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Albuquerque Archaeological Society  
*Newsletter*

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**ARCHAEOLOGY AT LOS ALAMOS NATIONAL LABORATORY:  
THE HISTORIC, CURRENT, AND FUTURE DIRECTION OF THE  
COMPLIANCE-BASED PROGRAM**

**Cyler Conrad, PhD**

**7:30 PM, Tuesday, September 17, 2019  
Albuquerque Museum of Art and History  
2000 Mountain Road NW**

This talk focuses on the historic, current, and future direction of the archaeological compliance and research program at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL). Given the special cultural landscape and historic properties at LANL and throughout the Pajarito Plateau, archaeological “compliance” activities began here in earnest in 1948–1949, less than five years after the establishment of the Laboratory and almost 20 years prior to the passage of the National Historic Preservation Act in 1966. This early archaeological salvage and compliance work, primarily conducted by Frederick C. V. Worman and Charlie R. Steen, helped shape the current archaeology program as it functions today, but was also heavily influenced by an earlier generation of work, including that of Edgar L. Hewett, Lucy L. Wilson, and Adolf Bandelier. It also shaped more recent studies, including the Pajarito Archaeological Research Project and the Bandelier Archaeological Survey. As the compliance obligations and research objectives of LANL adapt and evolve to changing perceptions and regulations for archaeological work throughout North America, the program is poised to continue contributing to the archaeological discipline as a whole, while also meeting compliance regulations in adaptive ways. A look back in time, and at the present and future, helps highlight the shifting priorities and function of the archaeological program at LANL.

Cyler Conrad is an archaeologist and the Archaeology Technical Lead at LANL. His current research focuses on understanding Ancestral Pueblo husbandry, management, and domestication of turkeys in the American Southwest/Mexican Northwest. Dr. Conrad has experience working in Thailand, as well as in California and New Mexico. He is the author or co-author of seventeen peer-reviewed papers and/or book chapters, and has received funding from the National Science Foundation and the National Geographic Society, among others. In his current position at LANL he provides technical guidance on the nearly 2,000 archaeological sites present at the Lab properties and ensures compliance with federal cultural resource laws and regulations.

# MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

July 16, 2019

President Evan Kay convened the meeting at 7:33 pm. There were no new members and three visitors. Everyone was invited to join in refreshments after the meeting.

**Minutes:** There were no corrections or additions to the June minutes, and they stand as distributed.

## REPORTS

**Treasurer – Tom Obenauf:** Membership forms are available.

**Laboratory – Karen Armstrong:** The laboratory crew started up again last week. This week they will be working on the Taos artifact collection.

**Membership - Mary Raje:** The Membership Directory is updated, with assistance from Thatcher Rogers and Helen Crotty. Evan will be emailing it in the next several days. Mary asked members to email her if they want a print copy. She also reported that she is developing an AAS membership brochure with the assistance of Kym Campbell.

**Rock Art – John Richardson:** The crew is having to drive two hours or more to get to cooler areas in which to work this summer.

**Field Trips – Pat Harris:** August 3 there is a docent tour on native plants of the Southwest at the Santa Fe Botanical Gardens. On Saturday, September 21, there's a tour of sites TA 70 and 71 at Los Alamos National Laboratory. Signups after the meeting.

**Seminars – Carol Chamberland:** Hayward Franklin will be leading a seminar August 17 on pottery of the Middle Rio Grande District. Signups after the meeting.

**Pottery Southwest – Gretchen Obenauf:** The editors are working on the summer issue.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

Carol announces that she has cards to give to anyone interested in the etiquette of visiting rock art sites.

## SPEAKERS

Shirley and Richard Flint presented the latest information regarding their research on the Coronado expedition recently published in their new book, *A Most Splendid Company: The Coronado Expedition in Global Perspective*. They provided the synopsis below.

Respectfully submitted by Susan King, Secretary.

