



La Jornada

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ASNM NEWS

ELECTION RESULTS

Because of resignations and retirements, last April's election proved somewhat confusing. Six names—Matthew Barbour, John Guth, CJ Johnson, Janet MacKenzie, Sally McLaughlin, and Patricia Wing—were on the ballot for the five vacancies—four expiring terms and Greg Sagemiller's resignation. However, Patricia Wing withdrew after the spring edition of *La Jornada* was distributed, leaving five candidates for the five open positions. They were elected by acclamation at the meeting. CJ Johnson was re-elected, Barbour, Guth, MacKenzie, and McLaughlin are new to the Board. They were welcomed at the meeting, and retiring Trustees Carol Condie, Gary Hein, Greg Sagemiller, and Patricia Wing were thanked for their service. The Board also appointed Chris Turnbow as Alternate. A listing of all the Trustees, ex-officio Board members and advisors can be found on page 8.

BICE AWARDS HONOR KATHERINE WELLS AND BILLYE HEAD

The Richard A Bice Archaeological Achievement Awards for 2014 recognized two women who have made significant contributions to the work of their local societies and to New Mexico archaeology. Katherine Wells was recognized for "her years of service to Vecinos del Rio Project and to the formation of the Mesa Prieta Project to help inform the public of the Mesa Prieta site's importance. Katherine's view that preservation will only happen through education has become the widely recognized hallmark of the project's very successful work over the years." Billye Head was honored for "her years of service to the Torrance County Archaeological Society, and continued dedication to the field of archaeology. Billye has been a dedicated member of the Torrance County Archaeology Society since its inception. She has served on numerous committees and has served as the TCAS treasurer for many years. Her knowledge of bookkeeping and of the Society's finances has helped TCAS maintain a solid and long-term financial footing."

2015 ASNM ANNUAL MEETING IN TAOS

Taos Archaeological Society will host the 2015 Annual Meeting on the first weekend of May. The host facility will be the Sagebrush Inn. Skip Miller, Carson National Forest Archeologist, will be the Bandelier speaker, and the focus of the talks will be the newly-created Rio Grande del Norte National Monument.

COMING UP SOON

New Mexico Archaeology Fair, 10 to 4 pm at Ralph Edwards Park, Truth or Consequences. Details on page 7.

Mogollon Conference October 9-11, New Mexico State University Corbett Center Auditorium, Las Cruces. More information at www.lonjul.net/mog2014.

ASNMM SCHOLARSHIPS AWARDED TO FOUR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN 2014--BY GREG SAGEMILLER

Kristen Corl, a New Mexico State University graduate student majoring in archaeology, was awarded \$1,785 to fund three analyses using Accelerated Mass Spectrometry (AMS) of C-14 samples for her thesis, "Faunal Analysis of Cottonwood Spring LA175, an El Paso Phase pueblo (A.D. 1275-1450)."

William Marquardt of the New Mexico Highlands University graduate program in Southwest studies received \$500 to cover equipment costs for his project, "Feasibility Study of Archaeological Site Mapping using a GPS-enabled Drone." The project will be conducted under the auspices and guidance of his committee chair, Dr. Warren Lail, at a prehistoric site located on the UU Bar Ranch in northern New Mexico. Marquardt has been admitted to the PhD program in Anthropology at the University of New Mexico.

Winona Patterson, a graduate student in anthropology at NMSU whose thesis topic is "Population Estimates in Montezuma Canyon, SE Utah," won a \$1,000 scholarship to be used principally to fund tuition costs and book purchases for the 2014-15 school year and additionally toward printing and binding costs of her thesis. She will be presenting a poster at the 2014 Society for American Archaeology meeting in Austin.

Brittany Porter, a graduate student in anthropology at NMSU received \$1,000 to help defray travel costs to Washington DC to conduct research at the National Archives of American Art and the National Portrait Gallery for her thesis project, "A Nomination to the National Register of the Peter and Henriette Wyeth Hurd Home and Studios." The ASNMM funds will augment a special \$1,000 Anthropology Research and Travel Grant awarded by the NMSU Anthropology Department. Porter will also visit the Wyeth-Hurd Gallery in Santa Fe this summer. She was a presenter at the Society of Applied Anthropology meeting in Albuquerque in March, 2014.

As in past scholarship award years, these four awardees have achieved extraordinarily high grade-point averages and exemplary scholastic achievements during their student years. All four are very active in student body and civic volunteer projects. Each student was recommended at the highest possible level by two of their professors, who wrote of their classroom and field school leadership and scholarly aptitudes. They are extremely worthy of the monies granted to them.

