provided the following summary of his talk.

Respectfully submitted,

---Laurie Dudasik, Secretary

Evidence for Rain-related Ritual in Jornada Mogollon Rock Art

Lawrence Loendorf, Sacred Sites Research, Inc.

The pictographs and petroglyphs within the Jornada Mogollon region are varied, complex, and an extremely fascinating part of the regional archaeological record (Schaafsma 1992). Previous researchers have recognized that rain-making imagery is an important part of the Jornada rock art tradition (Schaafsma and Taube 2006). Recent research at several sites on Fort Bliss-controlled lands in the Tularosa Basin have allowed us to identify rock art figures that are apparently directly dedicated to rain-making ritual (Miller et al 2012). Geo-Marine Inc. and the Fort Bliss cultural staff have been important partners in sponsoring the research and field work to intensively record more than a dozen rock art sites.

Horned serpents, cloud terraces, katsina faces with cloud terrace-like tablitas, goggle-eye figures, turtles, toads and tadpoles are the most obvious figures related to rain making. There are other images of rain lines and lightning that previously were often considered to be abstract figures without a representational equivalent.

The key to understanding the rain making imagery is almost always related to the position and orientation of the panels and the arrangement of paintings or petroglyphs. Images in one panel at Picture Cave, Texas, for
example, are on a water-stained surface that is oriented vertically down an exposed column of the limestone wall. A bird is at the top of the panel; below this, there is a group of parallel vertical wavy lines that represent rain; below these lines there is a full-faced flower representing an important rain-related image (Hays-Gilpin et al. 2010). A lightning streak is found below the flower with two cloud terraces, a possible tadpole, and a goggle-eye figure at the bottom of the panel.

The vertical arrangement of the figures is on a surface that is stained by water that emanates from a crack at the top of the panel. Their placement is almost certainly purposeful to connect them with the water and create a metaphor for coaxing the rain.

Simple parallel groups of vertical lines can also be found connected to cracks that are seeps. The lines will emanate from a crevice in the rock with evidence of water leaks in wet years or wet seasons of the year. These simple lines have traditionally been assigned to some sort of “counting” scheme but in fact their placement in many wet (or formerly wet) surfaces suggest they are metaphors for rain.

The figures that are thought to represent lightning are somewhat more problematic. They are often zigzag or angular lines. They commonly have pointed ends, and in that regard they resemble the lightning found in kiva wall paintings. They are usually associated with cloud terraces, but in instances where they are not, they are found near water seeps or pools of water. An impressive array of rain lines and lightning is found in Soledad Canyon in a rockshelter immediately adjacent to a pool of water.

Frequently there are other elements at a site that are important to understanding the intent of the individuals who made the figures. At Picture Cave we found tobacco growing at the base of the base of the panels. Tobacco can be a powerful drug, but in this case it was probably used for cloud blowing rituals to entice the rain. Picture Cave also has daily visits from rock wrens that fly into the cave to obtain insects. They sometimes stay in the dark areas of the cave for several minutes. It seems likely that these little wrens were recognized as messengers to the clouds. They access the inner part of the cave where power or life giving forces are found and they can deliver prayers to the clouds.

In some cases the rock art is on rocks that have been struck by lightning. On one such rock a horned snake, which can be a symbol for lightning, is oriented vertically up the length of the rock. Based on our extensive sampling, we suggest that a significant amount the rock art in the Formative period of southwestern New Mexico is related to rain-making rituals.

References Cited

Miller, Myles, Lawrence Loendorf, Leonard Kemp, Laurie White, and Margaret Berrier


Hays-Gilpin, Kelley, Elizabeth Newsome, and Emory Sekaquaptewa


Schaafsma, Polly


Schaafsma, Polly and Karl Taube

ASNM ANNUAL MEETING AT THE INDIAN PUEBLO CULTURAL CENTER MAY 3-5

AAS is hosting the Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico this year at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, and this will be a wonderful opportunity for members—new or long-standing—to learn more about the archaeology of the Albuquerque area as well as to enjoy the newly renovated and enlarged facilities at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center (check out their website). The theme is “Life Along the Rio Grande,” and the evening program on Friday will give special recognition to the late Kit Sargeant, AAS member and experienced archaeologist, who discovered an important archaeological site on the property she and her husband Arnold had recently purchased in Los Ranchos de Albuquerque. Kit directed the excavation of the Chamisa site, as it came to be known, by volunteers, many of them AAS members. Posters will be on view Friday evening and all day Saturday. The Saturday morning mini-symposium will consist of papers dealing with the recent analyses of materials recovered from the Chamisa site. Other papers Saturday morning will be related to the Rio Grande theme, with an open session in the afternoon. Matt Schmader, Albuquerque City Archaeologist, will deliver the Bandelier Lecture following the Saturday evening banquet. Field trips on Sunday morning will visit some sites along the Rio Grande in the Albuquerque area. A registration form and call for papers and posters are attached.

HELP NEEDED FOR ASNM ANNUAL MEETING MAY 3-5

AAS volunteers are needed to help at the registration desk and with other functions at the ASNM Annual Meeting. This is a great way to get to know people and to see how the statewide organization operates as well as to hear interesting papers on local archaeology. Anyone interested in helping should contact Helen Crotty, registration desk chair, Nancy Woodworth, facilities and banquet chair, or Laurie Dudisik, Annual Meeting and posters chair. Look for them at the March meeting or send an email directed to any of them at our website email <info@abqarchaeology.org> or phone Helen or Laurie, whose numbers are listed with the officers and standing committee chairs on page 5.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF ROCK ART ORGANIZATIONS INTERNATIONAL ROCK ART CONGRESS IN ALBUQUERQUE MAY 26-31

The American Rock Art Research Association will host the XVII International Rock Art Congress of IFRO meeting Albuquerque’s Marriott Pyramid North Sunday May 26 to Friday May 31. Participants from around the world will be presenting papers Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, with field trips for all on Wednesday. The theme is “Ancient Hands Around the World.” As part of the program, there will be four free public lectures in the Pyramid ballroom: Dr. Jean Clottes, Retired General Inspector for Archaeology and Scientific Advisor for Prehistoric Rock Art at the French Ministry of Culture on “From Cave Art to IFRAO” at the opening ceremonies on Sunday, May 26 at 5:30; Polly Schaafsma “Painted Walls and Legacies on Stone” on Monday, May 27 at 7:00; Dr. Laurence L. Loendorf “Hands across the Canyons of Northern Arizona and Southern Utah” on Tuesday, May 28 at 7:00; and Dr. Karl Taube “Images from Living Stone: Raipuesta Sculpture of Ancient Mesoamerica” on Thursday, May 30 at 7:00. Detailed information at <IFRAO2013.org>.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Study Finds No Evidence for a Clovis-Era Comet Impact. Comet explosions did not end the prehistoric human culture, known as Clovis, in North America 13,000 years ago, according to research published in the journal Geophysical Monograph Series. Researchers from Royal Holloway, together with Sandia National Laboratories and 13 other universities across the United States and Europe, have found evidence which rebuts the belief that a large impact or airburst caused a significant and abrupt change to the Earth’s climate and terminated the Clovis culture. They agree that other explanations must be found for the apparent disappearance. http://bit.ly/UQn7LK [From Southwest Archaeology Today, a service of Archaeology Southwest.]

Work Damages Ancient Pueblo Site. A La Cieneguilla landowner recently cut into a portion of a prehistoric pueblo while preparing a site for a house. Archaeologists who investigated the disturbance say the landowner didn’t do anything wrong and had a building permit from the Santa Fe County Growth Management
Department, which should have warned him about the ruin, but didn’t. “The county has a list of landscape features, and La Cieneguilla Pueblo is one of them,” said Wolky Toll, an archaeologist for the state Office of Archaeological Studies in Santa Fe. “I don’t want to sling any mud or anything, but it would probably have been better if the county had paid closer attention to where this site was.”

The landowner had learned from the person from whom he bought the land last year that the property includes prehistoric ruins, according to Merrill Dicks, an archaeologist for the Taos office of the U.S. Bureau Land Management, which owns a nearby 11-acre parcel that includes the core of the prehistoric village, plus additional acreage nearby for the La Cieneguilla Petroglyph Site. But, Dicks said, the landowner wasn’t sure until his excavations for a septic tank and leveling the site for a double-wide mobile home turned up pottery shards, stone tools and cobble foundations. Archaeologists won’t name the landowner, and county officials said they aren’t sure which permit holder dug into the ruin or why the landowner wasn’t warned. Dicks said the prehistoric site, including the area disturbed, was mapped nearly a century ago by pioneering archaeologist Nels Nelson.

Phillip Young, an archaeologist who is retired from the U.S. Park Service, said the landowner’s excavations “destroyed at least four intact rooms of a prehistoric room block, displaced hundreds, perhaps thousands, of artifacts from their original context,” and spread the fill from the site onto a graded driveway. Even if the county notifies someone that their land includes a recognized landmark, however, the landowner is under no obligation to preserve the site. Only if he encounters human remains is he obligated to contact the state Historic Preservation Division http://www.santafenewmexican.com/Local%20News/021513cieneguilla#.URSSbqW8S

CALENDAR CHECK: UPCOMING CONFERENCES

ASNM Annual Meeting “Life Along the Rio Grande” May 3-5. Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, Albuquerque; Registration form attached, Call for Papers on AAS and ASNM Websites; 100-word abstracts due by April 1.


Jornada Mogollon Archaeology Conference October 4-5. El Paso Museum of Archaeology. Call for Papers 200-word abstract deadline August 13. Contact Marilyn Guida, GuidaMR@elpasotexas.gov.


ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

P. O. Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

www.albarchaeology.org

Annual Dues: For enrolled. Newsletter: Student no change (provide copy of current ID); Basic $25; Sustaining $35+. Print Newsletter by First Class Mail: Basic $30, Sustaining $40. Institutions/Libraries: $10 for print Newsletter by First Class Mail, emailed Newsletter at no charge.

2013 Officers, Directors, and Committee Chairs

Standing Committee Chairs

Membership: (open)
Newsletter: Helen Crotty 281-2136
Maler: Lois Schuyler 856-7090
Rock Art Recording:
Dick Harris 822-8571
Carol Chamberland 341-1027
Greeter: Sally McLaughlin 898-9083

Committee Chairs (continued)

Referees: Katie Moore 305-682-4494
Pottery Southwest:
Editor: (open)
Contact: Arlette Miller 410-9263
Webmaster
Mark Rosenblum 866-0300
ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY 2013 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

Name(s): ________________________________________________________________

Address: ________________________________________________________________

Phone No.: _____________________ Email address: ____________________________

Confirm email address: ____________________________________________________

Electronic Newsletter: Basic: $25.00 ____, Student (provide copy of current student ID) Free ____,
Sustaining: $35.00+____

Newsletter by first class mail: Basic $30.00 ____ , Sustaining: $40.00+____

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

Institutions/Libraries: $10.00 ____ (Newsletter sent by first class mail) or
Free ____ (Electronic Newsletter only)

☐ 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.)

I/We would be interested in working with the following committees:

☐ Greeters (name tags & guest signup at meetings); ☐ Membership (keep track of membership lists
and send renewal notices and/or ☐ assist chair with display and signups at archaeological events);

☐ Field Trips (arrange for trip or assist chair with signups and follow up); ☐ Laboratory (assist with
Hibben Center archival work); ☐ Rock Art Recording; ☐ Board of Directors

☐ Other (describe on back)

Return to Treasurer, Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Post Office Box 4029, Albuquerque,
NM 87194
APISHAPA ARCHITECTURE:
YOU DON'T HAVE TO BE SO DEFENSIVE ABOUT IT!

Chaz Evans

7:30 PM, Tuesday, April 16, 2013
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

Chaz Evans holds a BA in Commercial Photography and worked as a professional photographer for 22 years prior to becoming an archaeologist—a decision that was spurred by his discovery of numerous archaeological sites near Beulah, Colorado, 24 miles southwest of Pueblo. One of the sites he discovered, Roper's Walk, an Apishapa site, was in danger because of development in a newly created subdivision. With preservation of this site in mind, he quit his position as chair of the photography department at Pueblo Community College and returned to school. He received a BA in anthropology from Western State College of Colorado and a Master's degree from Colorado State University. While he was in school he worked as a contract archaeologist in Colorado, Utah, and Wyoming. He is currently the Southwest Field Representative for The Archaeological Conservancy, responsible for the management of 102 sites in 11 states.

The Saint Charles River Project was the focus of Evans's Master's thesis, which included collecting GIS data and conducting geochemical analysis of artifacts and features identified during a pedestrian survey of over 3,400 acres along the Saint Charles River near Beulah. The Apishapa Phase (A.D. 1050-1450) is in part defined by a distinctive architectural style involving the construction and placement of dry-laid masonry walls in circular, C-, and D-shaped configurations. Apishapa sites tend to be placed along canyon rims and river terraces with a commanding view of the surrounding areas. Arguments for the placement of these structures have long been rooted in the idea that they were defensive. Evans questions this hypothesis, however, and presents another line of inquiry utilizing GIS datasets.
MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING
March 19, 2013

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:30 PM.
New member Diane Courney was welcomed.
Refreshments were provided by Ann Carson.
The minutes of the February meeting were approved as published.

OFFICER REPORTS:
Ray Shortridge, Treasurer, reported that there have been no significant changes in cash flow.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:
Archiving: Karen Armstrong acknowledged the recent donation from AAS and the membership at the February meeting to assist in purchasing more storage containers for their current project.

Rock Art: Dick Harris reported that the work of the BLM crew in the Socorro district is coming to an end, and that their next project will be in the Rio Puerco area.

ASNM Annual Meeting Planning Committee: Helen Crotty updated the membership on the committee's progress. The papers and poster sessions are full and we expect an excellent program. Helen asked for volunteers for the registration desk, and several people responded. This year's meeting will be held at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center May 3-5.

Diane Courney announced that TITANIC: The Artifact Exhibition will be opening at the New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science on March 23. It is a special exhibition with a separate admission fee.

Theo Yeitrakis, a representative of US NM Federal Credit Union, announced that members of AAS are eligible to join the credit union.

SPEAKER:
Carol Condie introduced Jon Sandor, AAS member, emeritus professor of agronomy and soils at Iowa State University, and now a consultant. Sandor studies ancient and current agriculture with archaeologists and others here in the Southwest, as well as in Peru, Mexico, and the Midwest. Dr. Sandor provided the following summary of his talk.

Respectfully submitted,

----Ray Shortridge, Acting Note Taker and Laurie Dudasik, Secretary

Soils and Landscapes of American Indian Agriculture

Jon Sandor

Introduction
Over many generations, American Indian farmers have developed remarkable and diverse agricultural strategies and systems in correspondingly diverse environments. These agricultural systems are an important part of cultural heritage, and are also relevant to current challenges in agriculture and natural resource conservation. Studies of ancient agriculture provide long-term perspectives on human-environmental relationships and land use sustainability. Investigations of past and contemporary American Indian agroecosystems in the Southwest are presented, emphasizing soil and landscape settings for arid land agriculture, agricultural management and productivity, indigenous knowledge of soils, and anthropogenic soil change.

Given that water is the key limiting factor for farming in the arid to semiarid Southwest, the many forms of
agriculture can be organized into irrigated and dryland. Most agricultural systems have both components, diversified in part as a risk management strategy to deal with uncertain climate and other environmental conditions. Irrigation agriculture is mostly practiced on valley floors using perennial water sources. Dryland agriculture mainly occurs on valley margins and uplands, relying on precipitation and supplemental water from sources such as runoff, commonly with the use of water control and conservation measures. Most of our studies of ancient agricultural soils in the Southwest have been on dryland fields because many are still visible and intact. Even though dryland fields are commonly located on land considered unsuitable for agriculture by modern production standards, they are extensive in the Southwest and have been farmed successfully for many centuries. Studies of ancient irrigated soils in the Middle Gila River Valley are currently being conducted.