## WHY WERE THE CORONADO EXPEDITIONARIES ENRAGED BY WHAT THEY FOUND AT CÍBOLA IN 1540?

By Richard Flint and Shirley Cushing Flint

In the fall of 1539, there was superheated anticipation in Mexico City. The reason was that a trickle of rumors and stories that had accumulated since 1536 had just been confirmed and elaborated by a Franciscan friar, Marcos de Niza. Sent north the previous year by the viceroy of Nueva España, Don Antonio de Mendoza, in an attempt to verify those rumors and stories, Fray Marcos had just returned and prepared a formal written report. Details of the report leaked out, indicating that a place called Cíbola, far to the north, was actually in Asia and was a source of the most coveted and valuable luxury commodities of the day: silks, porcelains, spices, and dyes.

Marcos himself and others who talked with him reported the existence at Cíbola of camels, elephants, and yaks, of turquoise (the Turkish stone) and silk fabrics, and of places with names such as Marata that were already known to Europeans as Asian towns. This matched well with European geographical understanding of the day, which held that there were only three continents: Europe, Africa, and Asia. Therefore, Columbus had indeed

made landfall on the coast of Asia in 1492. There was as yet no definitive proof that he had, instead, run unexpectedly into a hitherto unknown world.

Don Antonio de Mendoza, who had dispatched Fray Marcos, had come to the Indies in 1535 with the plan of finally completing the Columbian project of reaching the source of Asian luxuries. His family had been supporters of Columbus's voyages, and in Spain he had been studying what was then known about world geography. Mendoza and many other Europeans were sure that "just as this land of Nueva España is a [continuous] landmass with El Perú, so is it also with Greater India or China." So, when rumors of wealthy and populous places north of Mexico City proliferated during the 1530s, Mendoza was primed to take on the task of reaching China.

Mendoza planned a three-phase effort to get there: first, by the safest route, completely by land (what became the Coronado expedition); second, by the riskier means of sailing north from Acapulco, near the coast of the Mar del Sur to China (what became the Cabrillo voyage); and third, if neither of the first two worked, by the riskiest means of all, by sailing directly west to the islands of Asia (what became the Villalobos voyage). Don Antonio, a member of an extremely wealthy and influential family in Spain, not only planned the three enterprises, but was the largest investor in them. All other European participants in the three attempts to reach Asia paid to outfit and support themselves for what were privately funded ventures aimed at profiting by establishing direct trade between Spain and Asia, just as Columbus had hoped.

So it was that in the final months of 1539, a huge expedition left Mexico City, heading to Asia north and west by land, under the leadership of Francisco Vázquez de Coronado, a young protégé of Mendoza's. In early July of 1540, the vanguard of that expedition reached Cíbola. One of the members of the expedition later remembered that "such were the curses that some of [the 2,800 expeditionaries] hurled at Fray Marcos, that may God not allow them to reach [his ears]." Vázquez de Coronado himself explained to Mendoza, "So as not to beat around the bush, I can say that [Fray Marcos] has not spoken the truth in anything he said." In short, there were no camels, no elephants, no yaks; there was no silk; there was no pepper or cinnamon; there was no Marata. Worse yet, no one for hundreds of miles around Cíbola knew anything about the fabulous cities of Asia.

Expeditionaries, many of whom had borrowed heavily to make the trip, were furious, literally threatening to kill Fray Marcos then and there. To protect the friar, Vázquez de Coronado hastily sent him back to Mexico City with a bodyguard escort. The rage of the expeditionaries then played out in their quick violence against the Pueblo people (the fake Asians) they encountered[,] and briefly lived and fought amongst, before abandoning the dream of reaching Asia by land and returning south. Many were in debt for the remainder of their lives.

Mendoza's remaining two attempts to reach Asia from Mexico also failed, at least in the near term. One of Don Antonio's co-investors, though, an international trader of Genoese extraction named Guido de Lavezariis, was instrumental more than twenty years later in establishing the route of the Manila Galleon between Mexico and the Philippines. In this way, Mendoza's plans belatedly led to the completion of the Columbian project.