HIGHLIGHTS FROM THE APRIL MEETINGS OF THE TRUSTEES

Appointment of Alternate Trustee: The Board voted to appoint Chris Turnbow as an alternate Trustee.

Mesa Prieta Petroglyph Project: An Affiliate membership was approved by the Board.

Certification Council: Roger Moore reported that the Council had approved Phyllis Davis and Sheila Brewer as Certified Field Archaeologists in recognition of their previous certification and their service to the ASNMM field school and to ASNMM. The certificates will be presented at the Awards Banquet.

Rock Art Council: John Guth reported that RAC membership now comprises the Taos Archaeological Society, the Mesa Prieta Petroglyph Project, the Albuquerque Archaeological Society/BLM, the Galisteo Basin/Santa Fe River group, the Doña Ana Archaeological Society, and the Torrance County Archaeological Society. All groups are starting to file reports using the reporting procedures and standards developed by the RAC.

The 30-year backlog of rock art recording data at the Archaeological Records Management Section (ARMS) has been archived and entered into the New Mexico Cultural Resources Information system (NMCRIS) database. This has raised the profile of the New Mexico rock art reports and their importance. An inventory of ARMS rock art holdings—some 3000 sites and 200,000 elements—has been started, and a finding aid developed. Other projects include ASNMM Rock Art Field School reports, the Harry Hadlock Collection, Nancy Robertson Collection, and the Polly Schaafsma/Karl Kernberger Photo Collection.

Carol Chamberland noted that Gary Hein is producing reports on five different Galisteo Basin projects. The Fisher Site report has been uploaded to the ASNMM website as a sample. Next report will be the Far West Project. The AAS/BLM rock art recording team is in the field weekly; some reports from the last five years are now ready for submission to ARMS. Marglyph Berrier is preparing reports for surveys performed by the Doña Ana group.

Special Publications: Emily Brown reported that the *Since Mera* volume, 14 years in the making, is now printed and available at the meeting for \$40. Thanks are due to the Laboratory of Anthropology staff, David Kirkpatrick, Special Publications Chair, and Donna Carpio, ASNMM publications designer, for this achievement.

Scholarship Committee: Matt Barbour will be the new chair and Chris Turnbow will be co-chair. Other members are Joan Mathien and Dave Kirkpatrick. Ted Frisbee will come on as Committee advisor/mentor.

Website: CJ Johnson is preparing to take over the website. She is planning a reorganization with links to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), New Mexico Archeological Council (NMAC) and SiteWatch Foundation sites.

New Mexico Archaeological Issues and News: Toni Goar, representing NMAC, reported that the Historic Preservation Division will be holding a one-day Archaeology Fair in Truth or Consequences in October. The BLM is revising its Chaco Canyon management plan for oil and gas, and the Forest Service is also revising management plans. NMAC is to be a consulting partner on Chacoan Roads. The NMAC Fall Conference is scheduled for November 16, with a theme celebrating 60 years of highway archaeology and cultural resource management at the New Mexico Department of Transportation.

NOMINEES SOUGHT FOR HONOREE VOLUME AND BICE AWARDS

Hayward Franklin, Chair of the Annual Volume Honoree Committee, and Bill Simms, Chair of the Richard A. Bice Award for Archaeological Achievement Committee, will soon be writing to presidents of the Affiliated Societies asking for the names of candidates for the 2015 awards. Honorees named in the Annual Volume are usually well known to most members, but only Affiliate Societies know which of their members are deserving of recognition for the work they do in supporting their own organizations and the goals of ASNM in documenting, preserving, and protecting our archaeological heritage. All members are encouraged to suggest names to their respective presidents for nomination to either of these ASNM honors.

CHARLIE BARNES RESIGNS FROM THE ASNM BOARD

Charlie Barnes, Vice President and Nominations Chair, resigned from the Board of Trustees at their September meeting. Charlie has been diligent in his nominations efforts, as is evidenced by the many candidates new to the board that he recruited, and the Board thanked him for his service. A new Nominations Chair has not been appointed at press time, but Affiliate Society members may contact President CJ Johnson (cjj721@q.com) with the names of possible candidates. With Charlie's resignation, Alternate Chris Turnbow becomes the twelfth Trustee.