**Dryland Agricultural Strategies**

**Use of Natural Terrain**

Location patterns of ancient dryland agricultural sites reflect farmers' criteria for placing fields. For example, Mimbres terraced runoff fields were placed at relatively high elevations, on gentle slopes with small watersheds. These location patterns likely relate to optimizing climate factors (higher elevation to maximize precipitation but low enough for sufficient length of crop growing season), and increasing chances for runoff while protecting crops from damaging floods. Soils used for dryland agriculture commonly have a permeable sandy to loamy surface layer overlying a less permeable subsurface layer (e.g., clayey or cemented layer, or bedrock). The coarser surface soil aids water infiltration and the subsurface layer helps retain moisture in the crop rooting zone.

**Management and Productivity**

Several practices have been used to modify and manage land to meet water and nutrient needs of crops. For example, terracing and related practices are used to slow and retain runoff, and to thicken topsoils and replenish nutrients. Traditional Zuni fields are placed and managed to tap into water and nutrients from watersheds, reflecting farmers' knowledge about maintaining soil productivity. Greenhouse studies of crop growth on prehistoric Mimbres agricultural soils indicate that they are potentially as productive as many modern agricultural soils. Observational and experimental studies of maize production at Zuni document how runoff agriculture has been successfully practiced for centuries.

**Anthropogenic Soil Change from Agriculture**

Ancient agricultural soils are important resources for extending time perspectives on the condition of land after long periods of farming. Studies at several locations in the Southwest show varied outcomes in soil change and agricultural sustainability, ranging from degradation to enhancement of land resources. In some cases, such as in some Mimbres Classic terraced fields, soils remain degraded from accelerated erosion and loss of organic matter and nutrients. In other cases, long-term soil conservation is evident.

**Some References on Agricultural Soil Studies in the Southwest**

Contact Jon Sandor ([jasandor@iastate.edu](mailto:jasandor@iastate.edu)) for copies and further information.

Sandor, J.A., P.L. Gersper, and J.W. Hawley

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Sandor, J.A., A.M.G.A. WinklerPrins, N. Barrera-Bassols, and J.A. Zinck
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Sandon, J.A., J.W. Hawley, R. Schiowitz, and P.L. Gersper
2008. Soil-geomorphic setting and change in prehistoric agricultural terraces in the Mimbres area, New Mexico.
59th Annual Fall Field Conference Guidebook. New Mexico Geological Society, Socorro, New Mexico.
Minnis, P.E., and J.A. Sandor
2011. Soil and landscape responses to American Indian agriculture in the Southwest. p. 141-159. In M.A.

PROPOSED BUDGET FOR 2013 TO BE VOTED AT APRIL MEETING

AAS Treasurer Ray Shortridge has prepared a proposed budget for 2013 (attached), which was approved by the Board at their March 26 meeting and will be presented to the membership for a vote at the April meeting.

ASNM ANNUAL MEETING AT THE INDIAN PUEBLO CULTURAL CENTER MAY 3-5

Laurie Dudasik, Chair of the AAS Planning Committee for the ASNM Annual Meeting, reports that plans are well along. All slots for speakers and posters have been filled, and it promises to be an excellent program.
Check the ASNM or AAS websites for details. The banquet speaker will be Matt Schumm, Albuquerque City Archaeologist. A variety of field trips will be offered, including rock art hikes on Tomé Hill or at Petroglyph Monument; a tour to San Ysidro to view the 46-room Pueblo III AS-5 Pueblo and the Cañada de las Milpas, which were excavated and surveyed, respectively, by AAS members 1975-1986; a walk around the Kuaua ruins at Coronado Monument with a guided tour of the preserved murals and the restored kiva; or a guided tour of the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center Museum and Art Galleries along with Indian dances. For a registration form, see the ASNM website <newmexicoarchaeology.org>.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Opportunity to Tour the Eastern Great House at Aztec National Monument. Starting in April, touring the Aztec Ruins National Monument will open up a new experience of the ancient pueblo people who once lived in the Four Corners area. Aztec Ruins will offer reservation-only, ranger-guided tours on the first Sunday of each month through October. A lucky few will experience the East Ruin. http://bit.ly/ZMHCtM - Farmington Daily Times [From Southwest Archaeology Today, a service of Archaeology Southwest]

Archaeologists Claim South American Occupations at 22,000 years BP, but Dating Technique Remains Problematic. Stone tools unearthed at a Brazilian rock-shelter may date to as early as 22,000 years ago. Their discovery has rekindled debate about whether ancient people reached the Americas long before the famed Clovis hunters spread through parts of North America around 13,000 years ago. http://bit.ly/1fojcTL - Science News [From Southwest Archaeology Today]

The Historic Preservation Division's Calendar of Events for May (Archaeology Month) is available for distribution and is posted on the HPD website. <nmhistoricpreservation.org>. The annual poster this year is Scenic Historic Markers and should be available in mid-April.
IN MEMORIAM

Dave Brugge and Linda Cordell

March was a sad month, indeed, for Southwestern Archaeology in general and for the many friends and colleagues who mourn the loss of two such warm and friendly human beings who gave so generously of their expertise and of themselves, as the numerous online tributes testify to which I add my own here. Both will be sorely missed.—HKC.

David Martin Brugge

September 3, 1927 – March 15, 2013

David was born and grew up in Jamestown, New York. He served in the US Army at the end of World War II and attended the University of New Mexico on the GI Bill, graduating with a BA in anthropology in 1950 after only three years. While working for the Unitarian Service Committee in Gallup, he met Ruth (Sherlog) Brugge, a social worker from Massachusetts. They were married in Mexico in 1959 (Ruth died in 1990). Dave worked for the Navajo Tribe in the 1960s, and their three children, Doug, Steve, and Janet, and spent their early childhood on the Navajo Nation. From 1974 to his retirement, Dave worked for the National Park Service. He was best known for his scholarship and advocacy on behalf of the Navajo people. He is the author of The Navajo-Hopi Land Dispute: An American Tragedy (UNM Press, 1994) and numerous other works. He received an honorary doctorate from UNM in 2005 in recognition of his many intellectual contributions. Dave was an active member of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society and a former president (1991-1993) of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, where he remained on the Board as an Advisor and was the honoree of Annual Volume 24 (1998). At Dave’s request, no service is planned, but a celebration of his life will be held at Steve Brugge’s home, 803 Maverick Trail SE, Albuquerque, on Sunday, June 23, starting at 5 p.m. The family is planning an informal dinner for all who come. Please RSVP to s.brugge@yahoo.com.

Linda S. Cordell

October 17, 1943 – March 29, 2013

Linda was perhaps the best-known scholar of the prehistoric American Southwest for her time. Quite literally, she wrote the textbook—Prehistory of the Southwest (1984), Archaeology of the Southwest, second edition (1997), Archaeology of the Southwest, third edition (2012)—used in most college courses on the subject. She was the author or editor of many other volumes and papers, as well. She taught at the University of New Mexico from 1971–1987, then spent four years at the California Academy of Sciences in San Francisco. In 1992, Linda joined the faculty of the University of Colorado, Boulder as Director of the University of Colorado Museum and Professor of Anthropology until her retirement in 2005. She was appointed Senior Scholar at the School of Advanced Research in 2006 and a member of the External Faculty at the Santa Fe Institute in 2010.

Throughout her career, Linda enjoyed teaching undergraduate and graduate students, directing archaeological field schools, developing museum exhibitions, and conducting collaborative research. In recent years, she took an active role in creating the exhibits for the Friends of Tijeras Pueblo (the Pueblo had been the site of one of her field school excavations). She attended the January meeting of AAS, when Lou Schuyler spoke on the jewelry of Tijeras Pueblo, and with her typical enthusiasm for and encouragement of new scholarly pursuits, Linda commented from the audience on the value of Lou’s work in examining and reporting on jewelry as a subject in itself rather than as artifacts made of various materials, the way ornaments are normally treated in archaeological reports.

A celebration of Linda’s life is planned for late May or early June, but date and place have not yet been determined at press time.
Free Public Lecture

"The Indian Fashion Show: Fighting Cultural Stereotypes and Gender Stereotypes" by Nancy J. Parezo, 7:30 p.m., Thursday, April 18, Anthropology Room 163, UNM Campus. XXXVI Journal of Anthropological Research Distinguished Lecture.

Museum Exhibits

"TITANIC: The Artifact Exhibition," New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science, 1801 Mountain Road, Old Town Albuquerque. Admission $18 adults, $15 seniors, $11 children includes museum general admission. (NM residents' general admission free on first Sunday of the month.)

"The Cañada Alamosa Project: 4000 Years of Agricultural History," Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum, Las Cruces.

Conferences:

ASNM Annual Meeting "Life Along the Rio Grande" May 3-5. Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, Albuquerque; Registration form attached, Call for Papers on AAS and ASNM Websites; 100-word abstracts due by April 1.


Jornada Mogollon Archaeology Conference October 4-5. El Paso Museum of Archaeology. Call for Papers 200-word abstract deadline August 13. Contact Marilyn Guida, GuidaMR@elpasotexas.gov.


ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

www.abqarchaeology.org

Annual Dues: For emailed Newsletter: Student no charge (provide copy of current ID); Basic $25; Sustaining $35+. Print Newsletter by First Class Mail: Basic $30, Sustaining $40. Institutions/Libraries: $10 for print Newsletter by First Class Mail, emailed Newsletter at no charge.

2013 Officers, Directors, and Committee Chairs

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<th>Officers</th>
<th>Standing Committee Chairs</th>
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RESOURCE PROTECTION AT SALINAS PUEBLO MISSIONS NATIONAL MONUMENT

Gavin Gardner

7:30 PM, Tuesday, May 21, 2013
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument (SAPU) protects and preserves four seventeenth century Spanish missions. Since the Gran Quivira unit originally became a park in 1909 and was expanded to include the Abo and Quarai units in 1980, resource protection at SAPU has taken many forms. In this talk, Integrated Resources Specialist Gavin Gardner will discuss recent major projects at the park, including the backfilling of Gran Quivira's Mound 7 and a ground- and aerial-based lidar project at Quarai, as well as upcoming 2013 projects, and the future of resource protection at Salinas Pueblo Missions in the age of sequestration.

Gavin Gardner is the Integrated Resources Specialist at Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument. Originally from Maryland, Gavin has lived in the West since college. Working as an archaeologist for the National Park Service, Gavin has bounced around the West, working at Death Valley, Yosemite, and Point Reyes in California, Tonto National Monument in Arizona, Mesa Verde in Colorado, and at Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park in Alaska.
MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

April 16, 2013

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:30 PM.
The minutes of the March meeting were approved as published.
The 2013 Budget was approved as published.

OFFICER REPORTS:
The society welcomed new members, Doug and Kathryn Boggess, and several guests.
Marc reported on behalf of Treasurer, Ray Shortridge, that two checks were recently written for reimbursement to members of the ASNM Annual Meeting planning committee.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:
Archiving: Karen Armstrong announced that 70 boxes of the Sapawe collection have been completed and recorded. There are some others for which the data entry is still slightly backlogged, but they are quickly catching up. She also thanked the AAS membership for a collective private donation of $233 and the AAS board for a donation of $200 which will fund the purchase of necessary archival storage boxes. Recently as many as 15 people at a time have been ready to volunteer on the current project. The team has a lot of fun and the work is worthwhile.

Rock Art: Dick Harris reported that the Rock Art group completed work in the canyon within the Socorro district this month. They have begun surveying a canyon in the Rio Puerco district, which is predicted to require many years’ worth of work to complete.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:
Marc announced a possible field trip to be held later in October of this year. Details include: 1) a visit to the Mattocks Ruin, a late pithouse and Classic Mimbres site, with an interpretive trail and signage modeled on that of Tijeras Pueblo; 2) a tour of the Western New Mexico University Museum’s collection of Mimbres pottery that was recently increased by a donation of artifacts from the NAN Ranch excavations; 3) a social event with members of the Grant County Archaeological Society, including a PowerPoint presentation on Mimbres rock art; 3) a visit to the Pony Hills rock art site; and 4) a tour of the Deming/Luna County Museum to view the extant and recently donated Mimbres pottery collections. The field trip would take place on a Friday and Saturday with an overnight stay in Deming. Driving time to Silver City is four hours; from Deming to Albuquerque is three and one half hours. A show of hands indicated substantial interest in the proposed trip.

SPEAKER:
Vice President Carol Condie introduced Chaz Evans, professional photographer, contract archaeologist, and currently the Southwest Field Representative for The Archaeological Conservancy. Evans provided the following summary of his talk.

Respectfully submitted,

——— Laurie Dudash, Secretary

Apishapa Architecture: You Don’t Have To Be So Defensive About It!

Chaz Evans and Jessica Alden

The Saint Charles River Project (SCR) involved the exploration of two rock shelters, and the recordation of five sites that exhibit architectural features near Beulah, Colorado. The construction styles, coupled with the physiographic placement of the architectural features along the Saint Charles River, are indicative of the Apishapa phase (Withers 1954), which occurs between A.D. 1050 and 1450 throughout the greater Arkansas River Basin. The SCR was the focus of Chaz Evans's Master's thesis at Colorado State University. Datasets
Researchers have long advanced the argument for the "defensive or defensible" placement of Late Prehistoric architectural features within the Arkansas River Basin based on their positioning along canyon rims (Renaud 1932, Withers 1954, Campbell 1969, Lintz 1984, Owens 2007), but the current authors argue that there are better lines of inquiry which apply to hunter/gatherers during the Late Prehistoric Period in the Arkansas River Basin.

Through the analysis of the geospatial patterning of these Apishapa sites along the Saint Charles River, we believe that site patterning indicates a significant preference for architectural site selection based on proximity to river access, or proximity to animal travel corridors down to the river's edge, as well as proximity to water. Our research and analysis did not find any evidence to support the "defensive or defensible" argument that has become entrenched in the literature over the past 80 years.

Using the GPS database generated by Evans throughout the SCRP, line-of-sight and other viewshed-related questions were tested by Alden through GIS modeling. The preliminary findings indicate that direct line-of-sight communication was not possible between all of sites. A few of the sites were located within the view of another site along the canyon rim. However, there did not appear to be systematic placement in which all sites could communicate between each other that would support the need to sound an alarm due to some imagined hostile force.

We believe that for any sort of communication system to function, the sites would have to be occupied contemporaneously. This in turn points towards the importance of establishing an exact occupation date before making any sort of argument about line-of-sight communication.

Conclusions:

Archaeologists need to accurately define the attributes that suggest a site is defensive as opposed to being defensible. We propose the following criteria for future analysis:

1) A clear and archaeologically supported explanation of what might be gained by a raiding party. For example, there must be evidence along the lines of storage, surplus grain, meat caching, unique water resources, or special ecological positioning relative to critical resources. (Wheelock 2011 personal communication).

2) Before one can argue that a group of people are defending a given territory, the cultural group on the ground needs to be clearly defined and understood. The study should also reflect how they are organized on the landscape, and most importantly, the geographic extent of their presumed territory.

3) The positioning of barrier walls within a given site needs to be analyzed in terms of their actual value as a defensive mechanism. A site may be interpreted today as being in a defensible position, but that does not necessarily suggest that its purpose was defensive in nature when the prehistoric architects constructed those features.

4) There should be archaeological evidence of signaling devices as well as geospatial analyses that test the possibility of line-of-sight communication.

5) Evidence of trauma in skeletal remains needs to be present.

6) Precise temporal analysis of each and every feature within a given canyon system needs to be performed. Contemporaneity of occupation has to be proven before one can argue that there was an effective communication system.