## **SYNOPSIS OF JULY PRESENTATION**

### **"PLAINLY READ, LIKE A BOOK": SITUATING THE HENDRICKS-HODGE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION TO HAWIKKU PUEBLO, 1915–1923**

By Klinton Burgio-Ericson

Archaeological excavation and interpretation are vital components in producing a usable narrative – or history – from the past. Studying the history of archaeology and legacy collections in museum repositories helps to refine the discipline and to continue making use of these artifact assemblages. The history of archaeology thus complements the methods and practices of the discipline itself.

My talk for the Albuquerque Archaeological Society meeting of June 25, 2019 presented research into the archaeological history of Hawikku Pueblo in western New Mexico. This work came from dissertation research on the site's seventeenth-century Spanish mission, which the Hendricks-Hodge Archaeological Expedition (HHAE) excavated from 1917 to 1923. Based on a quote by the expedition director, Frederick Webb Hodge, to his sponsor, George Gustav Heye, I used "reading" as a central metaphor for understanding how the site

becomes knowable to us today. In 1919, Hodge wrote that the overlaid occupations of the pueblo's former housing blocks were a "revelation" after two years of trenching graveyards without a working stratigraphy. He told Heye that these columns of superimposed floor levels with batches of corresponding artifacts could be "plainly read...like a book." Furthermore, reading also mediated my own experience of the site: first as I read the excavation reports published after Hodge's death, and then as I reread the scattered documentation and correspondences of the expedition members themselves. From these sources, I have argued that previous representations of the HHAE's place in American archaeology and Zuni political history are problematic. In fact, Hodge was not a methodological innovator, but rather a slow and partial adopter of ideas from a younger generation of archaeologists. Likewise, he was a less-than-benevolent influence on the Zuni community.

Hawikku Pueblo was one of six or seven ancestral Zuni towns in the sixteenth century, with 600 to 1000 people in conjoined housing blocks along a hilltop overlooking the Zuni River valley. First encounters between Spanish and Pueblo cultures took place at Hawikku in 1538–1540, but it was not until 1629 that Franciscans established missions there and among neighboring communities. Their stay was tumultuous, with two missions destroyed by 1672, and the Spaniards completely expelled by the Pueblos during their 1680 revolt, after which Hawikku remained in ruins.

Unearthing Hawikku was the project of Hodge, who was "Ethnologist-in-Charge" at the Bureau of American Ethnology when it began, and of Heye, the founder of the Museum of the American Indian. After a scouting trip in 1915, the HHAE began work in 1917, relying upon a crew of Zuni workmen to conduct excavations over six field seasons, and ended it in 1923. Although the anthropologists had scientific objectives, the expedition's primary goal was to acquire specimens for Heye's new museum in New York. Ultimately they would clear more than 370 rooms as well as Hawikku's mission complex, uncovering about a thousand buried Zuni ancestors, and conducting additional work at outlying sites.

A basic understanding of the expedition's techniques is essential for interpreting its results and assessing its place in archaeological history. Hodge employed three basic methods in exploring the Hawikku ruins. In cemeteries and middens, he relied upon vertical-face trenches, with Zuni workmen digging through deposits from one end to the other, and archaeologists stepping in to uncover the burials that they encountered. In architectural spaces, the crew emptied fill from each room until encountering a floor, producing a basic stratigraphy of overlaid occupation levels. Finally, in 1921, Hodge undertook a stratigraphic trench across Hawikku's main plaza, digging in arbitrary 12-inch levels to collect the painted pottery sherds by level, from which he worked out a statistical analysis and chronological ceramic series.

Although Hodge's posthumous chroniclers have described his work at Hawikku as "sophisticated for the times," and "pioneering," my analysis shows that Hodge's methods were already dated and Heye's influence was especially detrimental, prioritizing display specimens over contextual data. I focused on assessing Hodge's use of stratigraphic methods that were developed in the years preceding Hawikku's excavation. He struggled, however, to apply these principles in the field, following instead methods he had learned years earlier. His loose stratigraphy of layer-by-layer room clearing drew on recent innovations, but without the objective, scientific ethos of a well-planned and published research design. Hodge instead followed the grand scale and romantic ad-hoc approach of his early days with Frank Hamilton Cushing and only caught up to the field during his fifth season.