REPORTS FROM THE AFFILIATES

A regular feature of the Annual Business Meeting is the reports from the Affiliate Societies about their meetings, speakers, field trips, and the projects their members have been working on doing during the past year. At the 2014 meeting, the Affiliate representatives were asked to give a copy of their reports to *La Jornada's* editor so that their clubs' activities could be shared with the entire membership and perhaps inspire other Affiliates to take up similar projects. Following are excerpts from the written reports that were received. Societies whose 2013-2014 activities do not appear below are invited send a report for the next issue to Helen Crotty (jhcrotty947@gmail.com) or at 1366 State Road 344, Sandia Park, NM 87047.

Albuquerque Archaeological Society—Marc Thompson

Since last May, when AAS hosted the Annual Meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico, our Board, volunteers, and membership have been active and productive. Current membership is 136, including student memberships, which we are offering free on a trial basis. We are in the process of amending our bylaws, and the Board has approved our mission statement as follows:

We advocate preserving archaeological and other cultural resources, informing members and the public about archaeological, historical, and ethnological subjects through our meetings, presentations, newsletter, other electronic media, field trips, volunteer efforts, field surveys, and studies.

We have 11 meetings a year with guest speakers at 10 of them. Our field trips included an overnight trip to the Mimbres area in October and a day trip to Tsankawi in Bandelier National Monument in March.

The rock art crew continues its recording and reporting projects, working through the BLM Rio Puerco and Socorro Field Offices. The archiving crew at the Maxwell Museum at UNM continues processing artifacts, most recently from the field schools conducted at Sapawe, the largest known adobe pueblo in the Southwest.

In addition to our monthly Newsletter and our web page, we are now on Facebook. All past AAS publications have been scanned to a two-CD set for sale online. In addition, we are in the process of reviving our online journal *Pottery Southwest*.

Dona Ana Archaeological Society—Dave Kirkpatrick

We meet September to May with programs presented by guest speakers, members, and occasionally videos on archaeological subjects. The ASNM certification program was offered to members, starting with a seminar on site survey and recordation.

El Paso Archaeological Society—Dave Kirkpatrick

EPAS holds Saturday meetings with public talks co-sponsored with the El Paso Museum of Archaeology and assists the Museum in its programs.

Mesa Prieta Petroglyph Project—Katherine Wells

The project began in 1999 with the goal of recording all of the petroglyphs on the mesa, most of them on private land. We estimated then that there might be 20,000 images. Our project, headed by Candie Borduin, has already recorded more than 40,000 petroglyphs. We now estimate the number at more than 75,000 glyphs, making it the largest petroglyph site in New Mexico. About 80 percent of the images are Puebloan, making it the largest Ancestral Puebloan site, as well, and there are also thousands of Archaic Period glyphs. But equally important is the fact that we have recorded many thousands of Historic Period images representing Spanish culture. These include thousands of crosses, horses, equestrians, churches, priests, and—most interestingly—Spanish heraldic lions, which are, as far as we know, unique in the Southwest. The history of the Spanish people as well as the Native Americans has been under-recognized in the literature, notably in textbooks. We feel that our project is uniquely important for this reason. The area is still populated by the descendants of the people who carved the images long ago.

MPPP has two vigorous education programs that expose local children and youth to their ancestral cultures. These programs are taught using academic STEM (science, technology, engineering, and math) subjects. Our curriculum “Discovering Mesa Prieta” is designed for 4th grade. It won the first-ever American Rock Art Research Association Education Award. Our Summer Youth Intern Program teaches local Puebloan and Hispano teens some of the scientific methods employed by our adult recording teams. For two weeks in the summer, we take the students to the mesa, where they record petroglyphs that might have been made by their own ancestors. This program won a national Take Pride in America Award in 2011. We took five students from the program to Washington DC to receive the Award at the White House.

Because of our size—MPPP has 84 volunteers, 38 recorders in teams that work year round—it is necessary for us to have a paid employee to manage our many activities. Janet MacKenzie, an archaeologist (and ASNM’s new Secretary), now holds the coordinator job and is invaluable to our project and to archaeology in northern New Mexico. The project could not continue without her work. We are always in need of funds to run our programs—and for Janet’s salary--and are pursuing grants, holding fund-raising events, and soliciting donations through our website (mesaprietapetroglyphs.org).

