

# LA JORNADA

## Newsletter of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico

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### ASNM News

#### Election Results

Congratulations to our new Alternate Trustee, Charlie Barnes of Deming, a member of the Grant County Archaeological Society and a member of the Arizona Archaeological Society before moving to New Mexico. With the passage at the business meeting of the amendment deleting the provision for term limits for Trustees, Treasurer Anna Walters will continue on the Board. Other re-elected Trustees are Emily Brown, John Roney, and Greg Sagemiller, and Carol Condie returns after a term-limit "vacation." Meade Kemrer resigned from the Board and will be succeeded as Vice President by John Roney.

#### 2010 Annual Meeting—President John Hayden

The Santa Fe Archaeological Society has agreed to host next year's Annual Meeting, but we need to plan ahead for the 2011 meeting. Since the 2008, 2009, and soon the 2010 meetings have been held in the northern part of the state, it would be fitting to have 2011 hosted by one of the southern affiliate societies. This is a plea for members in those southern affiliates to start thinking about hosting the meeting. Please let me know if you're willing to do this.

#### ASNM Scholarship Awards 2009—Greg Sagemiller, Scholarship Committee Chair

Donations by individual ASNM members and our Affiliate Societies have permitted us to grant three \$1,000 scholarships toward student use in summer field work, summer classes, or continuation of academic programs in fall 2009. With interest and market-oriented investment rates as low as they currently are, the lion's share of funding for continued scholarship awards must come from donations by members and ASNM's affiliated societies. Many of you have donated funds for several years; others have begun to do so when renewing their ASNM dues each January. We are deeply grateful for your generosity.

One of the first recipients of an ASNM scholarship award was Ted Frisbie. For over a decade, Dr. Frisbie has offered a challenge grant of \$1,000 annually, so long as that sum or more is given by other donors combined. We're pleased to report that for ten-plus years that contribution level has been achieved, and with it, Dr. Frisbie's generous \$1,000 donation. A heartfelt "thank you" goes out again to everyone donating! Readers interested in viewing a list of scholarships awarded since the Program was jump-started again in late 1994 can do so on our website <[www.newmexico-archaeology.org](http://www.newmexico-archaeology.org)>. Future recipients will be strongly encouraged to present a paper at our Annual Meeting or to consider publishing their research results in our annual volume of *Papers in Honor of ...* series. A summary of the qualifications and goals of the three scholarship recipients follows.

Christina Butcher is an undergraduate senior majoring in anthropology at New Mexico State University, Las Cruces. Miss Butcher also received a \$500 ASNM scholarship in May, 2008 for initial work with First Nations elders in Yukon, Canada. This summer she will continue work on her ethnographic and cultural preservation project by recording, compiling and editing traditional songs and stories told by elders of Champagne/Aishihik First Nations. A significant portion of the work involves adaptation of professional editing software (Cool Pro Edit) in order to archive the material on CDs. The Scholarship Committee recognized that she will return to the Southwest with a high degree of skills which can serve as a powerful means to convey and construct cultural heritage of all Native and/or Hispanic traditions. Miss Butcher has an outstanding academic record and she demonstrated a true financial need. Exemplary letters of reference were also received.

Francisco Ochoa is an undergraduate senior studying anthropology at UNM, GPA of 3.96. He delivered a paper at the ASNM annual meeting in Taos entitled "Interpreting Petaca Boulder and Related Historical Petroglyphs of the Rio Grande Gorge". The \$1,000 scholarship issued to UNM on his account will pay for tuition, books, and living expenses during summer 2009. Mr. Ochoa has been an enthusiastic volunteer on (*continued on next page*)

## **ASNM Scholarship Awards 2009 (continued)**

numerous projects undertaken by Taos Archaeological Society, including an instrumental role in Taos area petroglyph recording projects. His goal is to enroll in graduate studies after completing his degree this summer.