The HHAE plaza trench yielded the site's first systematic, statistically viable ceramic stratigraphy, replicating earlier work elsewhere, and Hodge's 1922 collection of tree-ring samples for dendrochronological dating aligned him with the other great innovation of the time: an absolute chronology based on wood samples. Hodge was aware of recent archaeological innovations and eventually adopted them, but he was not an innovator himself. Instead, it is the sheer scale of his excavations and unequalled artifact assemblage that make the Hawikku work important.

The other piece of HHAE mythology that I addressed in my talk was Hodge's close relationship with the descendant community at Zuni Pueblo, who purportedly held him in affection and accepted excavations without protest. Primary sources, including letters written by Zuni community members, point to a more problematic relationship between Hawikku's descendants and the archaeologists. In fact, Zuni Governor

William J. Lewis and others specifically spoke against the planned work. Zunis suspected that Hodge might remove Hawikku's ruins from their control, and they objected to disturbing their ancestors' remains. In a context of economic hardship and assimilationist pressures, the pueblo's leaders could hardly resist Hodge's well-connected demands. He leveraged factional divisions within the pueblo and threatened to have the Federal government remove Hawikku from the reservation. Hodge eventually pushed through Zuni resistance and excavated most of the site, but left lasting political conflict and resistance to future archaeological research.

In conclusion, careful rereading of excavation documentation, photographic evidence, and community letters helps to better situate the HHAЕ in the histories of American archaeology and of Zuni Pueblo. The Hawikku excavations occurred as Federal assimilation policies sought to suppress Native cultural expressions and outside influences swept Zunis into new market dynamics. Anglo missionaries and soldiers actively interfered with tribal sovereignty, while anthropologists and museums leveraged their resources to gain unprecedented access to Zuni culture, removing their material history to make it available to non-Native publics in distant cities – and effectively inaccessible to the descendant community. This kind of reanalysis of archaeological excavations and clear-eyed acknowledgment of the discipline's implication in larger social dynamics are essential to self-reflective practice and the integration of archaeological knowledge into the historic record. I appreciated the opportunity to share my work and this important chapter of New Mexico's archaeological history with AAS members.

### **DUES CHANGE TO BE VOTED AT THE SEPTEMBER MEETING**

At its August 27 meeting, the AAS Board of Directors voted to present a dues change to the membership present at the September meeting for approval. The change would involve a \$5 increase for basic family memberships only. Currently basic dues for individual and family memberships are the same: \$25 with emailed Newsletters. If the membership approves, the dues for a basic family membership would be raised to \$30 with individual memberships remaining at \$25 and institutional memberships at \$10. Student memberships, which would remain free, are to be defined as applying only to the person named on the current student identification card. The Board felt that with field trip and seminar participation requiring a current membership in AAS, there was a degree of unfairness in having individual members pay the same dues as families do for these privileges.

### **SEMINAR ON ARCHAEOMAGNETIC SAMPLING WITH TOM WINDES SEPTEMBER 28**

Tom Windes will lead a seminar on archaeomagnetic sampling 9 am to noon on Saturday, September 28 at the Hibben Center on the UNM campus. Archaeomagnetic (AM) sampling is one of the more recent (since the 1970s) dating methods in archaeology and one of the few that directly dates a cultural event: when a fire has been made or used. It is particularly useful when more common methods of dating such as with ceramics, projectile points, wood, C-14, etc., are absent or when used in conjunction with other dating methods. Unfortunately, AM dating has dropped off the plans of much field research, because it is costly and few laboratories process the samples, and because few people know how to procure the samples, which is tedious and time-consuming work that requires some finesse and specialized equipment. This seminar will cover the subject of AM dating and include examples of sampling done by Tom over the decades.