Taos Archaeological Society—Chris Riveles

We sponsored eight lectures of great variety for members and for the public, and we had a summer potluck and a winter get-together. Field trips included day trips to Mesa Prieta Petroglyph Project with docents who are also members of TAS, the Southern Methodist University field school with Kit Nelson, Director, the Cabresto Canyon Mining Area with Carrie Leven of the Forest Service and TAS, and the Puye Cliffs. A trip through Mimbres Country preceded the ASNM Annual Meeting in April. A book discussion group was initiated with several members taking part on a regular basis.

Among the projects were: the Baaku Dig in Arroyo Seco led by archaeologists Catrina Whitley and Lia Tse-smeli on land owned by members of TAS; TAS’s hosting the biennial meeting of the Rocky Mountain Anthropological Society; our Education Committee assisting Taos schools to make field trips to Mesa Prieta and

beginning a new partnership with Roots and Wings Charter School; and TAS sponsoring a booth at the Puye Cliffs Archaeological Fair. The Taos chapter of SiteWatch has 44 BLM and 18 Forest Service sites to monitor, and the ranks of trained site stewards are increasing. Recording of petroglyphs continues all over Taos County and as far as Chama. Reports on the Taos Junction Bridge Project and other sites were prepared for submission to ARMS.

TAS had good representation at the BLM Scoping meeting for the Management Plan for the Rio Grande del Norte National Monument, and we hosted a brown-bag lunch for a presentation on a plan to join existing trails in the Gorge. Some of our members are working to create a Friends of the Rio Grande del Norte group.

BOOK REVIEW

Maya Art and Architecture, Mary Ellen Miller and Megan E. O'Neil. Second edition, 2014. Thames & Hudson, New York. 256 pp, 254 illustrations (191 in color), \$20.95 (paper). ISBN 978-0500-20422-1

Reviewed by Marc Thompson

Mary Ellen Miller is Sterling Professor of the History of Art at Yale University, served as Dean of Yale College and Master of Saybrook College, and is a member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences. Among her published works are: *The Art of Mesoamerica* (1986), now in its fifth edition; *The Blood of Kings: Dynasty and Ritual in Maya Art* (with Linda Schele, 1986); and *The Gods and Symbols of Ancient Mexico and the Maya* (with Karl Taube, 1993). A major focus of her research has been the murals of Bonampak, Chiapas, Mexico. She also appears in the recent exhibit *Maya: Hidden Worlds Revealed*.

Megan O'Neil is Assistant Professor of Art History at Barnard College and Columbia University. Her research has focused primarily on Maya sculpture of Chiapas, Mexico and the Department of El Peten, Guatemala. She is author of *Engaging Ancient Maya Sculpture at Piedras Negras, Guatemala* (2012).

On the subject of Maya art the authors state, "Maya art is an art of the court and its retinue, in large part celebrating royalty, nobles, and wealthy merchants, and the women, musicians, and artists who lived with them or served them" (p. 20). Or more succinctly, as an archaeologist in *National Geographic* recently remarked, "Archaeology favors the rich." Miller and O'Neil estimate that the "rich" or "circle of king and court" may have been as much as ten percent of Classic Maya society (p. 51), an interesting figure as members of our culture contemplate the one percent and income inequality.

Taken as a whole, this is an excellent treatment of Maya art. It is well written, timely, and informed by new discoveries and interpretations since the first edition was published in 1999. The illustrations are nicely integrated with the text, but many are of inadequate dimensions to appreciate the details and nuances discussed. A format larger than six by eight inches for the volume would have improved the presentation of graphic imagery. Otherwise the number, selection, and production of illustrations is remarkable. The organization of ten chapters, concluding with *A Modern World of Maya Art*, a chronological table, and a brief illustrated glossary are both thoughtful and useful. There is little discussion of architecture apart from surfaces where art appears.

Although the unifying topic of Maya art (including pottery making and painting, sculpture, and mural painting) is the primary focus, recent contributions from epigraphic studies, new discoveries, and reinterpretations add prehistoric and historic perspectives to this study. The names of patrons, painters, and some sculptors are now known, and, as Miller and O'Neil acknowledge, "What we think about Maya art is always determined by the sample: one must be prepared for discoveries that undermine what scholars have come to accept as truths and to recognize that even what seems to be exhaustive archaeology is never complete" (p.116). I was impressed by the depth of knowledge in topics not directly concerned with art. The authors explain the term "Mayan" is used only "for matters related to language and writing" (p. 4). They appreciate the distinction between and presence of both chert and flint in the New World (p. 36), and note that the plural of *sacbe* ("white road" or causeway) is *sacbeob*, not *scabes* (p. 48). Additionally, they describe the Classic Maya "collapse," culminating in the late ninth century, as a result of environmental degradation due to population demands. No mystery here.