Sarah L. Smith is a Masters Program candidate in anthropology at New Mexico State University who expects to graduate December 2009. Her thesis is entitled "Repatriation Debauch? The Deaccessioning of the Santa Fe Civic Center Artifacts." Her research this summer involves extensive interviews and a review of minutes/notes regarding repatriation of artifacts from LA 1051, located on the site of the future Civic Center. Cultural remains from the Pueblo II to IV periods were attributable to the Ancestral Pueblo (formerly called Anasazi) culture by the Office of Archaeological Studies and were later claimed by the Pueblo of Tesuque. Miss Smith will use the scholarship funds to research the process in which (controversial) decisions were made regarding the disposition of that archaeological collection, which included human burials and cultural remains. The research will include review of Santa Fe City Council meeting minutes and interviews with Councilors and numerous other State of New Mexico and Pueblo of Tesuque parties who played a significant role in the decision. Miss Smith's academic record shows exemplary scholastic achievements in undergraduate and Master's program studies, and her reference letters were also outstanding.

ASNM members should encourage students they know to apply for an ASNM scholarship. Awards generally range from \$500 to \$1,000 in study areas under the general umbrella of anthropology. Please refer to our website for requirements and guidelines pertaining to the scholarship program.

### **Report on the Vidal Site—F. Joan Mathien, ASNM Board Advisor**

With the death of Dick Bice, some ASNM members may wonder what would happen to the report on the excavation at the Vidal site and the artifacts recovered from them. Dick thought ahead. He had worked with many of the people involved with the excavations and was pulling together a number of chapters that were to make up the final report. He also left ASNM a generous donation with which to complete this work. Your ASNM Board members continue to work toward Dick's goal of completing the final report and housing all of the materials in a repository so they are available to others for future research.

During this past year, President John Hayden and Advisor Regge Wiseman have met with several staff members of the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology to discuss the possibility of their curating the notes, photographs, slides, maps, and reports, as well as some of the artifacts. An agreement with GAMERCO, the owners of the land on which the Vidal great kiva is located, included a clause that allowed the local people in Gallup to retain artifacts for display at Red Rock State Park. President Hayden will review the initial contract with GAMERCO to determine what steps to take to fulfill it as well as keep the collections intact. In the meantime, Betty Kelley and Sheila Brewer are organizing the collection of slides, photographs, maps, and paperwork with the goal of placing all of these materials in acid-free sleeves and files prior to turning them over to a repository. Their work will make it easier for those who have chapters in the final report to locate notes and illustrations that may be needed to complete this volume.

The final report is not yet near completion. Joan Mathien and Phyllis Davis are collecting the computer files and drafts of chapters that Dick and others had prepared in order to better understand exactly what is ready and what still remains to be done. Phyl is working on a chapter on the surface rooms that were excavated under her direction. Joan will review the existing data to see what else is necessary before the final report is complete.

In summary, thanks to Dick we will be able to insure that the collection of data from this ASNM excavation project is properly housed and that the report is completed. We will keep you posted on our progress in future issues.

### **Pottery Southwest in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century—M. Patricia Lee, Chair, Pottery Southwest Publications**

The evolution of *Pottery Southwest*, a publication of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society, from a print journal to cyberspace began with a letter around 2003-2004 from a private consulting firm in New Mexico pointing out the void created by the publishing hiatus of *Pottery Southwest* since its last issue in 1996. The letter was addressed to Bill Sundt's widow, Dolores, and to Dick Bice, both original editorial board members of *Pottery Southwest*. Dick and Dolores brought the letter to the attention of the AAS board and after some discussion it was agreed that the effort to undertake the rejuvenation of the journal and the creation of an archival CD would be spearheaded by Patricia Lee who was then the Secretary of AAS. (continued on next page)

## Pottery Southwest in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (continued)

Patricia's initial efforts were two-fold. Recruit knowledgeable editorial help and accumulate all the 1974 to 1996 back issues of *Pottery Southwest* to create the archival CD. She was in luck on both fronts. At Jerry Brody's suggestion Dave Phillips agreed to serve on the editorial board, and Patricia was able to persuade Dr. Christine VanPool to serve as well. The effort to accumulate the 22 years worth of back issues was eased by the efforts of Dolores Sundt and Carol Condie. It took several months of organizing, reading, and copying but eventually the materials were ready for the creation of the searchable 1974-1996 CD now available through AAS.