7) Objective analysis of the placement of rock wall alignments observed at Apishapa sites is essential as well. Multiple Apishapa sites along the Saint Charles River indicate that wall alignments are not in an ideal defensive position. This could possibly be a trend seen in other sites in the greater Arkansas River Basin.

The above research and discussion suggests that the investment of time and labor in the architectural features along the Saint Charles River indicates stability in the region, not conflict. Analysis of the sites' position relative
to critical resources, animal habitat, travel corridors, and water implies that there are more productive lines of inquiry other than the age-old defensive argument.

References Cited
(For additional references or more information, contact Chaz Evans <chaztac@gmail.com>)

Campbell, R.G.
1969 Prehistoric Panhandle Culture on the Chiquaquia Plateau, Southeast Colorado, PhD dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Colorado, Boulder.

Lintz, C.R

Owens, Mark

Renaud, E. B.

Withers, Arnold

OPEN LETTER FROM ASNM PRESIDENT DORIS MORGAN

Dear Marc,

It is a pleasure to write and congratulate you and the AAS membership for an absolutely superb 2013 ASNM Annual Meeting, and for the beautiful locale (Indian Pueblo Cultural Center) in which it was held.

Chair Laurie Dudasik did an outstanding job of overseeing the entire occasion. The collective talents of Helen Crotty, Joan Mathien, Nancy Woodworth and all others who assisted in any way set the stage for a truly smooth-flowing event.

The program celebrating the work of Kit Sargeant was excellent and very enlightening. All presentations, including that of the Bandelier Speaker, provided the viewer with a great deal of knowledge concerning “Life on the Rio Grande.” It was informative, entertaining and time well spent.

Thank you all for this remarkable weekend.

Best,

Doris Morgan, President
Archaeological Society of New Mexico

MESSAGE FROM MASSACHUSETTS MEMBER RICHARD HOLMES

My years in Albuquerque were made much brighter by my association with the Albuquerque Archaeological Society. I made new friends, many of whom I stay in touch with in one way or another, visited many interesting sites, and learned a great deal. Being actively involved was very satisfying.

I miss the monthly meetings, field trips, and the Christmas party. Many an evening I crisscrossed Albuquerque with the printed copies of the Newsletter [in those days, an original version of the Newsletter had to be picked
up from the editor in Placitas and brought to Albuquerque for copying, and then the printed copies delivered to
the mailing committee] or went to Board meetings or tried to get speakers. It was all worth it and gives me fond
memories.

I look forward to visiting New Mexico again, and I know that I will have friends -- well-established and brand
new -- at an Alb Arch Soc meeting.

My regards to all,

Richard Holmes

[Richard is a professional archaeologist who moved to the east coast in 2002 but has maintained his membership
in AAS]

**CALENDAR CHECK**

_Free Public Lectures_

"Wheels of the Past" by Ron Fields, 3 p.m. Sunday, May 19, at the Visitor Center patio, Petroglyph National
Monument, west of Unser Boulevard and Western Trail NW intersection, Albuquerque.

"Food for Thought: a history of native foods of the Southwest, by Lois Ellen Frank, 3 p.m. Sunday, May
26, at the Visitor Center patio, Petroglyph National Monument, west of Unser Boulevard and Western Trail
NW intersection, Albuquerque.

"From Cave Art to IFRAO" by Jean Clottes, 5:30 p.m. Sunday, May 26, at the Marriott Pyramid North,

"A Rio Grande Legacy: Painted Walls and Images on Stone" by Polly Schaafsma, 7 p.m. Monday,
May 27, at the Marriott Pyramid North, Journal Center, Albuquerque. IFRAO free public lecture.

"Hands Across the Canyons of Northern Arizona and Southern Utah" by Lawrence Loendorf, 7
p.m. Tuesday, May 28, at the Marriott Pyramid North, Journal Center, Albuquerque. IFRAO free
public lecture.

"Images from Living Stone: Rupestrian Sculpture of Ancient Mesoamerica" by Karl Taube, 7
p.m. Thursday, May 30, at the Marriott Pyramid North, Journal Center, Albuquerque. IFRAO free
public lecture.

_Public Events_

Navajo Rug Sale by Western National Parks Association traders from Hubbell Trading Post. Sale 10 a.m. to 3
p.m.; informative rug talks at 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. Saturday, May 18 at the Visitor Center, Petroglyph
National Monument, west of Unser Boulevard and Western Trail NW intersection, Albuquerque.

Turkey Feather Weaving Demonstration by Caroline Lovato from Santo Domingo Pueblo, 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, Sunday and Monday; May 25, 26, 27 in the Visitor
Center conference room Petroglyph National Monument, west of Unser Boulevard and Western Trail
NW intersection, Albuquerque.

_Museum Exhibits_

"TITANIC: The Artifact Exhibition," New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science, 1801 Mountain
Road, Old Town Albuquerque. Admission $18 adults, $15 seniors, $11 children includes museum general
admission. (NM residents’ general admission is free on first Sunday of the month.)
"The Cañada Alamosa Project: 4000 Years of Agricultural History," Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum, Las Cruces.

Conferences:


Jornada Mogollon Archaeology Conference October 4-5. El Paso Museum of Archaeology. Call for Papers 200-word abstract deadline August 13. Contact Marilyn Guida, GuidaMR@elpasotexas.gov.


NMAC Fall Conference “Water in the Southwest: Ritual, History, Archaeology” November 16 at the Hibben Center, UNM.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

www.abqarchaeology.org

Annual Dues: For mailed Newsletter: Student no charge (provide copy of current ID); Basic $25; Sustaining $35+. Print Newsletter by First Class Mail: Basic $30, Sustaining $40. Institutions/Libraries: $10 for print Newsletter by First Class Mail, mailed Newsletter at no charge.

2013 Officers, Directors, and Committee Chairs

Officers
President: Marc Thompson 505-9847
Vice Presidents:
   Gretchen Obenauf 505-9412
   Carol Condie 265-4529
Secretary: Laurie Dudaik 710-6326
Treasurer: Ray Shortridge 604-3908
Directors:
   Helen Crotty 281-2136
   Ann Carson 242-1143

Standing Committee Chairs
   Membership: Diane Chumney 228-8400
   Newsletter: Helen Crotty 281-2136
   Mailer: Lou Schuyler 856-7090
   Rock Art Recording:
      Dick Harris 822-8571
      Carol Chamberland 541-1027
   Greeter: Sally McLaughlin 898-9083

Committee Chairs (continued)
   Refreshments: Kate Moore 302-682-4494
   Pottery Southwest
      Editor: (open)
      Contact: Arlette Miller 410-9263
   Webmaster: Mark Rosenbloom 866-9300
POTTERS, PUKIS AND POTS POSE PROBLEMS: PONDERING THE
IMPOUNDERABILIA OF PREHISTORIC PUEBLO HOUSEHOLDS

David H. Snow

7:30 PM, Tuesday, June 18, 2013
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

The distribution of ceramic pukis and related paraphernalia utilized in the production of pottery in prehistoric Rio Grande pueblos and elsewhere in the Southwest suggests that we know little as yet about the social milieu and organization of pueblo potting, potters, and their products. Carl Guthe, in his study of San Ildefonso Pueblo pottery making, remarked that, "To the Pueblo woman pottery making is simply one of the mechanical household tasks, just as dishwashing is among us." I suggest here that "dishwashing" was not the everyday mechanical household task of prehistoric Pueblo "everywoman." If every household did not, in fact, make pots, as my data suggest, that is far more interesting than earlier assumptions that every household did produce its own pottery. Of particular interest are indications that ceramic pukis occur in the Rio Grande potting community no earlier than about AD 1300 or so, providing additional support, perhaps, for Western potters migrating into the region. This preliminary study raises a number of interesting questions about the prehistoric potting communities in the Southwest generally and, specifically, in the protohistoric Rio Grande pueblo world.

David Snow received a BA in Anthropology from the University of New Mexico in 1964 and an MA in Anthropology from Brandeis University in 1969. Following this, and upon the retirement of Marjorie Lambert, he returned to New Mexico to become Curator of Archaeology at the Laboratory of Anthropology. After Charlie Steen's retirement from Los Alamos National Laboratory, Dave served as their consulting archaeologist under the business name of Cross-Cultural Research Systems. He continued cultural resource management work under this title until 1996 when he became the Assistant Curator of History Collections for the Museum of New Mexico's History Division. Since retirement in 2002, he continues to pursue his interests in greater Southwestern prehistory, ethnography, and history, with a focus on the Rio Grande region.
MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

May 21, 2013

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:30 PM.
The minutes of the April meeting were approved as published.
The society welcomed new member Dee Dee Green, who travels from Ruidoso for our meetings.
Marc announced that Laurie Dudasik has resigned as Secretary because of a time conflict with a class she is taking.

In the absence of Kate Moore, Refreshments Chair, there were no refreshments.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archiving: Karen Armstrong announced the archiving crew is on leave for the summer while she catches up on data entry.

Rock Art: Dick Harris reported that the Rock Art group just today finished the fourth (and last) provenience at rock art recording location one, which they started last year. The rock art at this location extends about three-quarters of a mile along the cliff base. At rock art location two, they completed a one-mile-long mapping survey of the canyon, obtaining GPS coordinates of the rock art sites to be recorded. The total length of the canyon is over five miles. Within the one-mile section mapped, they completed recording two proveniences and started recording the third provenience. A near-term task is completing the mapping survey of the remainder of the canyon, but they expect that the entire canyon will require several year's work to complete.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Marc announced that the proposed field trip to Silver City is scheduled for October 13 and 19. As announced last month, the trip will include: a visit to the Mattocks Ruin, a tour of the Western New Mexico University Museum's collection of Mimbres pottery; a social event with members of the Grant County Archaeological Society, including a PowerPoint presentation on Mimbres rock art; a visit to the Pony Hills rock art site; and a tour of the Deming/Luna County Museum to view their extant and recently donated Mimbres pottery collections. The field trip involves an overnight stay in Deming.

The Chiles and Sherds fund-raiser of the Museum of New Mexico Friends of Archaeology will be held this year at Pueblo Shé on Sunday, June 2. See the Friends of Archaeology website for details.

Theresa Salzman of the International Federation of Rock Art Organizations is looking for volunteers to help with registration, room monitors, etc. Volunteers may attend the other sessions of the day at no charge. See the IFRAO2013 website.

Grechen Obenauf reported that Phyllis Davis and Joan Wilkes, who had worked at the AS-8 site, took part in the field trip to the site during the ASNM Annual Meeting.

SPEAKER:

Vice President Gretchen Obenauf introduced Gavin Gardner, Integrated Resources Specialist at Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, who provided the following summary of his talk.

Respectfully submitted,

----- Helen Crotty, Acting Secretary
Resource Protection at Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument

Gavin Gardner

Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument (SAPU) preserves and protects Spanish missions from the 1600s and the surrounding prehistoric pueblos. Two large projects were recently completed at the park, the backfilling of Gran Quivira’s Mound 7 and the Cut Bank site LiDAR project at Quarai. These projects help the National Park Service better manage the cultural resources of the park, and provide an exciting opportunity for future research.

Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument was established in November 1909 to protect what is today the Gran Quivira Unit of the park. This original park, Gran Quivira National Monument, protected the San Buenaventura Mission and later, through land additions in 1919, the surrounding pueblo mounds. In 1980, the Abo and Quarai Units were transferred to the National Park Service from New Mexico State Monuments. The two units were combined with Gran Quivira National Monument to create Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument. The Monument consists of a headquarters facility in the town of Mountainair and three non-contiguous units. The three management units are dispersed, with Gran Quivira 26 miles south and east of Mountainair, Abo 10 miles southwest, and Quarai 8 miles north and west of Mountainair.

Mound 7, formally recorded as SAPU 2.12, is a large pueblo situated slightly northeast of the San Buenaventura Church at the Gran Quivira unit of the Monument. Accessible along the interpretive trail, the pueblo consists of 226 rooms including 16 rooms of the Letrado’s Convento. Based on the archeological record, the Mound 7 pueblo was constructed and occupied in the Pueblo IV period, thriving between 1300 and 1675. The Letrado’s Convento are the remains of rooms constructed for the Spanish with the arrival of Fray Francisco Letrado in 1629. Letrado was assigned to Gran Quivira and oversaw the construction of the San Isidro Church beginning in 1629. Gran Quivira, including Mound 7, was abandoned in 1672 after years of drought, famine, and Apache raiding.

Mound 7 is the largest of the pueblo mounds at Gran Quivira, and the only one that has been fully excavated. During the excavations by Alden Hayes in the 1960s, it was discovered that this current pueblo was built directly on top of an earlier circular pueblo. A ramp has been constructed by backfilling rooms to provide visitor access on top of the mound. This overlapping construction is visible on top of Mound 7 in Room 98, which has a room from the earlier pueblo visible below the later construction.

In 2006, a plan was developed to backfill Mound 7 in an attempt to better protect the site from increasing impacts. Backfilling of excavated pueblos was a technique that was already being used successfully at Chaco Culture National Historical Park and Aztec Ruins National Monument. Funding finally came through in 2012, and the SAPU Maintenance staff hired a crew of 40 local high school students to help complete the work.

The project began with clearing of vegetation from within the 226 pueblo rooms, followed by the monumental task of stabilization of every wall in every room. Once the stabilization portion of the project was completed, dirt from a local source just outside the Gran Quivira boundary was used to fill the rooms. Early efforts using wheelbarrows to move the dirt proved slow and potentially dangerous. Chaco Culture National Historical Park came to the rescue by loaning the park its conveyor belt system that could more quickly and easily move the dirt to the desired area. After 10 weeks the Mound 7 project was complete. Following the back filling, the rooms of the Letrado’s Convento and room 98 looking into the lower pueblo were left open. Visitors to Gran Quivira can now explore more of the pueblo than before, and a dirt ramp provides easier access to the top of the mound.
The Cut Bank Site (formally known as SAPU 108) is situated approximately 120 meters southeast of the Spanish mission ruins at Quarai on either side of an arroyo created by Zapato Creek. It consists of a surface scatter of artifacts; several cultural layers visible in the Zapato Creek stratigraphy; an apparent rock wall eroding out of the north side of Zapato Creek ravine; two stacked rock features on either side of the creek; and what appears to be a low rock wall or terrace that intersects Zapato Creek on its south side.

Originally located and partially recorded in 2005/2006, the Cut Bank site was thought to be the remains of a prehistoric pueblo eroding into the creek. A two-year project was written to study and fully record the site, followed by a full excavation. When the money for the first year of the project became available in 2011, SAPU cultural resource staff mapped the site and features, did an artifact analysis, and extensive research in the SAPU archives. Through this research and the artifact analysis, a picture began to develop that the site was not a prehistoric pueblo, but in fact a historic dam. Maps from the Hewett field school in 1913 and a map from the 1970s—prior to Quarai’s being added to the National Park system—clearly showed a dam in the location along Zapato Creek. With these findings in mind, funds for the second year of the project were used to better document and investigate the site through a terrestrial and aerial LiDAR survey.

LiDAR, which stands for Light Detection and Ranging, can be used to precisely map a location. HDR Environmental, Operations and Construction, Inc., from Vienna, VA, won the contract for the project. Over two days in early December 2012, HDR technicians scanned the entire Cut Bank site, producing a digital map that shows a full 360 degree view of various locations throughout the site. This map acts as a baseline condition assessment for the site that can be used to track future erosion and deterioration. At the same time, a helicopter flew over the site scanning the entire Quarai unit from the air. These scans produced a variety of GIS mapping layers, including high-quality aerial photos, oblique photos, Digital Elevation Models (DEMs, which show precise elevation changes), Digital Surface Models (DSMs, which show changes in the ground surface), and Bare Earth models. Bare Earth models are achieved by shooting millions of lasers at the ground, then using the returned data to peel the vegetation off, showing only the exposed earth. The Bare Earth data showed that there was not the presence of an unknown pueblo at the Cut Bank site, and better illustrated that the low wall or terrace was in fact the remains of a diversion dam that worked to protect agricultural fields to the north from Zapato Creek flood waters.