I was also delighted to read comments concerning the Great Ballcourt at Chichen Itza and sacrificial rituals associated with winning and losing a ballgame. The size of the Great Ballcourt has always seemed to me to be beyond human scale and there are many other more-typically sized and configured courts at the site. "As large

as a football field, it may not have been designed for mortal play; making contact with its rings, 8 m (26 ft) straight up from the playing field, would have defied typical play. In fact, the use of the structure may have been symbolic” (p. 88). Likewise, it has always seemed to me perverse that the *winners* of a ballgame would be sacrificed. “Contrary to the modern myth that was established in the twentieth century, and promulgated by generations of on-site guides and guidebooks, in which the “winners” were sacrificed by the “losers,” the evidence in these grisly panels is that it is the losers who suffer decapitation” (p. 177).

Another observation concerns the depiction of thatch in carved stone monuments “emphasizing its relationship to more humble architecture” (p. 62). Several examples are cited (pp. 46 and 82), and I am also aware that the foundation of an apsidal (apse-shaped ends) stone floor plan exists at Uaxactun, El Peten, Guatemala, and that the base of the Temple of the Magician at Uxmal, Yucatan, Mexico, is likewise so configured. These resemble the base of the typical Maya thatched house still in use. These architectonic features suggest, like our log cabin mythology, an idealized and revered link between the pinnacle and the base of the Classic Maya social pyramid.

There are a few typos, e.g., “Yucatac” (p. 48), misnomers “the Yucatan” (illustration captions 99, 167), and use of incorrect plurals: “k’atuns” (p. 124) [*k’atunob*] and “bak’tuns” (p. 199) [*bak’tunob*]. These are minor inconsistencies. I also disagree with the statement, “Maya artists could also exhibit seemingly reckless disregard for right and left hands, sometimes reversing them and sometimes painting two on the same figure” (p.101). There is a consistent pattern throughout Maya and Mesoamerican art of the left hand holding weapons and an association of the left hand with death by sacrifice, especially decapitation. This appears to be intentional and symbolic as only ten percent of people are left-handed.

In 1913, Herbert Joseph Spinden of Harvard published *A Study of Maya Art: Its Subject Matter and Historical Development*, a large format, and for its time, a comprehensive treatment of the topic. This classic is still available through Dover Publications. Although their affiliation is with Yale, Mary Ellen Miller and Megan O’Neil have continued the tradition, albeit at a reduced scale, but with spectacular color images and line drawings. The summaries, syntheses, and accessible writing quality exhibited in *Maya Art and Architecture* deserve recommendation and endorsement.

FALL/WINTER 2014 ISSUE OF *POTTERY SOUTHWEST* DUE IN NOVEMBER

The Fall/Winter 2014 issue of *Pottery Southwest* will be available online in late November 2014 featuring Rod Swenson’s “Anasazi Organic Black on White Pottery: A New Paradigm” which challenges the widely accepted paradigm concerning the achievement of black color with organic (e.g., beeweed) paint. That paradigm relies on smothering the kiln with dirt after it has reached peak temperature to prevent the oxidation and destruction of the paint. Arguing from parsimony, Swenson says that smothering as the main method for making black on white would have been extremely unlikely if used at all. Fuel was scarce and the smothering paradigm involves a highly inefficient use of fuel. In addition, the large diameter fuel it calls for would have been hard to process without modern tools. The dirt would also have been hard to process as required for smothering without the picks and shovels modern replicators are seen using. Using instead much smaller fuel that would have been more plentiful and gathered and processed by hand, Swenson shows experimentally that the main problems associated with organic paint (e.g., oxidation and smoking) are eliminated and black on white can be produced efficiently and reliably, as he thinks it was, without smothering.

Swenson delivered his findings as a featured presentation at the 2014 Southwest Kiln Conference in Tijeras, New Mexico in August.

Rod Swenson is a CESPA (Center for the Ecological Study of Perception and Action) Fellow at the University of Connecticut best-known for his decades of seminal experimental and theoretical work on the thermodynamics of evolutionary systems. He has devoted the majority of his time during the last five years to experimental work in Arizona on the prehistoric ceramic technology of the Southwest.