On the editorial front, Dave Phillips generously put his efforts into finding a home for *Pottery Southwest* on the Internet. Dave arranged for the journal to be hosted by the Maxwell Museum on the University of New Mexico's website. At the same time, Chris VanPool spent her time pouring through all the back issues to find papers representative of its history for our first worldwide web issue.

Now, five years later, our editorial board has expanded to include **David R. Abbott**, Associate Professor of Anthropology at Arizona State University, **Leslie Cohen**, Research Associate of the Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe, **Patricia L. Crown**, Professor of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico, **Hayward H. Franklin**, Research Associate at the Maxwell Museum, **Kelley Hays-Gilpin**, Professor of Anthropology at Northern Arizona University and Curator of Anthropology, Museum of Northern Arizona, **Donna Glowacki**, Assistant Professor Anthropology at Notre Dame and research associate with Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, **Patricia Lee**, Chair, Pottery Southwest Publications, **Peter McKenna**, archaeologist for the Southwest Region of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Albuquerque, **David A. Phillips**, Curator of Archaeology at the Maxwell Museum, University of New Mexico, and adjunct Associate Professor of anthropology at UNM, and **Christine S. VanPool**, Associate Professor at the University of Missouri-Columbia.

In every *issue Pottery Southwest's* Mission Statement lays out the principles behind this undertaking:

*Pottery Southwest* is a scholarly journal devoted to the prehistoric and historic pottery of the Greater Southwest, (<http://www.unm.edu/~psw>) that provides a venue for professional and avocational archaeologists to publish scholarly articles as well as providing an opportunity to share questions and answers. This highly respected journal makes publishing more accessible for younger scholars and practicing archaeologists. *Pottery Southwest* regularly features information about new publications and exhibitions relating to prehistoric and historic pottery of the Greater Southwest. Published by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society from 1974 to 1996, it was revitalized on the World Wide Web in 2004. Pottery Southwest's website is hosted by the Maxwell Museum of the University of New Mexico. It is a publication of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society.

As the first five years of our presence in the 21<sup>st</sup> century concludes we plan the creation of a fifth anniversary archival CD of materials already published on the internet and we look forward to many more anniversary issues to follow.

## UPCOMING EVENTS

**Pecos Conference 2009 August 6-9 Cortez and Dolores, Colorado.** Early registration has been extended to July 15. The organizers promise an interesting conference: Friday morning features an overview of recent Basketmaker II research, Saturday morning, a mini-symposium on Collaborative Heritage Preservation. The Friday evening speaker is Craig Childs, who will probably comment on recent events in Utah. For further information and registration see [www.pecos.cortezculturalcenter.org](http://www.pecos.cortezculturalcenter.org).

**Leupp Kiln Conference September 5-7 near Snowflake, Arizona.** Register before August 16. The \$25 registration fee includes dinner and T-shirt. Limited primitive camping on site. The conference is open to all: non-potters are welcome to watch demonstrations and/or help with firings. For detailed information see website [www.leuppkilnconference.org](http://www.leuppkilnconference.org).

**Jornada Mogollon Archaeology Conference October 2-3, El Paso, Texas.** Call for papers, abstracts due by August 25. For more information, contact Marilyn Guida at: [GuidaMR@elpasotexas.gov](mailto:GuidaMR@elpasotexas.gov).

## BOOK REVIEW

*Invisible Citizens: Captives and Their Consequences*. CATHERINE M. CAMERON, editor. 2008. University of Utah Press, Salt Lake City. 302 pp, figures, tables, index, \$30 (paper), ISBN-978-0-87480-936-7.

*Reviewed by David M. Brugge*

This book is an important contribution to our understanding of captives and slavery in native societies with special emphasis on how slavery might be recognized in archaeological contexts. Cameron has assembled an excellent collection of papers covering the subject on all inhabited continents except Australia. Her introductory chapter is an extensive summary of previous work which is essential reading for anyone wanting to investigate the subject in greater depth.

The writers of the chapters on the New World have in general done most to advance the role of archaeology in this regard, both in terms of methods and theory. Most writers have, however, relied to a greater or lesser extent on post-contact descriptions and ethnographies. Considered individually, it is apparent that there is some disagreement among the contributors, but that there is still little progress in identifying slavery on the basis of archaeological data alone.