### **SEPTEMBER, OCTOBER, AND NOVEMBER FIELD TRIPS**

Field Trip Chair Pat Harris reports that the September 21 tour of cultural sites TA-70 and 71 on Los Alamos National Laboratory land is full. She has a wait list if anyone wants to apply for a possible opening. The tour will be led by Dr. Cyler Conrad, Archaeology Technical Lead at LANL and our September speaker.

On October 12 we have a joint tour to Nogales Cliff Dwelling and Rattlesnake Ridge, both Gallina sites north of the Cuba area. Nogales is a steep climb of 600 feet from dry streambed; Rattlesnake Ridge is an uneven walk on a trail over a rocky area. Mike Bremer, Santa Fe National Forest Archaeologist, and John Hayden will be our guides. Signup will be at the September meeting.

On November 2, Ann Braswell, AAS Vice President, will lead a tour of the Cerro Indio petroglyph site near San Acacia. We're inquiring if Jeremy Kulisheck and Michael Bletzer might also attend since this is a Piro site. This is a hike only for the healthiest, hardest, and fittest of our members. Signup will be at the September meeting.

As with all AAS field trips, these are for current members only, and a \$10 AAS fee will be collected at the time of signup. Because of the difficulty of the hikes, these three field trips are for members over 18 only. Pat can be contacted at [trips@abqarchaeology.org](mailto:trips@abqarchaeology.org).

## **MINUTES OF THE ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY BOARD MEETING**

**Aug 27, 2019, at the UNM Office of Contract Archaeology**

President Evan Kay convened the meeting at 5:35 pm. Present were Gretchen Obenauf, Ann Braswell, Susan King, Tom Obenauf, John Guth, Cindy Carson (who brought refreshments), Mary Raje, Helen Crotty, Pat and Dick Harris, and guest Kym Campbell .

**Proposed Membership Brochure** was first on the agenda so that Kym could leave early. She provided a mock-up of a possible tri-fold brochure for the Board to review. The group discussed the purpose of the brochure and how it is intended to be used and in what venues. Potential substitute photos were discussed, and a recommendation to include additional text was made. Mary Raje offered to email the Board with some text she had originally developed.

The group also discussed other ways to publicize AAS, including getting on the events calendars in other organizations' newsletters.

### **VICE PRESIDENTS' REPORT**

Gretchen reported that currently no speaker is scheduled for October. Ann asked if the group might be interested in an osteologist as speaker. She has in mind Ann Stoddard of the Office of Archaeological Studies in Santa Fe.

### **TREASURER'S REPORT**

Tom reported that we are currently \$653.12 in the red on operating expenses, but given that most of our funds come in during membership renewal time, it is expected that we'll be about that much ahead by next year.

### **COMMITTEE REPORTS**

**Field Trips – Pat Harris:** The Los Alamos National Lab (LANL) field trip is September 21. There are already 23 people signed up (some usually drop out). On October 12 will be the Nogales and Rattlesnake site visits, and the Cerro Indio petroglyph site on November 2.

**Rock Art:** John Richardson will be leading October and November sessions. Carol Chamberland is doing September.

**Seminars:** Tom Windes will lead a seminar on archaeomagnetic dating on September 28.

**Rock Art Cataloging at ARMS:** John and Gretchen met with Derek Pierce on inventory design. Derek will write the query for the database.

### **NEW BUSINESS**

**Tonque Pueblo Artifacts:** Evan reported that Maxwell Museum is willing to offer AAS \$332 as a one-time curation fee for the entire collection. Originally the cost was estimated at \$400 per box. All the hard work that Karen and her crew have done over the years is likely at least part of the reason for the reduced cost. AAS will still own the collection. It was moved and seconded that AAS authorize an expenditure of up to \$500 for the curation of the Tonque collection at the Maxwell Museum, and the Board approved the measure.