Pottery Southwest, a scholarly journal devoted to the prehistoric and historic pottery of the Greater Southwest, provides a venue for students and for professional and avocational archaeologists to publish articles as well as offering an opportunity to share questions and answers. Published by the Albuquerque Archaeological Society since 1974, *Pottery Southwest* is now available free of charge on its website which is hosted by the Maxwell Museum of the University of New Mexico (<http://www.unm.edu/~psw>). Submission of article proposals, book reviews, upcoming events, and other items of interest can be sent to psw@unm.edu. The

deadline for the Fall/Winter issue is November 1, 2014. In 2015, feature articles provide an in-depth look at the motifs of Basketmaker III. The deadline for Spring/Summer 2015 is April 1, 2015, and the deadline for Fall/Winter 2015 is November 1, 2015.

NEW MEXICO ARCHAEOLOGY FAIR IN TRUTH OR CONSEQUENCES OCTOBER 4

This year's Archaeology Fair, themed "Travel Through Time" runs from 10 am to 4 pm at Ralph Edwards Park in T or C. The Camino Real Scenic Byway runs through Truth or Consequences, and this year's Archaeology Fair poster features an image of the Trail at the southern end of Jornada del Muerto. The Fair will feature activities for children and adults, including atlatl throwing, knapping tools and arrowheads, making rope from materials found in the wild, and identifying and crafting different types of ceramic pots. Tours of Truth or Consequences's bathhouse district, which is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, are available. At the kids' table, children will learn to make yucca twine and shell beads and learn about making pottery. The Fair is produced by NM Historic Preservation Division (HPD) with assistance this year from the New Mexico Archaeological Council, Geronimo Springs Museum, MainStreet Truth or Consequences, Geronimo Trail National Scenic Byway, New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance, New Mexico State Parks, Office of Archaeological Studies, and Sierra County Historical Society. The Geronimo Springs Museum, 211 S. Main, T or C, will host a reception for members of the archaeological community Friday October 3 starting at 6:30. Tours of the museum will be available, including portions of the Cañada Alamosa Exhibit that are currently on loan to the GSM from the New Mexico Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum and Human Systems Research. For those planning to attend both events, several local lodges and spas are offering a discount if the Archaeology Fair is mentioned when making reservations.

REPORT ON THE 2014 PECOS CONFERENCE—Helen Crotty

A total of 412 people from 24 states and Canada registered for the conference, held in Blanding, Utah August 7-10. Of these, the great majority (341), as might be expected, were from Arizona, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico.

This year marked the first annual competition for the Cordell Prize. Twelve contestants vied to present the best "extemporaneous" talk by an archaeologist 35 years of age or younger. First prize (\$500) went to Nicole Lohman (Northern Arizona University) for her talk, *New Methods for Rock Art Recording at Petrified Forest National Park*; second prize (\$250) to Erina Gruner (Binghamton University) for *Curating Ancestry: The Afterlives of People and Things at Chacoan and post-Chacoan Centers*. Tied for third prize (\$100) awards were Elizabeth Hora-Cook (Utah State University) for *Laying the Foundation for Understanding the Paleoclimatic Impacts on the Horticultural Potential of Jones Hole Canyon, Utah* and Kellam Throgmorton (Woods Canyon Archaeological Consultants) for *A Preliminary Look at Late Basketmaker III and early Pueblo I on the McElmo Dome*.

Many of the contestants' talks were outstanding, and the audience waited patiently while the committee took a long time to come to difficult decisions, finally awarding two third prizes. The Cordell Prize Committee is to be commended for developing a competition that drew younger archaeologists to the Conference and for providing guidelines that encouraged presentations that engaged the audience and seemed extemporaneous even if they weren't.

CALENDAR CHECK

Conferences

Mogollon Conference. October 9-11, New Mexico State University Corbett Center Auditorium, Las Cruces. More information at www.lonjul.net/mog2014.

NMAC Fall Conference "Highway Archaeology and Creative Mitigations: Celebrating 60 Years of CRM at the NMDOT," 8 am to 3 pm Saturday, November 15. More information at dap@unm.edu.

ASNM Annual Meeting May 1-3, 2015 at the Sagebrush Convention Center, Taos.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW MEXICO

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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 preserve, study, protect, and promote appreciation of the prehistoric and historic cultural resources of New Mexico.

Membership: Individual, Family, Institution \$25 (emailed newsletters; print newsletters, \$5 surcharge); 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, chair, Carol Condie, and Helen Crotty

Special Publications: David Kirkpatrick, Chair

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