Chapter 2 is entitled “The Slave Trade as Practice and Memory: What Are the Issues for Archaeologists?” by Ann Brower Stahl. She is concerned with the trade in slaves from the west coast of Africa who were carried to the New World colonies of European nations and whether this was based on the practices of slavery among the African peoples. She cites extensive ethnohistoric and ethnographic sources indicating that local slavery did exist during the last five centuries or so. There is no use of Arabic sources based on the spread of Islam in the preceding half millennium, but there are hints of the native practice of slavery in the archaeological record. Stahl has, on the basis of these, suggested two major strategies of delineating the “genealogies” of technologies from much more detailed analyses of artifacts and architecture to search for evidence of introduced methods of local production and of taking a broader view of societies’ interactions with each other.

The most significant contribution of Chapter 3, “African Slavery: Archaeology and Decentralized Societies” by Peter Robertshaw and William L. Duncan, elucidates the role of Islam in the slave trade beginning in the first millennium CE and suggest that, even as early as the days of the Egyptian state-level societies, the peoples of Sub-Saharan African may have been victimized by the slave-taking of more complex cultures of the Mediterranean and Mideastern regions.

Noel Lenski’s “Captivity, Slavery and Cultural Exchange between Rome and the Germans from the First to the Seventh Century CE,” Chapter 4, extends the geographic range and time depth of the effects of a state society on a tribal people into Western Europe, again relying largely on historical sources.

In Chapter 5, “The Impact of Captured Women on Cultural Transmission in Contact Period Philippine Slave-Raiding Chiefdoms” by Laura Lee Junker is also largely dependent on documentary sources. The fact that during the time period covered the Philippines were influenced by literate peoples in more complex societies including China, reveals that again, historical data are usually essential to distinguish the effects of slavery in archaeological evidence that can be interpreted in varying ways. The ambiguity of the practice of slavery becomes all the more apparent, emphasizing this as a factor that cannot be easily discounted in fully prehistoric contexts.

“Slavery, Household Production, and Demography on the Southern Northwest Coast: Cables, Tacking, and Ropewalks,” Chapter 6, by Kenneth M. Ames, introduces us to one of the few—perhaps the only—regions in the world where nonagricultural societies developed highly stratified social systems based primarily on a very productive fishing economy. It should be noted that perhaps these peoples were not far from true plant domestication, however (see Deur and Truner, 2005). On the basis of the earliest written descriptions it seems that slavery was already well integrated in these cultures in fully precontact times. The archaeological data utilized are estimates of labor requirements of houses at three sites, the available storage space, labor invested in various sorts of production to meet local needs as well as what was needed for trade relative to estimated population numbers. As with most other authors in the book, he concludes that his archaeological data alone do not prove aboriginal slavery but only corroborate the historical record. Even so, he feels that the overall outcome of the combined papers requires us to consider slavery in fully prehistoric societies. (continued on next page)

## BOOK REVIEW (continued)

Debra L. Martin in Chapter 7, “Ripped Flesh and Torn Souls: Skeletal Evidence for Captivity and Slavery from the LaPlata Valley, New Mexico, AD 1100-1300,” presents one of the most convincing cases for slavery in a fully precontact society on the basis of archaeological data alone. Here she expands on earlier work on the LaPlata remains to learn more about the quality of life of the captive women whose skeletons reveal physical evidence of trauma and hard labor with depressing results indicated by her title. The LaPlata sample, despite its small size, is the only really firm evidence of a slave status in a prehistoric population that is free of competing interpretations and greatly strengthens the inferences presented by the other authors. In addition, whatever mitigating circumstances might be advanced, this chapter is a stark revelation of the human costs of slavery.

Judith A. Habicht-Mauche makes clear in Chapter 8, “Captive Wives? The Role and Status of Nonlocal Women on the Protohistoric Southern High Plains,” the degree of ambiguity that can exist in archaeological data in accounts of early contacts with peoples of vastly different life ways. At the same time she demonstrates a type of analysis of ceramics that seems to indicate movement of women potters from their natal society to another. Her interpretation of her petrographic evidence has been challenged, however, (Boyd 1997: 475) and the status of nonlocal women is far from certain, as is the manner by which they become separated from kin to live among non-kin.