As a bonus to this project SAPU was also able to get the Abo and Gran Quivira units of the park aerial LiDAR scanned as well, including DEM, DSM, and Bare Earth imagery. These scans have the potential to help the park discover unknown archeological sites and features, track vegetation changes, and provide a very precise image of the park for a variety of uses.

With the completion of the backfilling of Mound 7 and the Cut Bank site LiDAR project, Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument continues its mandate to better protect and preserve the natural and cultural resources of the park. Future projects will continue this work, and keep these special places in good condition for generations to come.

**MEMORIAL GATHERING FOR DAVID BRUGGE JUNE 23**

Friends and colleagues of David Brugge (1927-2013) are invited to attend a gathering in his honor on Sunday, June 23, 5 to 8 p.m. at the home of Steve Brugge, 803 Maverick Trail SE, Albuquerque 87123. Dinner will be catered by Garcia’s Kitchen. Guests may bring their stories, memories, and photos of David to share. Please RSVP to s.brugge@yahoo.com.
HELP WANTED!

A SECRETARY AND A REFRESHMENTS CHAIR FOR AAS

With the resignations of Laurie Dudasik, Secretary, and Kate Moore, Refreshment Chair, both of whom are now pursuing postgraduate studies, AAS needs people to replace them. Neither job is very demanding but both are necessary. The Secretary takes notes at the membership meetings and submits the minutes to the Newsletter editor by the end of the month. The Refreshment Chair signs up members willing to bring cookies and juices to serve at the monthly meetings, makes reminder calls, and helps to set out the goodies after the meetings and at the Holiday Pot Luck. Anyone willing to take on one of these tasks—at least for the remainder of 2013—should contact President Marc Thompson at 508-9847 or marchaeologyx@gmail.com.

CALENDAR CHECK

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PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

www.abqarchaeology.org

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Webmaster
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WIND IN THE WILLOWS: EVIDENCE OF ECONOMY, ESOTERICISM, AND GENDER AT MIMBRES ROCK ART SITES

Marc Thompson

7:30 PM, Tuesday, July 16, 2013
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

Images from neighboring earlier, contemporaneous, and later cultures bear similarities to Mimbres rock art. These suggest shared ideological concepts through time and space derived from a Late Archaic tradition. Classic Mimbres ceramic motifs (AD 1000-1130) are temporally, stylistically, and ethnically discrete. Mimbres style petroglyphs are not securely dated. Ethnographic analogy suggests that Mimbres women painted pottery and Mimbres men created petroglyphs. A series of rock art sites in the Mimbres area with mortars, rock shelters, and modern stands of mesquite and scrub oak indicates females were present. Comparative analyses of pottery symbols and petroglyphs reveal parallels in allegorical content demonstrating women were both esoterically and economically active agents at these sites.

Marc Thompson was born in Okmulgee, Oklahoma, and raised in Rochester, Minnesota. Following high school, Marc served as a medical corpsman in the U.S. Navy at Annapolis, Maryland, during the Viet Nam era. He was graduated magna cum laude with a B.A. in anthropology from the University of Colorado, Boulder. Marc received an M.A. in anthropology from the Universidad de las Américas in Cholula, Puebla, México. His thesis documented the discovery and analysis of a stone axe manufacturing cottage industry at the Classic Maya site of Becan, Campeche, México. He was awarded a Ph.D. from the Department of Archaeology, the University of Calgary, Alberta, Canada. His dissertation, Mimbres Iconology: Analysis and Interpretation of Figurative Motifs, was a study of imagery in Mimbres Black-on-white bowls and comparative icons in other Pre Columbian media. Marc has conducted field work and directed projects in México, Belize, Canada, New Mexico, Texas, Wyoming, Montana, and California. In addition to numerous contracted reports and papers presented at conferences, Marc has edited and published conference volumes and papers, articles, and book chapters. He has taught graduate, undergraduate, and continuing education courses in México, Canada, and the U.S. Marc has also led numerous university and Smithsonian Odyssey tours to México, Central America, the Southwest U.S., and western Canada. After more than a decade, Marc retired as director of the El Paso Museum of Archaeology, and adjunct professor of anthropology, the University of Texas at El Paso. At present, Marc is a research affiliate with the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

NOTE: NO MEETING AND NO NEWSLETTER IN AUGUST
MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

June 18, 2013

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:35 PM.

The minutes of the May meeting were approved as distributed.

Refreshments were provided by Karen Armstrong, who brought fresh peach cobbler, and Helen Crotty.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPORTS:

Publicity: Vice Presidents Carol Condie and Gretchen Obenauf appealed to the membership for someone willing to help with publicity for our meetings, sending notices to newspapers and Internet List-serves.

Newsletter: Helen Crotty requested volunteers from the membership for someone to fill the office of Secretary and for a Refreshments Chair. She passed around a signup sheet for members to bring refreshments, and later noted that the remaining monthly meetings in 2013 were covered, but a chairperson is still needed.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archiving: Karen Armstrong announced that 100 of the 500 boxes of the Sapawe collection have been processed, along with some 2000 lines of data entry.

Rock Art: Carol Chamberland reported for Dick Harris that one location has been completed but the team found another site when doing some more scouting in the area; so they will be going back there again. For Location 2, scouting, but not the recording, has been done.

Carol, as the new President of the ASNM Rock Art Council, commented further that the Council will be emphasizing outreach to young people as a means of engendering respect for rock art as a precious heritage. She is looking for contacts in organizations where youth can be educated about rock art and is in touch with the Mesa Prieta project leaders, who have won national recognition for their youth outreach program.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Marc announced that the program of events for the field trip to Silver City scheduled for Friday and Saturday October 18 ad 19 (National Archaeology Day) has been refined. The trip will still include a visit to the Mattocks Ruin, a tour of the Western New Mexico University Museum's collection of Mimbres pottery; a visit to the Pony Hills rock art site; and a tour of the Deming/Luna County Museum to view their extant and recently donated Mimbres pottery collections, but Friday evening will be free. The host facility for the tour is the modestly priced and conveniently located Deming Motel.

SPEAKER:

Vice President Carol Condie introduced David Snow, a former Curator of Archaeology at the Laboratory of Anthropology, former contract archaeologist, and, prior to his retirement, Assistant Curator of History Collections for the Museum of New Mexico’s History Division. Snow provided the following summary of his talk.

Respectfully submitted,

---- Helen Crotty, Acting Secretary

Potters, Pukis, and Pots Pose Problems: Pondering the Imponderabilia of Prehistoric Pueblo Households

David H. Snow

[A puki (the word is probably from Tewa, 'pui', buttocks, root), whether of basketry or the basal portion of another vessel, is one of the more characteristic tools utilized by most modern Pueblo potters. It serves as a mold for the base of the pot under construction and may facilitate turning the vessel as the coils are built up.]
To the pueblo woman, said Carl Guthe (1925:17), making pottery "is simply one of the mechanical household tasks, just as dishwashing is among us," claiming that "nearly every woman at San Ildefonso is a potter, good, bad, or indifferent." Guthe's colleague, A.V. Kidder (1936:xxiii) was somewhat nonplused to learn from Anna Shepard's petrographic analysis of the ceramics recovered from Pecos that so much of the pottery had been imported. He explained that, "It has always been assumed that potting was one of the regular household tasks of every Pueblo woman." Apologizing later for what he termed his "pot-sided" approach to the history of Pecos, Kidder (1958:307) observed that Pueblo pottery "was never more than a minor art." Pottery, he said, can tell us "far less of the social and religious life of a preliterate people than can their dwellings, their ceremonial structures and paraphernalia, or the products of the higher arts." Nevertheless, upwards of half a million sherds from Awatobi's Western Mound alone would indicate that making pottery was clearly a prolific pastime in the prehistoric Southwest.

More recently, Linda Cordell and Judith Habicht-Mauque (2012:3) remarked that "archaeologists have known that not all households or communities...produced their own pottery." We don't know, in fact, how many prehistoric households in a community did manufacture pottery—or, more important, why some did and others didn't. Despite Guthe's assertion, the historical (ethnographic) data are somewhat ambiguous. A rapid and very preliminary review of the Southwestern archeological record tends to support the idea that not all households (or communities) produced their own domestic ceramics.

Guthe's opinion of pottery at San Ildefonso ("good, bad, or indifferent") was, I suspect, a reflection of the burgeoning impact on the northern Pueblos following the arrival of the D&RG railroad to Española and Otowi Crossing and, later, to the Harvey buses (three a day) to San Ildefonso, filled with potential buyers of pottery knick-knacks: "articles of clay, including pottery, figurines, toys, and miscellaneous trinkets." So wrote James Stevenson (1883:433) of the fruits of his collecting among the Southwestern pueblos in 1879-1880—only 88 specimens from San Ildefonso—and he noted that pottery making had been almost abandoned there. Similarly, Ernest Ingersoll (1885:103) noted that, "The pueblo pottery is of all sizes and shapes—jars, pitchers, canteens, bowls, platters, and images of men and animals, made as playthings for children, or merely for amusement, and the latter often called 'gods' by ignorant tourists.

In her 1968 study, Betty LeFREE (1975:101-103) counted only 79 Santa Clara women potters between the ages of 10 and 70. This is roughly 26% of all women in a population of 306 women there. By 1985, Don Dedera (1885:69) noted that of 550 Santa Clara inhabitants, "about two-hundred are pottery makers." Lydia Wycoff (1885) recorded active potters in the Hopi Mesa villages, according to the 1891 US Federal Census, as follows: First Mesa, 134 potters among 248 women (54%); Second Mesa, 159 potters among 289 women (55%); and Third Mesa, 73 potters among 460 women (15.8%). The 1910 Federal census listed only eight potters at San Ildefonso, five at Tesuque, and none at San Juan or Zia. It is not clear from these figures whether each potter represented a "household"—and my intention is to review the Federal census data for such information.

A very preliminary review of the archeological record relating to the distribution of pukis, scraping/shaping tools, polishing stones, paint, and "paint stones" suggests that potting was not an activity that occupied every household. At twelfth and thirteenth century sites from Black Mesa Kayenta to White Mountain Redware and Salado sites above the Mogollon Rim where potting tools are reported, fewer than 15% of the excavated rooms contained such equipment. At the thirteenth century Dimwiddie (Salado) site in southwestern New Mexico, only 14% of the rooms contained pukis (unambiguous potting tools) indicating potting households. Un-perforated and edge-perforated pukis (or "plates" as the latter are referred to in Arizona) appear to reflect the migration of Kayenta populations (the so-called "Kayenta Diaspora") from the Four Corners region, beginning in the mid-to-late twelfth century. That region, I suspect, might have been the origin of ceramic pukis. What comes as a surprise from my research to date is the absence of ceramic pukis from Rio Grande sites prior to about AD 1350 or so. That is, such items have not yet been recorded from black-on-white potting communities.

Excavations at late prehistoric Rio Grande Glazedware sites reflect much the same number of rooms with potting equipment as indicated above. From 15 large pueblos reported by Nels C. Nelson (ca. 1915) and Snow (1976), ceramic pukis have been reported from: San Lazaro, 38.3% of excavated rooms, Pueblo Blanco, 17.0%, Tunque Pueblo, 14.3%, Pueblo Colorado, 10.6%, Pueblo del Encierro, 8.5%, to as few as 0.4% from Galisteo Pueblo. Sites from which no pukis were reported by Nelson include Pa'ako, Kayiti, Los Agujes, Pueblo She, San
Cristobal, and Pueblo Largo.

Tentatively, I suggest that the use of ceramic pukis in the late prehistoric Rio Grande reflects the in-migration of potters—or at least, the idea of a new technique—from regions to the west where White Mountain Redwares and Salado Polychromes dominated the fourteenth and fifteenth ceramic production. Moreover, this preliminary study suggests that prehistoric ceramic production was not an activity of every household, but that a small percentage of women specialized in the manufacture of decorated pottery for their own use as well as for the use of others in the community and beyond. Such women, I suggest, were members of “potting lineages” much as were Maria Martinez, Margaret Tafoya, and other well-known pueblo potters.

References Cited

Cordell, Linda S., and Judith Habicht-Mauche

Dedera, Don

Guthe, Carl E.

Ingersoll, Ernest
1885 The Crest of the Continent: A Summer’s Ramble in the Rocky Mountains and Beyond. R.R. Donnelley & Sons, Chicago.

Kidder, A. V., and Anna O. Shepard

LeFree, Betty

Nelson, Nels C.
[1915] Inventory Notebooks from the Galisteo Basin Excavations of 1912-1913. Ms.on file at Archaeological Records Management Section, New Mexico State Historic Preservation Division, Santa Fe.

Snow, David H.

Stevenson, James

Wykooff, Lydia L.

AAS 2013-2014 MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY TO BE AVAILABLE IN JULY

Membership Chair Diane Courney has completed the updating of the AAS Membership Directory. Members who receive their newsletters by mail may request a print copy by contacting Helen Crotty at 281-2136 or by email at info@abqarchaeology.org. Members who receive their newsletters by email will receive a notice with the Directory as a downloadable attachment.
BOOK REVIEW


Reviewed by Marc Thompson

Michael Coe is Emeritus Professor of Anthropology at Yale University and brother of the late William R. Coe who directed and published on the excavations at Tikal, Guatemala. Michael is one of the last members of his generation with encyclopedic knowledge of Mesoamerica. He has conducted fieldwork and published extensively on Olmec, Maya, and other cultures and contributed to the history of decipherment of the ancient Maya script and iconography.

Rex Koontz, formerly professor in the Department of Art, the University of Texas at El Paso, is Director of the School of Art and Professor of Art History at the University of Houston. He has published on topics concerning ancient Mexican art, and specifically on the art, architecture, and iconography of the Pre-Columbian city of El Tajin, Veracruz. Koontz joined Coe for the fifth revised edition of The Maya published in 2002.

Mexico was first published in 1962. Along with Coe’s companion volume, The Maya, it comprises a comprehensive overview of Mesoamerica and parts of prehistoric northern Mexico. The division is logical: geographic, linguistic, and cultural. Coe divides Mexico at the narrow waist of the country, the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, east of which is the Maya area including Belize, Guatemala, and western Honduras and El Salvador. Even today, significant differences between the Maya area and the Republic to the west and north exist in clothing, custom, and cuisine. There is much to praise and little to criticize in this text. Since the shortcomings are few, I deal with them first.

Aztec is used in place of Mexico. Aztec, or people from Aztlan, mythical homeland, was introduced in the 19th century as a collective appellation much like the generalized terms Hispanic or Nordic. Mexica is an endonym or name used by people to refer to themselves, their religion, or their language. The murky narratives, based on post-conquest accounts, for the Toltecs and Mexica make for entertaining reading, but depart from archaeological evidence and promote the White God mismos found throughout the Americas following European contact. For example, a Toltec king who incorporated Quetzalcoatl in his name is described as “being of fair skin” (p.160). Likewise, Hernan Cortés boasted that Motecuhzoma II thought that he (Cortés) was the physical embodiment of the god Quetzalcoatl (p.197). In the first case, there is no evidence for the claim predating contact and in the second, no native account verifies this mistaken identity. Neither is found in annals created independently of post-conquest Spanish influence. Both became popular folkloric motifs 50 years after the conquest. Finally, the use of exclamation points for emphasis is unnecessary. William Strunk, Jr. would not approve.