**Nominating Committee:** As all the Directors agreed to stay on the Board for the coming year, it was agreed that no Nominating Committee is needed. Nominations from the floor will still be entertained.

**Membership Dues:** A discussion of the current dues categories was held. The fairness of having the same amount, whether for an individual or family, was called into question. Dues structures for other organizations

were reviewed. Most have higher dues for family memberships. It was agreed to bring a proposal to revise the dues structure by raising the dues for Family Memberships to \$30, with Individual Memberships remaining at \$25, and Institutions remaining at \$10. It was further agreed to define the free Student Membership as applying only to the person named on the student identification card.

## **OTHER TOPICS**

**Annual Report:** Ann Braswell noted that the bylaws call for an annual report but that none has been published in recent years.

The meeting adjourned at 8:15 pm.

Respectfully submitted by Susan King, Secretary

## **NEWS AND NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE**

**Tonto National Monument Cliff Dwellings Protected from Wildfire with Fire-Resistant Wrap.** The two Salado cliff dwellings were constructed 700+ years ago using local wood, including ponderosa pine, juniper, saguaro ribs, and many other southwestern species. In the summer of 2019, the impending Woodbury Wildland Fire in the nearby Superstition Wilderness threatened the preserved wood. Protecting these cliff dwellings from the fire was a major priority for Tonto National Monument. The Integrated Resources staff decided to cover the cliff dwellings in a fire resistant aluminized structure wrap to shield the prehistoric wood, and preserve the dwellings as a whole.

On June 19 and 20, 2019 Tonto National Monument staff led a crew on a mission to wrap the cliff dwellings. So how do you wrap a cliff dwelling without negatively impacting 700+ year old wood? Preserving the dwellings starts by removing nearby wooden fuels and then attaching the fire resistant wrap without stapling directly into the prehistoric wood. Fire entered the park on June 21<sup>st</sup> and due to the efforts of the fire crews and resource staff, both cliff dwellings were unharmed. Once the fire was no longer a threat the wrap was carefully removed. <http://bit.ly/2ZPhYrX> – Tonto National Monument ([nps.gov](https://www.nps.gov)). (From *Southwest Archaeology Today*, a service of Archaeology Southwest.)

**Important Archaeological Site Being Excavated Prior to Durango Area Highway Construction.** A large, extensive network of Native American ruins was recently discovered just outside Durango on top of Florida Mesa. The ruins were discovered as part of the surveying for the realignment of the U.S. Highway 550 interchange. Richard Wilshusen, an affiliate faculty member at Colorado State University, Fort Collins, has surveyed hundreds of Native American ruins in his 40 years as an archaeologist. The size and scope of the site impressed him. “What is blowing people away is they didn’t think the site would be nearly as big as it is,” he said. “It’s a wonderful surprise.” There’s only a short window, however, Colorado Department of Transportation hopes to break ground on the new section of U.S. 550 in the spring of 2020.

Since beginning last fall, digs have turned up a vast expanse of ruins left by Native Americans who inhabited Durango around the year 800. Slowly, they unearthed vast ceremonial sites, large pit houses and living quarters. Wilshusen believes that the site on Florida Mesa shows the first attempts of Native Americans settling into villages. At one site, researchers discovered shells from the Baja region, which pointed to a wide tribal trading network. At another, fish bones found in a pit house pointed to the Animas River as a food source. Robin Cordero, a human osteologist with the University of New Mexico, is helping analyze human and animal bones collected on the site. Cordero said in the almost 20 years he has studied ruins in the Southwest, he has never seen an open air site so well preserved, a result of the type of soil in the area.

Lisa Schwantes, spokeswoman for CDOT, said any human remains and artifacts associated with a burial will be returned to the tribes so they may be reburied, honoring their traditions. All other unearthed artifacts, she said, will be recorded and housed at the Canyons of the Ancients Visitor Center and Museum, near Dolores. The ruins, however, will be buried and destroyed as U.S. 550 rolls through. <http://bit.ly/2U6C5AK> – The Journal. [Adapted from an article by Jonathan Romero in the *Durango Herald* via *Southwest Archaeology Today*.]