“Unwilling Immigrants: Culture Change, and the ‘Other’ in Mississippian Societies,” Chapter 9, by Susan M. Alt, presents convincing evidence of the taking of captives and of the sacrifice of foreign women. The implication of slavery as well seems stronger here than in some other prehistoric cases if not quite certain proof. Isotopic data from skeletons helped differentiate local and non-local individuals. Both Mississippian and Fort Ancient peoples were identified and differed in burial methods, but in this case, the difference was in the contrast in customary mortuary practices of the two cultures which might be indicative of a cohesive group of willing immigrants who, while they may have had a low rank in the social structure of the community, still could not be regarded as slaves.

Peter N. Peregrine’s “Social Death and Resurrection in the Western Great Lakes,” Chapter 10, describes the treatment of captives as recorded historically, but concludes that except for finding differences in studies of DNA or in stable isotopes in bone, there is little in the archaeological remains of the region that might identify slavery. Due to tribal objections, these kinds of studies are very unlikely to be done; so that how far, if at all, the documentary data might be traced into prehistory is still an unanswered question.

In Chapter 11, “Wrenched Bodies,” Warren R. DeBoer attempts to identify women married into communities from distant sources through an analysis of sex ratios of the burials of adults in order to identify societies losing or gaining members by means of capture. It seems to me that there are two confounding factors in this approach. First and most obvious is the problem of sample size. Even in fairly large burial assemblages the number of individuals for whom both sex and age can be determined with some assurance is often quite low. The second is the highly variable cultural practices of different cultures, particularly in methods of disposal of the dead. It is still an approach that holds promise in some sites, but one that needs more testing.

Chapter 12, “Captives in Amazonia: Becoming Kin in a Predatory Landscape,” by Brenda J. Bowser, analyzes the historic and ethnographic data with emphasis on continuum of social acceptance or rejection of captives from incorporation through servitude to disposal to another society, sacrifice, or execution as witches. Bowser concludes that methods suggested in previous chapters could identify foreign individuals in site studies archaeologically, but does not deal with slavery as a clearly defined category.

A final “Epilogue” by James F. Brooks, entitled “Captive, Concubine, Servant, Kin: A Historian Divines Experience in Archaeological Slavery,” is a brief but eloquent and insightful presentation of the importance and quandaries of the investigation of captivities, servitudes and statuses across the geography and past and present of our species, an essential read for contemplation on the papers in this volume and what they suggest regarding human nature.

### References Cited

Boyd, Douglas K., ed. *A Synthesis of Late Prehistory and History of Lake Alan Henry and the Texas Panhandle-Plains*, Vol. II, Report Investigations No. 110, Austin: Prewitt and Associates, Inc. 1977.

Deur, Douglas, and Nancy J. Turner. *Keeping it Living: Traditional Plant Use and Cultivation on the Northwest Coast of North America*. Seattle: University of Washington Press. 2005.

## IN MEMORIAM

### Meliha Sue Duran 1950–2009

Meliha Duran, 59, passed away peacefully in Las Cruces on May 11, 2009 with her family at her bedside only a short time after she attended the Taos Annual Meeting. She had fought a courageous 13-year battle against a reoccurring benign brain tumor and its various complications. Many people asked her if Meliha was a Hawaiian name. Honoring her father's Turkish heritage, her parents named their first child and only daughter Meliha, or "beautiful, sweet, and charming." A strong supporter of her family, Meli was once asked what her greatest accomplishment was, and she replied, "Raising our daughter, Leyla."

Meli earned a BA in Anthropology (1971) at the University of Washington, Seattle, a MA in Anthropology (1977), Washington State University, Pullman, and an M.A. in English: Technical Communications (1986), New Mexico State University, Las Cruces. Her career involved working as an archaeologist and technical editor. As an archaeologist she worked on sites in Washington State and then on a wide variety of sites throughout New Mexico. By 1983, Meli became more involved in technical writing and the production of archaeological reports, eventually becoming the Director of Publications for Human Systems Research, Inc., a non-profit archaeological consulting firm in Las Cruces. She also had her own small editing business, often editing National Register nominations for the Historic Preservation Division. In 1999 she took medical retirement, but continued as volunteer assisting in the analysis of artifacts from several prehistoric sites in central New Mexico