As in previous editions, this one follows a chronological treatment including: Early Hunters, Archaic, Classic, Epiclassic, and Postclassic periods. Additionally, there is an Epilogue (Spanish conquest to modern Mexico), a chapter “Visiting Mexico,” including “must see” sites, a chronological table, references (“Further Reading”) and an index. Cultures from each time period and area receive sufficient nuance delivered in enthusiastic descriptions that avoid overly didactic detail. Coe’s writing style is fluid, concise, and sophisticated. In reading his longer works, I have encountered words that required a search to define meaning beyond the context. Here are a few from this volume: satrap, alae, and chasubles. In the preface Coe discusses the misplacement of accent marks and stress on the final syllable of the toponym Teotihuacan (Teotihuacán). Nahuaal words invariably receive stress on the penultimate syllable; hence, as in many Spanish words, no accent mark is required. A discussion of the “corn wars” is also up-dated. It appears that the trisacum vs. teosinte ancestry of Zea mays has finally been laid to rest. “Teosinte is the only ancestor of maize” (p.28); non sunt multiplicanda entida praeter necessitatem, i.e., Occam’s razor or the law of parsimony triumph again. It is of equal interest that the origin of all maize has been traced to a strain of teosinte in the Balsas River drainage in the state of Guerrero. In providing new data and conclusions, Coe is generous in acknowledging the names of individual researchers. One figure includes a drawing of as yet undeciphered Olmec writing. Recent excavations in the Pyramid of the Sun and the Moon at Teotihuacan shed new light on architectural and sacrificial practices during the Classic
period. Pictured as well are undeciphered hieroglyphs from Teotihuacan, “These people had writing” (p.121). To his great credit, Coe (pp.103, 108) avers that Teotihuacan, and thus Classic period development, may have begun earlier than AD 150. The discussion of similarities and theories concerning the Postclassic sites of Tula, Hidalgo, and Chich’en Itza, Yucatan, is refreshing and revelatory. Ongoing discoveries within the sacred precinct of Mexico-Tenochtitlan, the Mexico capital beneath Mexico City, cast new light on the prominence of female deities within the pantheon.

This book is recommended for casual readers, as a resource, and for assigning undergraduate class readings. I have used previous editions for all three purposes.

**NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE**

**Hopewell Use of Meteoric Iron.** Among the exotic materials collected by the Hopewell and used by their artisans to craft ornaments of iconic beauty, none are more exotic than the chunks of iron, alloyed with nickel, that originated in outer space. Artifacts made from meteoric iron have been found at most of the major Hopewell mounds.

The artifacts made from meteoric iron include ornamental or ceremonial objects such as copper earpools plated with meteoric iron, earpools made entirely from meteoric iron, cylindrical beads, buttons made from various materials covered with meteoric iron sheeting, boat-shaped hollow objects, cones, slate cones plated with meteoric iron sheeting, panpipes, headplates, and even a human ulna, or lower arm bone, decorated with meteoric iron foil. Additionally, Hopewell artisans used the iron to craft a number of apparently utilitarian objects, including adzes, axes, awls, celts, chisels, and drills. Since these were made from such an extraordinary raw material, however, it’s not likely that they served entirely as ordinary tools. They may have been symbols of social status or possibly religious icons.

The Hopewell had a fascination with unusual raw materials, which they made extraordinary efforts to acquire. If they understood that meteoric iron came from the sky, artifacts made from it must have been among their most sacred regalia. [Excepted from the blog of Bradley T. Lepper: http://ohio-archaeology.blogspot.com/2013/06/hopewell-use-of-meteoritic-iron.html]

**Modern Technology Aids Repairs to 14th-Century Kiva at Bandelier National Monument.** The original inhabitants of Alcove House chose their location wisely in terms of their own security. The alcove is tucked into the face of a sheer cliff, 140 feet above the floor of Frijoles Canyon. Even today, visitors to the site must negotiate a series of four long wooden ladders and a number of stone stairs. It’s a steep—and for many people an intimidating—climb.

Back in 2010, conservation studies of the kiva at Alcove House confirmed the need for masonry repairs to the kiva walls, but a key question involved logistics: how best to get construction materials and tools to the site? Resource managers settled on a modern solution—a helicopter—as the preferred method, but even that wasn’t as easy as it may sound, since there’s no place to land the aircraft on the face of the cliff. A plan was developed with support from the park’s fire management division, and on June 13th, an A-Star B3 helicopter from Mountain Air Helicopters delivered building materials, slung beneath the copter on a 150-foot-long line.

Ten loads, totaling 7,500 pounds of material, were delivered to the site, and crews on the ground in the alcove had to be on their toes. Loads had to be cleared immediately after each delivery to ensure there was space for the next load in the small landing area, close to edge of the alcove. Thanks to skill and teamwork by everyone involved, the helicopter delivery job was completed smoothly and without incident. The project is currently scheduled to be completed in August. [Excepted from *The National Parks Traveler*. Photos and more information at http://bit.ly/128LPWV.]
HELP NEEDED
The office of Secretary as well as the chairmanships of the Refreshment and Publicity Committees are vacant. None of the jobs is very demanding but all are necessary to the smooth operation of AAS. The Secretary takes notes at the membership meetings and submits the minutes to the Newsletter editor by the end of the month. The Refreshment Chair signs up members willing to bring cookies and juices to serve at the monthly meetings, makes reminder calls, and helps to set out the goodies after the meetings and at the Holiday Pot Luck. The Publicity Chair sends notice of the monthly meetings to local newspapers and Internet List-serves. Anyone willing to take on one of these tasks—at least for the remainder of 2013—should contact President Marc Thompson at 508-9847 or marchaeologyx@gmail.com.

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<td>Vice Presidents:</td>
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<td>Gretchen Obenauf</td>
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<td>Treasurer: Open</td>
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<td>Membership: Diane Conroy 228-8400</td>
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<td>Newsletter: Helen Croft 281-2136</td>
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<td>Mailer: Lou Schwyler 856-7090</td>
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<td>Rock Art Recording: Dick Harris 822-8571</td>
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<td>Carol Chamberlain 341-1027</td>
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<td>Greater: Sally McLaughlin 898-9083</td>
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Committee Chairs (continued)

| Open |
| Poppy Southwest |
| Editor: (open) |
| Contact: Arlette Miller 410-9263 |

Webmaster
Mark Rosenblum 866-6300
THE BLACKWATER DRAW SITE AND CLOVIS CACHES IN NORTH AMERICA

David Kilby

7:30 PM, Tuesday, September 17, 2013
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

One of the most striking features of the Clovis period is the enigmatic caches of tools these people left behind over 13,000 years ago. The caches range in content from a handful of artifacts of a single type to literally hundreds of items of diverse form. Some are associated with red ochre or other exotic items. Two such caches were discovered at Blackwater Draw, New Mexico, including—in 1963—the first Clovis cache ever identified. Past interpretations of caches include burial offerings, material storage, and safety measures taken as groups explored and colonized the New World. Regardless of their function, the caches are unique among archaeological assemblages in that they provide a window into working toolkits of Pleistocene hunter-gatherers. Given the increasing number of caches discovered or identified in collections, I believe that caching can be considered a regular part of Clovis strategies and that it merits focused attention. The diversity in form and content of caches suggests that they served more than a single purpose. This presentation will describe the results of investigating over 20 potential Clovis caches and will explore an understanding their distribution, their functions, and their potential uses.

David Kilby is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Anthropology at Eastern New Mexico University. He completed his doctoral dissertation on Clovis caches and caching behavior at the University of New Mexico. His ongoing research focuses on Paleoindian archaeology and lithic technology. Other research foci include geoarchaeology, hunter-gatherer ecology, and Southwestern prehistory. In pursuing these interests he has had the opportunity to work at some of the classic western Paleoindian sites, including Blackwater Draw, Murray Springs, Mockingbird Gap, Folsom, and the Río Ranco Folsom site, and also at Boca Negra Wash, Deann's Site, Demolition Road, Nall Playa, and others. Dr. Kilby's current research includes continued investigation of Clovis caches, as well as ongoing investigations of archaeology, geomorphology, and paleoenvironments at the Blackwater Draw site, where he has just completed a third field season with the ENMU Archaeological Field School.
MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING

July 16, 2013

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:35 PM.

New member Evan Kay introduced himself.

Refreshments were provided by Joan Feldman.

The minutes of the June meeting were approved as distributed.

Treasurer Ray Shortridge reported that AAS is solvent, with about $600 in the checking account and $13,000 in CDs.

Marc announced that three to five people are needed to serve on the nominating committee and asked for volunteers.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS REPORTS:

Publicity: Vice Presidents Carol Condie and Gretchen Obenauf appealed to the membership for someone willing to help with publicity for our meetings, sending notices to newspapers and Internet List-serves. New member Evan Kay volunteered.

Newsletter: Helen Crotty requested volunteers from the membership for someone to fill the office of Secretary and for a Refreshments Chair.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Rock Art: Dick Harris reported that the team scouted another small site in the western Rio Puerco district and will probably record there when the weather cools. This is a new location. They started recording a series of sites in the eastern Farmington district that extend a couple of miles along a cliff they had previously scouted. There are several more miles of cliff face to scout at this location, which has not previously been reported.

Carol Chamberland reported that training of a new rock art recording group in the Torrance County Archaeological Society will begin training at Abo with John Hayden.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Marc reminded members that a field trip to Silver City scheduled for Friday and Saturday October 18 and 19.

Hayward Franklin announced that he had scanned 7 of 16 old AAS publications, which will be available on CD. He asked if anyone had a label program for CDs.

Sally McLaughlin announced she had brought brochures advertising the ASNM Certification Program.

SPEAKER:

Vice President Carol Condie introduced President Marc Thompson as our speaker of the evening. Marc provided the following synopsis of his talk.

Respectfully submitted,

--- Helen Crotty, Acting Secretary

Wind in the Willows: Evidence of Economy, Esotericism, and Gender at Mimbres Rock Art Sites

Marc Thompson

Marshall McLuhan, famous for visionary observations and revelatory quotes concerning communication media, remarked, "Ads are the cave art of the twentieth century," and, "Most of our assumptions have outlived their usefulness." It has long and widely been assumed that Paleolithic cave art was the product of cave men. Recent
research by Dean Snow, University of Pennsylvania, soon to be published in *American Antiquity*, has demonstrated that the majority (75%) of handprints associated with Upper Paleolithic cave art in France and Spain are female. Many researchers regard these stencils as signatures and this may call for a reexamination of division of labor based on sexual dimorphism. It is also known that Chumash women created pictographs at bedrock mortars food processing sites in California. Direct evidence for men producing rock art is also scant but it is likely that both men and women created pictographs and petroglyphs in the past. Nevertheless, based on limited ethnographic analogy in the Southwest, it is assumed that prehistoric women made pottery and men made rock art.

I question the assumption above for Mimbres (Spanish for willows) culture and suggest that these may not have been dichotomous or binary behaviors based on sex. We should not dismiss the possibility that women and some men painted pottery. Seldom discussed is the probability that if women painted most Mimbres pottery then they must have had direct access to, and intimate understanding of, esoteric and iconographic knowledge. This does not accord with ethnographic descriptions of Pueblo societies. However, in other well-studied societies, women practiced and controlled ritual responsibilities and expression.

A survey of 13 rock art sites in the Mimbres region in southwestern New Mexico demonstrates correlations of natural and human features. All are associated with modern stands of mesquite and 10 exhibit scrub oak plants. Bedrock mortars are present at 77% of these sites; bedrock mortars are present at 67% of pictograph sites at Hueco Tanks State Park and Historic Site (a Jornada Mogollon site near El Paso, Texas). Rock shelters are associated with 78% of Mimbres sites with mortars and 72% at Hueco Tanks. Mortars alone suggest at least the seasonal presence of women at these sites.

Recent and ongoing research contradicts the assumption that naturalistic images of anthropomorphs and zoomorphs in Mimbres and other Southwestern ceramics and rock art represent scenes from daily life. The presence of esoteric metaphors and allegories in these media are apparent. Visual metaphors are images representing seemingly unrelated objects or actions; graphic allegories represent comparisons on a deeper level, or abstract ideas in pictorial form. Motifs, icons, and elements denoting sex or gender-specific symbolism can be detected in Classic Mimbres pottery (AD 1000-1130) and similar style rock art. Three examples should suffice to describe these associations.

The lunar rabbit, or rabbit in the moon, is a quintessential Classic Mimbres icon. Both Mimbres pottery and rock art include motifs of a rabbit lateralized to the left, as in a full moon, in direct association with a crescent. Petroglyphs of rabbits in lunar configurations occur at Three Rivers Petroglyph Site, New Mexico, at Petrified Forest National Park, Arizona, and as distant as Wyoming. These icons may have served as visual metaphors for the moon. This celestial body represented a feminine deity, spirit, or association in most prehistoric cultures of the Americas.

Macaws are also represented in Classic Mimbres pottery and rock art. Often the icons are accompanied by anthropomorphs. These figures appear to be feminine, based on sexual attributes and attire. The iconography of macaws depicted in Mimbres pottery indicates the care of these exotic birds was dominated by women. Acquisition, raising, maintenance, and sacrifice of macaws may have provided elevated status for some females.

Burden baskets were made, decorated, used, depicted with, and representative of women. Both appear as Classic Mimbres and Hopi pottery motifs and as isolated icons in Mimbres petroglyphs and elsewhere in the rock art of the Southwest. Their co-occurrence with macaws reinforces the visual importance of feminine activities in Mimbres society. Other motifs, including pregnant women bearing mythically charged burdens, suggest basket imagery allegorically illustrated and connoted gender-specific physical, social, and ritual responsibilities.

Mesquite and acorns are typically harvested and processed in late summer and early autumn. Ethnographic and modern analogies here and in México confirm that women manipulated stone or hardwood pestles for this purpose. Although it is supposed that Mimbres women painted pottery and men created rock art, this assumption cannot be verified or quantified. The style, knowledge of esoteric symbols, and graphic metaphors evident in Classic Mimbres ceramic painting is approached in some Mimbres petroglyphs. These appear to be coeval and created by the same hands that painted most of the pottery.
MIMBRES FIELD TRIP SCHEDULED OCTOBER 18-19

AAS is planning a field trip to the Mimbres region in October; Marc Thompson will lead the tour. We'll compose a participant list, car pool and rooming arrangements, and designate a departure location at the September meeting, then reconfirm these at the October meeting.

The itinerary for Friday and Saturday is as follows. Leave Albuquerque at 8 a.m. and drive south on I-25 to Hillsboro exit. Proceed west on NM 152 to San Lorenzo for a picnic lunch and walking tour of Mattocks Pueblo Ruin. Continue west on NM 152/US 180 to Silver City and a visit to Western New Mexico University Museum. Then follow US 180 south to Deming, check into Deming Motel with dinner at Palma's Italian Grill. Saturday morning check out of Deming Motel. Depart for Pony Hills Petroglyph Site at 8 a.m. Follow our local guides north to Pony Hills. The walking ascent from the gravel road to the site is steep, but short. Following this tour we return to Deming for lunch (pub food) at the Mimbres Valley Brewing Company, followed by a visit to the Deming Luna Mimbres Museum. After lunch drive north on NM 26 to Hatch, then north on I-25 for return to Albuquerque.

In addition to appropriate clothing for outdoors, including sturdy walking shoes or boots, and an evening meal at Palma's, participants should bring a picnic lunch for Friday and breakfast food for Saturday morning. It is also recommended that each participant make a $3.00 cash donation at the three visitation venues ($9.00).

The Deming motel is a two-star establishment with clean and quiet rooms conveniently located on West Pine Street. Rooms feature Queen and King-sized beds, microwaves, mini-fridges, and TVs. At present we have reservations for one single room (@ $39.39 including tax) and eight double rooms (@ $45.00 including tax). These arrangements may be adjusted based on demand. Contact Marc Thompson: marchaeologyx@gmail.com, or 505-9847 for questions.