## CALENDAR CHECK EVENTS

### *Free Lectures*

**“Chocolate in Chaco and Beyond”** by Patricia L. Crown at 6 pm Friday, September 27 in Anthropology Room 163 on the main UNM campus. The free lecture will be followed by a fund-raising wine and chocolate reception for the Maxwell Museum. Reception tickets are \$40 from the Museum store online, or at 505-277-3700.

**“Hardship, Greed and Sorrow: An Officer’s Photo Album of 1866”** by Devorah Romanek at 1 pm on Saturday, October 5 at the Maxwell Museum. Lecture and book signing.

**Zuni’s Connection to the Grand Canyon and Beyond** by Octavius Seotewa at 7:30 pm on Friday, October 8 in Hibben 105, on the UNM campus. NMAC Keynote Lecture.

**“Chaco Canyon and the University of New Mexico: 90 years of Discovery”** by Wirt “Chip” Willis at 7:30 pm Thursday, October 10 in Hibben 105 on the UNM campus.

### *Conferences*

**Southwest Kiln Conference** October 4-6 at the Gila Pueblo, Besh Ba Gowah, and the Timber Camp Recreation Area of the Tonto National Forest, Globe, AZ. Further information and registration at the website [swkiln.com](http://swkiln.com).

**21st Biennial Jornada Mogollon Conference** October 11–12 at the El Paso Museum of Archaeology in El Paso, TX. Contact George Maloof at [MaloofGO@elpasotexas.gov](mailto:MaloofGO@elpasotexas.gov).

**New Mexico Archaeology Fair** Saturday October 26 at Blackwater Draw near Portales.

**New Mexico Archaeological Council Fall Conference “Collaborative Archaeology, Indigenous Archaeology, and Tribal Historic Preservation in the Southwestern United States”** November 9 at the Hibben Center on the main UNM campus.

**Southwest Mesoamerica Conference** November 9-10 at Northern Arizona University in Flagstaff. Scholars local to the Southwest region and working in archaeology, ethnography, art history, and other anthropological fields with a focus on Mesoamerica invited to submit a ~150-word abstract about their current research to [claire.ebert@nau.edu](mailto:claire.ebert@nau.edu) by September 30.

## ALBUQUERQUE ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY

PO Box 4029, Albuquerque, NM 87196

[www.abqarchaeology.org](http://www.abqarchaeology.org)

[www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc](https://www.facebook.com/abqarchsoc)

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

### 2019 OFFICERS, DIRECTORS, AND COMMITTEE CHAIRS

To contact officers or committee chairs, or to change mailing or email address, email [info@abqarchaeology.org](mailto:info@abqarchaeology.org) or consult Membership Directory. Current members can sign up for field trips at meetings or by emailing [trips@abqarchaeology.org](mailto:trips@abqarchaeology.org).

<b>Officers</b>	<b>Standing Committee Chairs</b>	<b>Committee Chairs (continued)</b>
<b>President:</b> Evan Kay	<b>Membership:</b> Mary Raje	<b>Field Trips:</b> Pat Harris
<b>Vice Presidents:</b> Gretchen Obenauf Ann Braswell	<b>Newsletter:</b> Helen Crotty Mailer: Lou Schuyler	Steve Rospopo
<b>Secretary:</b> Susan King	<b>Museum Archiving:</b> Karen Armstrong	<b>Refreshments:</b> Ann Carson
<b>Treasurer:</b> Tom Obenauf	<b>Rock Art Recording:</b> Dick Harris	<b>Publicity:</b> Evan Kay
<b>Directors-at-Large:</b> Cindy Carson John Guth	Carol Chamberland	<b>Pottery Southwest</b> Editors: Gretchen Obenauf, Peter McKenna, Hayward Franklin
	<b>Greeter:</b> Sally McLaughlin	<b>Webmaster:</b> Evan Kay Asst.: Thatcher Rogers