Meli was very interested in sharing her knowledge with the general public through publications and lectures. She served the Archaeological Society of New Mexico (ASNM) as senior editor (1989-1999) for their annual volume, Papers in Honor of series, and the newsletter editor and then the editor for the El Paso Archaeological Society (EPAS) annual volume, *The Artifact*. She read extensively on western Women's history. She often taught an Elderhostel class on Historic Women of New Mexico, which included women from various Native American groups, wives of ranchers, miners, and military men, and distinguished artists such as Georgia O'Keefe. Meli was also active in the Rio Grande chapter of the Society for Technical Communication, serving as senior member, secretary, and newsletter editor.

In 1992 Meli, along with her husband David T. Kirkpatrick, received the ASNM Archaeological Achievement Award. The EPAS honored her with the Adult Award (1992) and the Award of Distinction (1993) for her production of the society newsletter and *The Artifact*. In 1994, Human Systems Research received the Historic Preservation Award by the State of New Mexico for Distinguished Contributions to Southwestern Archaeology. In 1996, Meli received the Service Award from the New Mexico Archeological Council, a professional organization.

At Meli's request, cremation has taken place. There will be a celebration of her life for family and friends to be held at the family home in Las Cruces September 6. Donations may be made in Meli's memory to the Scholarship Fund, Archaeological Society of New Mexico, PO Box 3485 Albuquerque NM 87190, or the Scholarship Fund, El Paso Archaeological Society, P.O. Box 4345, El Paso TX 79914, to help support future archaeologists and anthropologists. A long-time friend of Meli's has written a lovely tribute to her in a blog of May 12, 2009. It may be found at <http://gherkinstomatoes.com/>.

### Nathalie F. S. Woodbury 1918–2008

Notice of the death of Nathalie Woodbury on December 22, 2008 was published in the May 2009 *SAA Archaeological Record*. Nathalie Woodbury received her B.A. degree from Barnard College in 1939, and pursued graduate studies in anthropology at Columbia University. She married Richard Woodbury in 1948, and shared field work with him in Mexico, Arizona and New Mexico. The two held museum posts, together and separately in Arizona, New York, and the Smithsonian Institution. In her long career, Nathalie taught at Barnard College, Brooklyn College, Eastern New Mexico College, and the Universities of Arizona and Kentucky. She served on the Boards of the American Anthropological Association, the Society for American Archaeology, and the American Ethnological Society, and edited journals for SAA and AAA. Nathalie and Richard Woodbury were ASNM's honorees in 2005, and their distinguished service to anthropology and archaeology had previously been recognized by the American Anthropological Association and the Society for American Archaeology.

## NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

### **PBS LAUNCHES ARCHAEOLOGY SERIES "TIME TEAM AMERICA" IN JULY**

PBS publicists recently contacted archaeological groups to announce the debut of their new series based on a popular British series—"part extreme adventure, part science, and part reality show." "Utilizing the hottest high-tech tools, decades of experience, plenty of sweat and their own sharp wits, our team of top archaeologists has just three days to solve the great mysteries of America's past" at sites in North and South Carolina, Illinois, Utah, and South Dakota. It turns out that it's the crew with the high tech tools that is available for three days of filming on an existing dig, and they must leave before they actually solve any great mysteries of the past, lending more reality to the show than the advance publicity suggested. One may hope that the series will help to educate the public about the importance of controlled excavation. The series airs on Albuquerque's PBS station Wednesday nights at 7. Check local listings. Please send your comments to Helen Crotty at [jhcrotty947@gmail.com](mailto:jhcrotty947@gmail.com).