AAS 2013-2014 MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS

As reported in the July newsletter, Membership Chair Diane Courney has completed the updating of the AAS Membership Directory as of June. Members who receive their newsletters by mail may request a print copy by contacting Helen Croty at 281-2136 or by email at info@abqarchaeology.org. Members who receive their newsletters by email were notified in July by a message with the Directory as a downloadable attachment.

NEW SECRETARY AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

Many thanks to the members who volunteered to fill the vacant and important offices. They are: Judy Fair-Spaulding, who will serve as Secretary; Ann Carson, Refreshments Chair; and Evan Kay, Publicity Chair.

NOMINATING COMMITTEE CO-CHAIRS NAMED

Carol Chamberland and Ann Carson are the new Nominating Committee Co-chairs. Please contact either of them if you have suggestions for officers or directors for the coming year—or if you would be willing to serve on the Board yourself.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

Lance Trask, a former member of AAS who left Albuquerque for Texas some time ago, sends greetings. Lance had a table at the Pecos Conference promoting his new business LK Trask Media, which produces archaeological illustrations, photography, and graphics. Lance can be contacted at lancetrask@gmail.com or see his website LKTrask-Media.com.
CALENDAR CHECK

Special Event

Palace Gem & Mineral Show, September 27-29, 9 am to 5:30 pm each day, in the Courtyard of the Palace of the Governors, Santa Fe. Activities include opal cutting and polishing demonstration, "History of Fakery in Gemstones," and "Copper Mining in New Mexico." Admission to the Courtyard is free through the Blue Gate south of the History Museum's main entrance on Lincoln Avenue.

Lecture

"Turquoise, Water, Sky." Maxine McBrinn, September 27, 6 pm, New Mexico History Museum Auditorium, 113 Lincoln Avenue, Santa Fe. $5 at the door. The lecture focuses on the history of turquoise in the Southwest and its evolution as jewelry from prehistoric times to today.

Museum Exhibits

"Titanic: The Artifact Exhibition," New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science, 1801 Mountain Road, Old Town Albuquerque. Admission ($18 adults, $15 seniors, $11 children) includes museum general admission. (NM residents' general admission is free on first Sunday of the month.) Exhibit closes October 27.

"The Cañada Alamosa Project: 4000 Years of Agricultural History," Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum, Las Cruces.

Conferences:

Jornada Mogollon Archaeology Conference October 4-5. El Paso Museum of Archaeology. Contact Marilyn Guida, GuidaMR@elpasotexas.gov.


NMAC Fall Conference "Water in the Southwest: Ritual, History, Archaeology" November 16 at the Hibben Center, UNM.

Pecos Conference 2014 date TBA. Blanding, Utah.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY
PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196
www.abqarchaeology.org

Annual Dues: Per emailed Newsletter: Student no charge (provide copy of current ID); Basic: $25; Sustaining: $35+. Print Newsletter by First Class Mail: Basic $30, Sustaining $40. Institutions/Libraries: $10 for print Newsletter; by First Class Mail, emailed Newsletter at no charge.

2013 Officers, Directors, and Committee Chairs

Officers
President: Marc Thompson 505-9847
Vice Presidents: 
Gretchen O'Hearns 821-9412
Carol Cuttine 265-4529
Secretary: Judy Fair-Spaulding 821-9296
Treasurer: Ray Sorensen 604-3908
Directors:
Helen Crowdy 281-2126
Ann Carson 242-1143

Standing Committee Chairs
Membership: Diane Courney 228-8400
Newsletter: Helen Crowdy 281-2126
Museum: Les Schuyler 856-7000
Rock Art Recording: Dick Harris 822-8371
Carol Cuenan 341-1027
Greeting: Sally McLaughlin 996-9043
Publicity: Open

Committee Chairs (continued)
Refreshment: Ann Carson 242-4143
Publicity: Evan Kay 249-8412
Pottery Southwest Editor: (open)
Contact: Arlette Miller 410-9263
Webmaster: Mark Roseohlion 866-0300
THE STORY OF JEMEZ HISTORIC SITE:
GIUSEWA PUEBLO AND SAN JOSÉ DE LOS JEMEZ MISSION

Matthew J. Barbour

7:30 PM Tuesday, October 15, 2013
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

Jemez Historic Site (formerly Jemez State Monument) in Jemez Springs, New Mexico, protects and interprets the archaeological remains of Giusewa Pueblo and San José de los Jemez Mission. Giusewa Pueblo is an ancestral Jemez Site occupied for about 400 years, between ca. AD 1300 and AD 1700. The village consisted of at least 350 rooms and stood three stories high. In the early 17th century, Franciscan Missionaries came to Giusewa to convert the Jemez people to Christianity. This effort failed. However, during this mission process they constructed San José de los Jemez Mission. Inhabitants of the site participated in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 and ultimately abandoned the site after the failed insurrection of 1696.

In 1935, New Mexico State Land Commissioner Frank Vesely designated Giusewa and San José de los Jemez Mission ruins as a State Monument. It was listed on the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties on March 20, 1969, and the National Register of Historic Places on March 14, 1973. Recently, on October 16, 2012, it was designated a National Historic Landmark. Unfortunately, much of the public remains unaware of this treasure and the role it played in the history of New Mexico and the greater Southwest. This is its story.

Matthew J. Barbour is the Manager of Jemez Historic Site (Giusewa Pueblo/San Jose de los Jemez Mission) in Jemez Springs, New Mexico. He obtained his B.A. (2002) and M.A. (2010) in Anthropology from the University of New Mexico. Mr. Barbour is a regular contributor to the *Sandoval Signpost* and *Red Rocks Reporter* newspapers. He has published more than 50 nonfiction articles and monographs on the archaeology and history of the American Southwest. In 2012, Mr. Barbour was awarded the City of Santa Fe Heritage Preservation Award for Excellence in Archaeology.
President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:30 PM.

The minutes of the July meeting were corrected as follows: the balance in the checking account is $6,000, not $600.

Marc welcomed several student guests from both CNM and UNM and invited them to join the members for refreshments after the meeting. Thanks to Dolores Sundt for bringing the treats and to Refreshment Chair Ann Carson for organizing and assistance.

OFFICER REPORTS:

Treasurer Ray Shortridge reported that there has not been much change in the balances, that all payments are current and that we have acquired several new members since the last report in July.

Newsletter Editor Helen Crotty announced that there may have been some members who did not receive the July electronic newsletter.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:

Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that the group has completed 122 out of 500 boxes of the Sapawe collection. The team had originally planned for a field trip to Sapawe on September 18, but the trip had to be cancelled due to recent flooding.

Rock Art: Dick Harris reported that the group did not work in August or early September. Their most recent excursion proved troublesome due to mud and flooding.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Marc announced that the sign-up sheet for the Mimbres tour would be passed around at the meeting. He has secured reservations at the Deming Motel and will make the necessary transportation arrangements with attendees after the lecture.

Carol Condie explained the origin of The Archaeological Conservancy and its mission to identify, acquire, and preserve significant archaeological sites on private land before they can be destroyed by looters or development. Sites are acquired by purchase or gift, with funds coming from membership dues, individual contributions or bequests, or donations from corporations or foundations. Where possible, the sites the Conservancy acquires are later sold to or turned over to a reliable management agency, usually within federal or state governments. The Conservancy publishes American Archaeology, a quarterly magazine devoted to archaeology in the Americas.

Carol Chamberland, Chair of the Nominating Committee, reported that the following people have agreed to run for office for 2014. Marc Thompson for reelection as President; Gretchen Obenauf and Carol Condie for reelection to the shared office of Vice President; Joanne Magolis for Secretary, replacing Laurie Dudasik; and John Guth, Treasurer, replacing Ray Shortridge. Laurie and Ray are retiring from the Board.

Gretchen Obenauf introduced the guest speaker, Dr. David Kilby, Assistant Professor at Eastern NM University, who has worked on numerous major Paleo-Indian sites such as Blackwater Draw, Mockingbird Gap, and the Rio Rancho Folsom site. The synopsis of his talk on Blackwater Draw site and Clovis caches in North America will be published in the November newsletter.

Respectfully submitted, ---Laurie Dudasik, Secretary
MIMBRES FIELD TRIP OCTOBER 18-19

The October meeting of the AAS will be the last opportunity to sign up for the tour of the Mattocks Ruin, Western New Mexico University Museum, Deming Luna Mimbres Museum, and Pony Hills Petroglyph Site. Tour participants will meet for departure to southwest New Mexico in the K Mart parking lot near Indian School and I-40 at 8 a.m. on Friday October 18. Members wishing to participate may contact Marc Thompson marchaeologyx@gmail.com or 508-9847 or sign up at the meeting.

AAS 2013-2014 MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY AVAILABLE TO MEMBERS

As reported in the July newsletter, Membership Chair Diane Courney completed the updating of the AAS Membership Directory as of June 2013. Members who receive their newsletters by mail may request a print copy by contacting Helen Crotty at 281-2136 or by email at info@abqarchaeology.org; those who receive their newsletters by email may do so by requesting it from info@abqarchaeology.org.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

BLM Prevents Oil and Gas Drilling on Chaco Culture Park Boundary. Opponents of drilling near Chaco Culture National Historic Park in New Mexico have received a reprieve from proposals to drill on U.S. Bureau of Land Management parcels bordering the park, which is home to ancestral Puebloan ruins. The BLM in September released an environmental assessment that proposes to lease four of 38 parcels that were nominated by gas and oil companies. None of the parcels recommended by the BLM's preferred alternative to go forward is among the nominated parcels closest to the park. http://bit.ly/1aWHQa7 – Durango Herald. [From Southwest Archaeology Today, a service of Archaeology Southwest.]

The Debate over Developing Lands Adjacent to Chaco Canyon. Because the Park Service in its quest to preserve the ruins of Chaco has opposed any development around the park—even paving the roads—the Navajos affiliated with the Nageezi Chapter are unable to capitalize on the obvious tourism potential of the park. Geri BinettneeKirk, senior economic development specialist with the Navajo Department of Tourism, confirmed in a recent interview that the tribe is very interested in developing the area. "It's a prime area for a small, family-oriented resort," she said. "We've established a little team that is working with the University of New Mexico on the research phase, and we've been meeting with them." She suggested that a resort might be pitched to the feds as a preferable alternative to fracking, to which the gas-rich Nageezians might resort if there's no other way to harvest income from their land. "I would think the vibrations from fracking would not be a good thing for the ruins," she said in a sweet, yet slightly ominous tone. [Adapted from the Navajo Times story excerpted by Southwest Archaeology Today. See http://bit.ly/1ag20YX (Navajo Times) for a history of the Nageezi Chapter and a more extensive discussion from the perspective of the local Navajo people of the issue of the NPS protection of the Chaco ruins.]
CALENDAR CHECK

Free Lectures

“The Mississippian Web and the Beginnings of Incipient Urbanism in the Eastern Woodlands,”
John Kelly, October 2, 6 pm at the Jewish Community Center, 5520 Wyoming Boulevard NE
(between Academy and Spain). Dr. Kelly is Senior Lecturer, Archaeology, Washington University, St.
Louis. Cahokia Lecture Series presented by The Archaeological Conservancy.

“Mighty Cahokia: America’s First City,” William Iseminger, October 16, 6 pm at the Jewish
Community Center, 5520 Wyoming Boulevard NE (between Academy and Spain). Mr. Iseminger is
Assistant Site Manager, Curator, and Public Relations Director at Cahokia Mounds State Historic Site,

Museum Exhibits

“TITANIC: The Artifact Exhibition,” New Mexico Museum of Natural History and Science, 1801
Mountain Road, Old Town Albuquerque. Admission ($18 adults, $15 seniors, $11 children) includes
museum general admission. (NM residents’ general admission is free on first Sunday of the month.)
Exhibit closes October 27.

“The Cañada Alamosa Project: 4000 Years of Agricultural History,” Farm & Ranch Heritage
Museum, Las Cruces.

Conferences:

Registration $225, Banquet $75. Big name speakers. Details at Paleoamericanodyssey.com.

NMAC Fall Conference “Water in the Southwest: Ritual, History, Archaeology” November 16 at
the Hibben Center, UNM.

Pecos Conference 2014 date TBA. Blanding, Utah.

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  Rock Art Recording:
    Dick Harris 823-8571
    Carol Chamberland 341-1027
  Greetor: Sally McLaughlin 898-9083
  Publicity: Open

Committee Chairs (continued)
  Refreshments: Ann Carson 242-4143
  Publicity: Evan Kay 249-8412
  Pottery Southwest
    Editor: (open)
    Contact: Arlette Miller 410-9263
  Webmaster
    Mark Rosenbloom 866-0300

4
LAND USE AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN CHUSKA VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO

Bradley J. Vierra
7:30 PM, Tuesday, November 19, 2013
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

The southern Chuska Valley lies at the interface of the Chuska Mountains and the San Juan Basin. The area is characterized by a rich and diverse archaeological record ranging from Archaic campsites to multi-storied masonry Great Houses. This presentation explores the long-term pattern of land use and the social history reflected in a series of sites recently excavated in support of the New Mexico Department of Transportation's US 491 road widening project.

Dr. Vierra received his PhD in anthropology from the University of New Mexico in 1992. He is currently a Principal Investigator with Statistical Research Inc. in Albuquerque. Over the past thirty years he has conducted pure and applied research in archaeology, most of which has been done in the American Southwest and northern Mexico. However, he has also worked in California, Washington, and Texas, as well as France, Portugal and Senegal. He is a current member of the New Mexico Archeological Council executive committee, past president of the New Mexico Archeological Council (2000-2001), past chair of the Cultural Resource Subcommittee, East Jemez Resource Council (2000-2001) and past member of the New Mexico State Land Office's Archeological Advisory Board (2000-2002). His research interests include hunter-gatherer archaeology, stone tool technology, origins of agriculture, Archaic in the American Southwest, and Mesolithic in Southwest Europe. The University of Utah Press recently published his edited volume entitled From Mountaintop to Valley Bottom: Understanding Past Land Use in the Northern Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico. He also recently co-edited a book with Dr. C. Brit Bousman entitled From the Pleistocene to the Holocene: Human Organization and Cultural Transformations in Prehistoric North America from Texas A&M Press.
MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING
October 15, 2013

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:30pm.

Guest Lisa Hilden introduced herself.

Refreshments were provided by Lou Schuyler.

The minutes of the September meeting were approved as distributed.

Treasurer Ray Shortridge was not present.

OFFICER REPORTS:
Vice-President Gretchen Obenauf invited the attendees to sign up as members and announced she had the registration forms with her. People signing up at the October meeting will be considered as members for 2014.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:
Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that she and her stalwart crew were plugging away on the Sapawe collection. There are now 67 boxes ready for data entry.

Rock Art: Dick Harris reported no activity due to weather and the government shutdown issues.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:
Marc Thompson announced the last chance to sign up for the Field Trip for the Mimbres Tour October 18-19 through Silver City and Deming. October 19 is National Archaeology Day.

Hayward Franklin has finished scanning the AAS publications, all 1300 pages! He also announced that the nominations were now open for the ASNM annual volume honoree.

Marc Thompson reviewed the petition drive about the “Diggers” TV program; the petition is available on change.org. The program promotes random haphazard “digging” for artifacts.

Nancy Woodworth mentioned the Archaeology Fair at Coronado State Monument Saturday, October 19 from 10-4.

SPEAKER:
Vice President Carol Condie introduced Matthew J. Barbour who is the Manager of Jemez Historic Site in Jemez Springs, New Mexico. The following synopsis was prepared by Mr. Barbour.