### **NEW DATING TECHNIQUE FOR FIRED CERAMIC OBJECTS ANNOUNCED**

A team from The University of Manchester and The University of Edinburgh has discovered a new technique which they call "rehydroxylation dating" that can be used on fired clay ceramics like bricks, tile and pottery, using fire and water to unlock their "internal clocks." The simple method promises to be as significant a technique for dating ceramic materials as radiocarbon dating has become for organic materials such as bone or wood. See <http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2009/05/090519214945.htm>. [Report from Center for Desert Archaeology]

### **SOUTHWEST'S EARLIEST IRRIGATION FEATURES DISCOVERED AT LAS CAPAS, AZ**

Archaeologists preparing for the expansion of a Tucson wastewater treatment facility have discovered the remains of the earliest known irrigation system in the Southwest, a farming community that dates to at least 1200 BC. That predates the well-known and much more sophisticated Hohokam tribe's canal system, which crisscrossed what is now Phoenix, by 1,200 years. The find suggests that the people who inhabited the region began with relatively simple irrigation systems and built up to more complex projects as the climate became hotter and drier. See <http://www.cdarc.org/page/kpd0> - Los Angeles Times [Report from the Center for Desert Archaeology]

### **NEW MEXICO HISTORY MUSEUM OPENS IN SANTA FE**

The 96,000-square-foot facility, 20 years in the making at a cost of \$44 million, exhibits diaries, letters, maps, eyewitness accounts, oral histories and artifacts to present the perspectives of Native Americans, Mexicans, Spaniards, Easterners, outlaws, scientists, artists, railroad workers and others who contributed to the unique culture of New Mexico. Museum Director Frances Levine and her team conducted more than 30 town hall meetings to learn from residents which stories and artifacts they deemed important.

The interactive experience includes petroglyph hand prints; you place your hand on one and it triggers audio vignettes about the Hopi emergence, the San Juan Cloud Dance or the Navajo Bird and Sheep Songs. As you walk through history, you are accompanied by Depression-era tunes, mid-19th century banjo and piano music, sound clips about J. Robert Oppenheimer and Enrico Fermi at Los Alamos, video and audio clips about the New Mexico National Guard and the Bataan Death March in the Philippines, the observations of the late Taos artist Helen Blumenschein and the stories of ranchers and miners.

For more low-tech, hands-on experiences, you can flip through albums with images culled from the 800,000 photographs in the archives. [Excerpted from [travel.latimes.com/articles/la-trw-nmhistory24-2009may24](http://travel.latimes.com/articles/la-trw-nmhistory24-2009may24)].

### **"PUEBLA BLUE" (ANFORA HAND-PAINTED CHINA)—A note from Ted Frisbie**

Ted noted that many members who stopped by his vendor table at the Taos meeting had asked about the Puebla Blue ware displayed there and sent the following note for *La Jornada*:

"Sadly this microwave/oven safe, highly vitrified copy of earliest Talavera majolica (ca. 1630), Puebla Blue-on-White china (made since 1920 by Anfora) is no longer available anywhere in the Southwest/Juarez/Nogales. As noted at the annual meeting in Taos, it is possible to obtain it in either blue or brown direct from the factory in Pachuca, Mexico via the Internet site: Anfora. Their international agent, Emma Cardoso, is most helpful via email (and highly conversant in English)--[cardoso@anfora.com](mailto:cardoso@anfora.com). I urge anyone interested in this dinnerware to check the site and contact her!!"

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO

As a New Mexico non-profit corporation, ASNM is one of the oldest of its kind in the United States. The Society has a number of affiliated local societies listed below. ASNM encourages and assists others to unite to preserve, study, protect, and promote appreciation of the prehistoric and historic cultural resources of New Mexico.

Membership: Individual, Family, Institution \$25, Contributing \$35 or more

Privileges: Enrolling in ASNM Incremental Certification Program and Seminars, ASNM newsletter, and annual volume of *Papers of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico*.

ASNM Newsletter: Helen Crotty, editor

Papers of the ASNM (Honoree volumes): Emily Brown, editor, Karen Armstrong, Dave Brugge, and Carol Condie.

## Officers and Elected Trustees

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## AFFILIATE SOCIETIES

We rely on members of affiliate societies to keep us up to date on officer and contact information. Send corrections, updates, and e-mail contact addresses or news of local activities to Helen Crotty ([jhcrotty947@gmail.com](mailto:jhcrotty947@gmail.com)).

### Albuquerque Archaeological Society

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

### Doña Ana Archaeological Society

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### El Paso Archaeological Society

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

### Midland Archaeological Society

PO Box 4224  
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President: Rick Day  
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### Plateau Sciences Society

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### San Juan Archaeological Society

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