Respectfully submitted,
-----Judy Fair-Spaulding, Acting Secretary

Archaeology and History of Jemez Historic Site

Matthew J. Barbour

Jemez Historic Site (formerly Jemez State Monument) in Jemez Springs, New Mexico, protects and interprets the archaeological remains of Giusewa and San José de los Jemez Mission. Giusewa is an ancestral Jemez Pueblo. The Jemez people are a Towa-speaking Puebloan group who are believed to have migrated to the southern slopes of the Jemez Mountains, known to scholars as Jemez Province. Just when Giusewa was first settled remains unknown. However, pottery sherds collected during excavations at the pueblo in the 1920s, and currently housed in the New Mexico Museum of Indian Arts and Culture in Santa Fe, include Vallecitos Black-
on-white. This pottery type was produced between AD 1250 and AD 1400, suggesting the site was settled sometime in the late thirteenth to fourteenth centuries.

It is estimated that by the late 1500s, between 6,000 and 30,000 Native Americans lived in Jemez Province. Giusewa had developed into a village believed to contain approximately 350 rooms. What role the settlement of Giusewa played within the province remains unclear. It may have served as a ceremonial or pottery manufacture center.

The colony of New Mexico was officially established by Governor Don Juan de Oñate in July 1598. In September of that year, Fray Alonso Martínez, head of the Franciscan Order in New Mexico, appointed Fray Alonso de Lugo as the first priest to serve the Jemez Province. Fray Lugo arrived in the province in late fall and set about building a church. Archaeological evidence suggests this church was built at Jemez Historic Site. However, Lugo’s stay in New Mexico was short-lived. He had returned to his home in Zacatecas by 1601.

Construction of San José de los Jemez Mission began with the arrival of Fray Jerónimo de Zarrate Salmerón in late 1621 or early 1622. Art historian Robin Farwell Gavin cited “the manipulation of architectural space at San José through gradation of window sizes, mathematical proportioning of the nave and sanctuary, convergence of nave walls, and slope of the floor” as strong evidence that the mission church’s design was familiar with European Baroque architecture. The interior decoration of the church was also at least minimally inspired by Baroque style, with brightly painted frescoes adorning the walls.

San José de los Jemez was one of two missions established by Fray Salmerón in 1621. The other, San Diego de la Congregación, may have been situated at the current location of Walatowa Pueblo (modern Jemez Pueblo). Unlike San José, which was established within an existing pueblo, San Diego was a new settlement where Jemez people from numerous villages were coerced to settle. Reaction to this coercion appears to have led to resistance and this initial San Diego Mission was abandoned in 1623. It also appears that San José Mission was burned at this time.

Between 1623 and 1626, Fray Salmerón lived exclusively at the San José Mission where he ministered to those Jemez who remained Christian and to the Paname (Keres) Pueblos of Santa Ana and Zia. His successor, Fray Martín de Arvide, reestablished the San Diego Mission at Walatowa in 1628. Both missions continued to be operated simultaneously throughout the remainder of the 1620s and the early 1630s.

Some historians have argued based on archival evidence that the abandonment of San José occurred sometime between 1632 and 1639, after which missionization efforts were consolidated at San Diego Mission. Not all have agreed with this interpretation, however. Architectural historian Jake Ivey, for example, maintains that the location of the baptistery and the presence of a large, secure storeroom are evidence of construction in the 1640s and 1670s, respectively. Others, such as Robin Farwell Gavin, have gone so far as to suggest that the San José and San Diego names were used interchangeably to refer to the same mission that was always located at Giusewa. If so, the San José de los Jemez mission may have been in operation by the Franciscans until the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, when the Pueblo peoples of New Mexico joined together to dislodge the Spanish from their settlements along the Northern Rio Grande.

Regardless of the priests’ presence or absence, Jemez people clearly continued to live at the site after 1639, based primarily on the presence of large quantities of Glaze F (AD 1625–1700) pottery rim forms, which were not produced in large numbers until the 1650s, as well as the remodeling of one of the mission rooms into a kiva. This renovation, presumably completed after the Franciscans had left Giusewa, may date to sometime after the Pueblo Revolt of 1680 and before the Spanish Reconquest of 1692. It may have been built much earlier, however, if Franciscan abandonment occurred in the 1630s.

The Jemez people had abandoned Giusewa by the time of Spanish Reconquest in 1692. By this time, they had aggregated at the defensive site of Astimakwa, high atop Guadalupe Mesa. It was there that, on July 24, 1694, a bloody battle ensued in which 84 Jemez warriors were killed by Spanish forces and their Paname (Keres) allies. Those who survived were forcibly resettled at Walatowa, the present site of Jemez Pueblo.

In 1935, New Mexico State Land Commissioner Frank Vescely designated Giusewa and San José de los Jemez
Mission ruins as a State Monument. It was listed on the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties on March 20, 1969, and the National Register of Historic Places on March 14, 1973. Recently, on October 16, 2012, it was designated a National Historic Landmark.

Today, Jemez Historic Site is operated by the New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs. The site welcomes visitors from around the globe to experience New Mexico culture and history firsthand, offering interpretive trails and a small museum. Special events and dances are held periodically throughout the year.

Jemez Historic Site is located at 18160 Highway 4 in Jemez Springs. It is open five days a week, Wednesday through Sunday, from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM. Admission is $3.00 per adult. There is never a charge for children. Jemez Historic Site is free to New Mexico seniors on Wednesday and all New Mexico residents on Sunday. For more information: 575-829-3530 or matthew.barnes@state.nm.us; http://www.nmmonuments.org/.

DUPLICATE ARTIFACTS FROM AAS MANDELL SITE EXCAVATION DONATED TO UNM DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY FOR USE AS HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY TEACHING KITS

The Albuquerque Archaeological Society was asked by the Albuquerque Museum in February of 1972 to undertake a salvage excavation at the Mandell Site (named for the landowner) in downtown Albuquerque. The site, also known as the New Town Dump, had been in use from about 1880 to 1890, and evidence of its presence was uncovered during an excavation next to City Hall for the parking structure that now underlies Civic Plaza. Negotiations with the contractor allowed three weekends of working time, during which the AAS volunteers screened the dump fill for artifacts. Although the material recovered consisted mostly of bottle shards and stoneware sherds—apparently the refuse of nearby businesses and a few homes—some significant items relating to the “New Town” of the late 1800s were also found. The latter will not be a part of the donation.

Materials from the excavation, now numbered LA 67874 and titled AS-7, were kept at the AAS laboratories at various locations and moved, along with other collections from AAS excavations, to the Hibben center when AAS decided to close the lab a few years ago. The collections were archived by the volunteer archiving crew headed by Karen Armstrong. While the collections remain the property of AAS, they are curated at the Maxwell Museum’s Hibben Center.

In September of this year, Professor Emily Lena Jones of UNM’s Department of Anthropology emailed AAS President Marc Thompson with a request to make use of a portion of the Mandell Site collection in the Anthropology 120/122L class, the basic introductory archaeology class at UNM. The class features a series of labs, and she was assembling a historic artifacts lab and hoping to use material from an actual site in Albuquerque. Dr. Jones proposed to select no more than 200 artifacts to be assembled in a teaching kit. In view of the redundancy of many of the artifacts and the nature of the excavation, Dr. David Phillips of the Hibben Center advised that it should be possible to create teaching kits from the collection without a substantive loss of information potential. The AAS Board agreed in October to the donation of duplicates of representative materials (beer bottles, champagne bottles, fine china, saloon china, metal, butchered animal bone, etc.) to the UNM Department of Anthropology for teaching purposes.

Karen Armstrong reports that the Mandell site materials were archived by the crew in 2010 as Accession 2010.51.xxx, and these historic artifacts are now easily accessed for study. Interested persons are invited to do so. The archiving crew also invites participation in their activities, which take place Wednesdays in Room 124 of the Hibben Center at UNM. Information about the 1972 dig and photos of AAS members participating may be found on pages C 1.3-1.4 and Plate 15 in The Albuquerque Archaeological Society: The First Twenty-Five Years by Nancy H. Olsen and Richard A Rice, published by AAS in 1995.
BOOK REVIEW


Reviewed by Marc Thompson

Sophie D. Coe, anthropologist and food historian, was the daughter of geneticist and Russian émigré Theodosius Dobzhansky. She was graduated from Radcliffe College, married Michael D. Coe, and received a PhD in anthropology from Harvard University. Her translation from Russian of epigrapher Yuri V. Knorosov's work helped break the Maya hieroglyphic code. In 1994 she published the highly acclaimed America's First Cuisines before succumbing to cancer. The first edition of The True History of Chocolate was completed by her husband and published in 1996.

Michael D. Coe is Emeritus Professor of Anthropology at Yale University. He received his BA and PhD from Harvard University. Among his prominent and popular published works are The Maya, Breaking the Maya Code, Final Report, and Mexico: From the Olmecs to the Aztecs with Rex Koontz. The seventh edition of Mexico was reviewed in the July issue of this newsletter [48(7):5-6].

This book appears to be definitive. As suspected, the title was adapted from The True History of the Conquest of Mexico, completed in 1572 by Bernal Díaz del Castillo, eyewitness to the event, conquistador, and contemporary of Cortés. Coe examines both facts and fictions concerning chocolate from prehistoric, historic, and modern times. The chocolate tree was named *Theobroma cacao* from the Greek "food of the gods" by Carl von Linne in 1753. It bears fruit between 20 degrees north and 20 degrees south of the equator. It is a cauflory plant. The fruits or pods grow on the trunk, rather than the branches, of the tree. The flowers are pollinated by midges, small flying insects. I have observed in print media, museum exhibits, and conversations confusion concerning the origin of the tree and chocolate. As Coe observes (p. 25):

It is important to keep apart here the origin of the tree itself, and that of the chocolate-making process. While there can be no doubt that the species originated in the Amazon Basin, most probably in its north-west part, below the eastern slope of the Andes, no South American people in pre-Columbian times ever made chocolate, or used the fruit for anything other than its sweet pulp.

Similarly, the derivation of the words cacao and chocolate are fraught with mysteries, misnomers, and miasmas. Cacao is a Mayan word, not from the Nahua language spoken by the Mexica (Aztecs). The words *xocolatl* and *chocolatl* do not appear in any early sources. The Nahua word for chocolate, *cacahuatl* ("cacao water") is derived from Mayan. And as Coe notes, "It is hard to believe that the Spaniards were not thoroughly uncomfortable with a noun beginning with caca to describe a thick, dark-brown drink which they had begun to appreciate" (p.119).

Additionally, Coe dispels the oft-cited conquest-era fable that described Motecuhzoma quaffing 50 chocolate-filled gold cups each day. Both the cited number and the material of the cups were typical 16th century Spanish hyperbole. He also notes that although the Mexica drank their frothed chocolate cold, the Maya took theirs hot. Throughout Mesoamerica cacao beans were used as a form of currency, even long after the conquest, and Coe recounts several instances of archaeological discovery of counterfeit cacao seeds.

One failing with respect to prehistoric cacao consumption concerns its discovery at Chaco Canyon. Unfortunately, Coe suggests a too-facile explanation based on the three traditional Ts: Toltecs, trade, and turquise. Although there are still living adherents to this 1970s model, it seems dismissive, derivative, and disappointing in an otherwise well reasoned and well written account.

A consistent theme in this history is the value of chocolate during the four millennia of its known use from the Preclassic Olmecs to the present. Ferdinand, second son of Columbus, was perhaps the first European to comment on this aspect in an account from the fourth voyage in 1503. Cacao was an elite drink in Mesoamerica and following its introduction to Europe it was drunk primarily by royalty and the nobility. This pattern of use...
lasted for nearly 28 centuries. The exact date of the first cacao use in Europe remains cloudy, but it is interesting to read that the three best known alkaloid-bearing drinks (tea, coffee, and chocolate) arrived simultaneously in Europe during the early 17th century. Chocolate harvesting and preparation also had a dark historic aspect. Like tobacco, sugar, coffee, cotton, and indigo, the cacao tree was often harvested by slaves in colonial times. Additionally, chocolate was ideal for disguising the taste of poisons. Finally, Coe points out the irony that West Africa, now the world's largest producer of chocolate, was home to hundreds of thousands of slaves used in its production.

There's (dark) good news as well. Dark chocolate "does no harm." Although cacao butter is mostly saturated fat, this consists of stearic triglycerides that have no effect on blood cholesterol levels (p. 30).

The True History of Chocolate contains many details describing the discovery, preparation, consumption, and evolution of bitter seeds from a sweet fruit. Notes, a bibliography, and an index follow the body of text providing a well-documented and useful source book. Above all, this book represents a highly readable memorial for Sophie Coe.

CALENDAR CHECK

Free Lecture

"The Ancestors' Legacy at Spiritual Places: Water and Shrines in the Pueblos," Richard I. Ford, Friday November 15, 7:00-9:00 pm, in Room 105, Hibben Center, UNM main campus.

Museum Exhibit

"The Cañada Alamose Project: 4000 Years of Agricultural History," Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum, Las Cruces.

Conferences:

NMAC Fall Conference "Water in the Southwest: Ritual, History, Archaeology" Saturday November 16 at the Hibben Center, UNM.

Archaeoastronomy in the American Southwest "Charting a Formal Methodology for Cultural Astronomy Research." June 6-8, 2014, at the Marston Exploration Theater of the School of Earth and Space Exploration, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.

Pecos Conference 2014 August date TBA. Blanding, Utah.

ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

www.albqarcheology.org

Annual Dues: For emailed Newsletter: Student no charge (provide copy of current ID); Basic $25; Sustaining $35+. Print Newsletter by First Class Mail: Basic: $30, Sustaining $40. Institutions/Libraries: $10 for print Newsletter by First Class Mail, emailed Newsletter at no charge.

2013 Officers, Directors, and Committee Chairs

<table>
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<tr>
<td>President: Marc Thompson 505-9847</td>
<td>Membership: Diane Courney 228-3400</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vice President: Gretchen Oehme 821-9412</td>
<td>Newsletter: Helen Coe 281-2136</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carol Condie 265-4239</td>
<td>Mailer: Lou Schuyler 856-7090</td>
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<td>Secretary: Judy Fair-Spaulding 514-9256</td>
<td>Rock Art Recording: Dick Harris 822-8571</td>
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<td>Treasurer: Ray Shorridge 604-3908</td>
<td>Carol Chamberland 341-1037</td>
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<td>Directors: Helen Coe 281-2136</td>
<td>Greeter: Sally McLoughlin 856-9083</td>
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<td>Ann Carson 242-1143</td>
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Committee Chairs (continued)

Refunds & Donations: Ann Carson 242-4143

Publicity: Evan Kay 249-8412

Editor: (open)   Contact: Artie Miller 410-9263

Webmaster

Mark Rosenblum 855-0300
ANNUAL HOLIDAY MEETING AND POTLUCK

6:30 PM, Tuesday, December 17, 2013
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History
2000 Mountain Road NW

Please bring your favorite appetizers or dessert; doors open and setup starts at 6:00 PM. Beverages, utensils, and plates are provided. The meeting will be in the Events Room off the main lobby, which has very limited kitchen facilities; please bring “finger food” ready to serve and serving utensils if needed. After appetizers, we will have our business meeting and program. Desserts will follow the meeting. The main item of business is the election of officers. The program, as usual, will feature AAS members speaking about archaeological sites they visited during the past year.

2013 WORK IN BEEF BASIN, SOUTHEAST UTAH
Thomas Windes

Tom, a long-time member of AAS, has been seeking wood samples for dendrochronology in the Four Corners region and elsewhere in recent years, as he has reported in previous talks. He will update us on the archaeological work done this past year in Beef Basin on public lands next to Canyonlands National Park, Southeast Utah, where he investigated homesteads, Navajo sites, and Puebloan Pueblo III sites, including three-story towers.

EARLY CIVILIZATIONS ON THE GREEK ISLANDS OF CRETE, PARROS, AND SANTORINI
John and Rudi Roney

John and Rudi are also long-time members of AAS. Now semi-retired, they enjoy visiting historic and prehistoric sites, both at home and abroad. This fall they traveled to Greece, where they visited the islands of Crete, Parros, and Santorini, emphasizing places important to Europe’s earliest civilizations, the Minoans and their successors the Myceaneans. Their talk will feature a selection of Rudi’s photographs from this trip.

Note: Dues for 2014 are now payable. Please fill out the attached renewal form and mail it with your check or you can bring both to the December meeting.
MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY MEETING  
November 19, 2013

President Marc Thompson convened the meeting at 7:30 PM.
Guests introduced were Billy Graves and John Nichols from Statistical Research, Inc. in Arizona.
New member Jeremy Kulischeck, Forest Archaeologist from Cibola National Forest, introduced himself.
Refreshments were provided by Joanne Magalis.
The minutes of the September meeting were approved as published.

OFFICER REPORTS:
President Marc Thompson announced that the December meeting will start earlier. The setup for the potluck of finger foods and desserts will start at 6:00 pm and serving will start at 6:30. AAS will supply plates, utensils, napkins, and beverages. Election of officers will take place at this meeting.
Vice-President Gretchen Obenauf asked for two different members to present their “travelogues” on interesting archaeological sites visited this year. She reminded attendees that the December meeting is also membership renewal time.
Treasure Ray Shortridge reported that AAS has $6000 in checking and $13,000 in CDs. We are beginning to get new memberships. To encourage renewals, Ray may consider booting cars in the parking lot in February; this idea provoked much merriment amongst the attendees.

COMMITTEE REPORTS:
Archiving: Karen Armstrong reported that about half of the Sapawe boxes have been completed. The group is on holiday leave until January, although Karen is still doing data entry. She also asked for funding for more boxes; Marc Thompson responded that the Board would consider the request at their January meeting. Karen is to email the requirements to Marc.
Rock Art: Gretchen Obenauf reported that the crew is still plugging away, working almost every week.
Refreshments: Ann Carson sent around the sign-up sheet for the 2014 meetings. She announced that she provides the beverages, so the other person needs only to bring the cookies.

ANNOUNCEMENTS:
Marc Thompson reported that the field trip had excellent weather. Several other attendees commended Marc on his excellent tour guide program and asked that he write a report for the next newsletter.

SPEAKER:
Vice President Gretchen Obenauf introduced the speaker, Bradley J. Vierra, who is currently a Principal Investigator with Statistical Research, Inc. (SRI) in Albuquerque. Dr Vierra provided the following summary of his talk.

Respectfully submitted,
----Judy Fair-Spaulding, Acting Secretary

LAND USE AND SOCIAL HISTORY OF THE SOUTHERN CHUSKA VALLEY OF NEW MEXICO
Bradley J. Vierra

SRI's recent excavations along NM Highway 491 north of Gallup were funded by the New Mexico State Highway Department as part of widening the highway from two to four lanes. Twenty-one archaeological sites were excavated ranging in age from Early Archaic to Pueblo III times along the southern slopes of the Chuska
Mountains. Some of the most extensive occupations dated to the Basketmaker III and Pueblo I periods from circa AD 600 to 800. This included the excavation of eight small pit structures and two very large pit structures. The largest two pit structures burned and contained items like sandals and a bundle with cloud blowers and bear claws. One of the large structures was also surrounded by a stockade. However, the discovery and excavation of a Pueblo I Great Kiva was very exciting since it is the only one that has been excavated in the region. Two Pueblo II roomblocks were excavated in the area of the Fisherito Great House community. The remains of a turkey and dog were found on the floor of one kiva and the other kiva had numerous large, dart-sized projectile points on its floor. The latter may relate to an increase in deer hunting during this period for local consumption or possibly for periodic feasting events in Chaco Canyon. That is, side-notched arrow points might have been used to kill the deer, but some of these large points are made of a distinctive pink chert from the Chuska Mountains which could have been used for ritual activities. The second peak in occupation dates to circa AD 1100 at the beginning of the Pueblo III period. Three roomblocks with kivas were excavated; however one of these roomblocks actually consists of a discontinuous set of rooms that were mostly built of adobe surrounding a very large kiva. It is unclear why this was done; however, it is possible that they built the kiva in anticipation of residing at this location for an extended period of time and the adobe rooms were simply short-term housing. Then something occurred that presumably forced them to leave. It is unclear as to whether the presence of another Pueblo III roomblock on the opposite side of the ridge had anything to do with the abandonment of the large kiva and adobe rooms. Archaeologists will certainly be discussing the results of this project for years to come.

SLATE OF OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS FOR 2014

The slate of officers for 2014 to be voted on at the December business meeting includes Marc Thompson for President, Carol Condie and Gretchen Obenauf for Vice Presidents, Joanne Magalas for Secretary, John Guth for Treasurer, and Carol Chamberland for Director at Large.

MIMBRES CULTURE FIELD TRIP—Marc Thompson

On 19 and 20 October (International Archaeology Day) the society held a field trip to the Mimbres region in southwestern New Mexico. The tour was organized and led by society president and Mimbres researcher Marc Thompson. Nine members and three guests participated. Two of the guests were professional archaeologists from Flagstaff, in keeping with our policy of nondiscrimination toward residents of Arizona. The weather was exceptional, neither too hot, too cold, nor too windy. The lunar rabbit was apparent in a full moon and Venus was visible as evening star. We had good meals at Palmas Restaurant and inexpensive accommodations at the Deming Motel, both in downtown Deming.

Mattocks Ruin

Located north of San Lorenzo in Mimbres, recognized by the state of New Mexico as a ghost town, Mattocks is about one mile south of Harris Village, a pithouse site excavated by Emil Haury in the 1930s that established the designation of Mogollon culture. The McAnally pithouse site is located about six miles south on the opposite bank of the Mimbres River. Mattocks is the only Mimbres pueblo open to the public. At present, it is owned by the Inaogene F. Wilson Foundation. The Grant County Archaeological Society received a grant for an interpretive trail with signage modeled on similar features at Tijeras Pueblo, but the grounds are now overgrown and structural remains are no longer visible. Mattocks is one of 12 river cobble and adobe-walled towns from the Mimbres Classic period (AD 1000-1130) and is superimposed on a Late Pithouse period (AD 750-1000) village. The pueblo consisted of about 180 rooms, in eight room blocks with plazas and a great kiva. Paul Nesbitt from the Logan Museum, Beloit College, Wisconsin, excavated 61 rooms, 206 burials, and the kiva in three summer field seasons between 1929 and 1931. In 1947-1977 and 1979, further excavations were conducted by the Mimbres Foundation, established by Steven LeBlanc. In 1980 the site was purchased from the McAnally family and led to the founding of The Archaeological Conservancy. Two Territorial ranch buildings from the late 1800s are adjacent to the pueblo remains.
Western New Mexico University Museum

Fleming Hall was designed by Henry C. Trost, Architects and Engineers, of El Paso, Texas. Completed in 1917, it was constructed to house a gymnasium and science department. It became a museum in 1974. Mimbres pottery and artifacts are displayed on the upper story. A donation of professionally excavated Mimbres materials from NAN Ranch ruin was recently made to the museum by the land owner of the site. Boldface, Transitional, and Classic (Styles I, II, III) Black-on-white painted bowls, some later El Paso Polychromes, Salado, and Casas Grandes ceramics are also exhibited.

Deming Luna Mimbres Museum

This structure was originally a state armory, also designed by Henry C. Trost. It was constructed during 1915-1916 to train soldiers guarding the international border during the Mexican Revolution. The armory served for 60 years, when it was purchased for use as a museum and to house the first washing machine in Deming, among other donations. The holdings are eclectic (e.g., military materials, a large collection of figurative bourbon decanters, an iron lung, etc.) with local prehistoric artifacts, including Mimbres pottery. This museum also recently received a private donation of additional Mimbres ceramics.

Pony Hills Petroglyph Site

This rock art site is on Bureau of Land Management property about 12 miles northeast of Deming in the foothills of Cooks Range. Judy and Carroll Welch, Grant County Archaeological Society, guided us to the hilltop location. Images pecked on quartzite sandstone (e.g., a macaw, a rattlesnake, a fish, anthropomorphs, Venus glyphs, footprints, and baskets) appear to be Classic in age (AD 1000-1130) and are stylistically similar to motifs painted in Classic Mimbres Black-on-white pottery bowls. Drawings of petroglyphs from the area were first published by J. Walter Fewkes of the Smithsonian Institution in 1914. Fewkes was also the first to remark in print on the presence of bedrock mortars in direct association with the rock art.

Photos from the tour by Laurie Dudasik, including one of the elusive Mimbres (Willows) River below Mattocks, are available for viewing on Albuquerque Archaeological Society Facebook.

REPORT ON THE OCTOBER PALEOAMERICAN ODYSSEY CONFERENCE—John Guth

About a thousand attendees enjoyed outstanding papers, posters, and exhibits at the three-day Paleoamerican Odyssey Conference in the Santa Fe Convention Center, October 17-19. The program was organized by the Center for the Study of the First Americans at Texas A&M University. Presenting results of extensive recent research, the conference painted a sweeping picture of the peopling of the Americas, from the time modern humans left Africa more than fifty thousand years ago until they were present in many geographical areas of the Americas by ten thousand years ago.

A number of papers described occupation of East Asia and Beringia during the last glacial maximum. Excavated sites in Siberia, Japan, and northern Alaska exhibit stone and bone tool technologies, art objects, semi-subterranean dwellings, and mega fauna curation. These areas were connected by rich grasslands on low sea-level land bridges, enabling opportunistic migrations and adaptations by fauna and humans. The Bering land bridge was almost a thousand miles wide, bordered on the south by a rich marine environment. The northern Japanese island of Hokkaido, containing over 800 identified sites from the last glacial maximum, was joined to Kamchatka by a similar land bridge.

All conference presenters seemed to subscribe to the three-wave First Americans migration model, with the Pacific coastal route 18,000 to 15,000 years ago being the best fit to most genetic and physical evidence. Research into a second wave a few thousand years later through the ice-free corridor of Alaska and Alberta into the present U.S. continues, with climate and landscape results suggesting that it is unlikely to have been the first or principal route into the Americas. A third wave began about 4000 years ago in Alaska and swept eastward across Canada. Migration models continue to show a possible Polynesian connection to South America and a
possible Solutrean connection along the Atlantic Ocean ice margin to the U.S. east coast, although no research data was presented for either of these at this particular conference.

A large number of papers described excavations and analyzes of Clovis sites all over the continent. U.S. Significant geographical variation in the intensity of Clovis is apparent across the continent, with dense concentrations in the East and patchier distribution in the West. Research and debate continues about how Clovis technology spread, particularly if it was from east to west.

Several excellent presentations described archaeological research at dozens of sites in Central and South America, including Mexico, Brazil, Argentina, Peru, and Chile, indicating entry by hunter-gathers as early as 15,000 to 12,000 years ago using coastal routes, predating Clovis at some sites.

Advances in genetic modeling and DNA sampling technology, coupled with the availability of economical sample analysis, provide strong support for the three-wave migration model. Skeletal sample results and mutation rate analyses indicate a genetic divergence of the first Americans from Asians by 40,000 to 30,000 years ago, and isolation in the Americas by 16,000 to 12,000 years ago. The evidence suggests that early Americans developed as a genetic admixture between East Asians and ancestors of Eurasians. Interestingly, a founding population of only about a thousand entrants was sufficient to create the genetic diversity observed today.

The Paleoamerican Odyssey also showcased over 190 posters, and featured about 25 impressive artifact displays, largely Clovis points, caches, and faunal bones. Full texts of the papers are in the 573-page conference volume, available at www.centerforfirstamericans.com for $70. In addition, the Center for the Study of the First Americans publishes the quarterly Mammoth Trumpet, describing ongoing research into the peopling of the Americas.

NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

AAS member Milford Fletcher is a contributor to new Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology due out in December. Fletcher was invited by one of the co-presidents of the International Committee on Monuments and Other Sites to write a section on Monitoring of Non-Structural sites. The Encyclopedia, published by Springer Publishing Company, consists of 8190 pages in 11 volumes and costs $5700 in the print version, $5700 in the e-version, or $7100 for both. Readers who don’t expect to find the Encyclopedia under their Christmas trees may look for it in some of the better-endowed public or university libraries. It is available in eight languages.

The publisher states that the multi-volume work provides a comprehensive and systematic coverage of archaeology that is unprecedented, not only in terms of the use of multi-media, but also in terms of content. It encompasses the breadth of the subject along with key aspects that are tapped from other disciplines. It includes all time periods and regions of the world and all stages of human development. One innovation is that this encyclopedia includes the knowledge of leading scholars from around the world, who were able to submit entries in their own language. Over 300,000 words have been translated from French, Spanish, Portuguese, German, Italian, Japanese, Turkish and Russian. Many of these entries are by scholars who are publishing in English for the first time.

The entries in the encyclopedia range from succinct summaries of specific sites and the scientific aspects of archaeological enquiry to detailed discussions of archaeological concepts, theories and methods, and from investigations into the social, ethical and political dimensions of archaeological practice to biographies of leading archaeologists from throughout the world. The different forms of archaeology are explored, along with the techniques used for each and the challenges, concerns and issues that face archaeologists today.

The compendium is both a print reference and an online reference work. The encyclopedia’s other major innovation is that it harnesses the capabilities of an online environment, enhancing both the presentation and dissemination of information. Most particularly, the continuous updating allowed by an online environment should ensure that the Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology is a definitive reference work for archaeology and archaeologists,
CALENDAR CHECK

Conferences

Southwest Symposium “Social Networks in the American Southwest.” January 10-11, 2014 on the campus of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas. Information at http://anthro.unlv.edu/, click on the Southwest Symposium tab at the top of the page.

Archaeoastronomy in the American Southwest “Charting a Formal Methodology for Cultural Astronomy Research.” June 6-8, 2014, at the Marston Exploration Theater of the School of Earth and Space Exploration, Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona.

Pecos Conference 2014. August date TBA. Blanding, Utah.

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2013 Officers, Directors, and Committee Chairs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Standing Committee Chairs</th>
<th>Committee Chairs (continued)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>President: Marc</td>
<td>Membership: Diane Courney 228-8400</td>
<td>Refreshments: Ann Carson</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thompson 508-9847</td>
<td>Newsletter: Helen Crotty 281-2136</td>
<td>242-4143</td>
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<td>Vice President:</td>
<td>Mailer: Lou Schuyler 856-7090</td>
<td>Publicity: Evan Kay</td>
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<tr>
<td>Groethe</td>
<td>Rock Art Recording: Dick Harris 822-8571</td>
<td>249-8412</td>
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<tr>
<td>821-9412</td>
<td>Carol Condie 265-4529</td>
<td>Pottery Southwest Editor: (open)</td>
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<td>Carol Condie 265-4529</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secretary: Judy Fair-Spaulding 821-9296</td>
<td>Rock Art Recording: Dick Harris 822-8571</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treasurer: Ray Shortridge 604-3908</td>
<td>Carol Chamberland 341-1027</td>
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<td>Directors:</td>
<td>Grueter: Sally McLaughlin 898-9083</td>
<td>Contact: Arlette Miller</td>
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<tr>
<td>Helen Crotty 281-2136</td>
<td>Publicity: Open</td>
<td>410-9263</td>
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<td>Ann Carson 242-1143</td>
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<td>Webmaster</td>
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<td>Mark Rosenblum 886-0300</td>
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