

## **The Middle and Northern Rio Grande**

**Hibben Center, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque  
Saturday, November 14, 2009**

**Co-sponsored by the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, UNM  
*Subject to change before or during the conference.***

### **Preliminary Event**

Thursday, Nov. 12, 7:00–9:00 P.M.. Public Presentation: “Archaeological Myths: New/Old Perspectives on Puebloan Migrations,” by Eric Blinman (Director, Office of Archaeological Studies, Santa Fe). Hibben 105, UNM main campus.

### **Saturday, November 14: All Day**

9:00–4:00 Standing exhibits and posters (Hibben Atrium)

### **Saturday, November 14: Morning Session**

8:00–9:00 On-site registration; continental breakfast (Hibben Atrium)

8:00–8:30 NMAC Business Meeting (Hibben 105)

8:30–10:45 **Symposium: Twenty-First Century Perspectives on Pueblo Population Movements in the Northern Rio Grande**, moderated by Kurt Anschuetz (Hibben 105)

8:30–8:50 *Maatų'in on the Move*, Richard I Ford (Arthur F. Thurnau Professor Emeritus, University of Michigan)

8:50–9:10 *Movements and Migrations: Pueblo III Developments in the Eastern San Juan Basin and Acoma-Laguna Areas*, John Roney (Colinas Cultural Resources Consulting)

9:10–9:30 *Pueblo Agricultural Mobility after A.D. 1300: A Preliminary Framework*, Jeremy R. Kulisheck (Santa Fe National Forest)

9:30–9:40 Break; continuation of continental breakfast.

- 9:40–10:00 *Centrifugal and Centripetal Movement in the Prehispanic Tewa World*, Samuel Duwe (Tewa Basin Archaeological Research Project, School of Anthropology, University of Arizona)
- 10:00–10:20 *Landscapes of Change: Residential Movement and Community Networks in the Northern Rio Grande Pueblo World*, Linda S. Cordell (School of Advanced Research) and Kurt F. Anschuetz (Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes)
- 10:20–10:30 Discussant: Theresa Pasqual (Historic Preservation Office, Pueblo of Acoma)
- 10:30–10:40 Discussant: Tessie Naranjo (Northern Pueblos Institute, Northern New Mexico College)
- 10:40–Noon **Symposium: Agriculture in the Middle Rio Grande Region**, moderated by Richard C. Chapman (Hibben 105)
- 10:40–11:00 *Surface Runoff Diversion and Terrace Irrigation at Classic Period Agricultural Complexes on Albuquerque's West Mesa within Petroglyph National Monument*, Eileen L. Camilli (Ebert and Associates).
- 11:00–11:20 *New Research on Classic Period Ancestral Pueblo Agricultural Sites on the West Mesa of Albuquerque*, Robin M. Cordero and Alex Kurota (Office of Contract Archeology).
- 11:20–11:40 *Rock Alignments, Isolated Sherds, and Classic Period Settlement Dynamics: A Review of Evidence for Prehistoric Agricultural Use of Albuquerque's West Mesa*, by Richard C. Chapman and Ronald L. Stauber (Office of Contract Archaeology).
- 11:40–Noon *Down by the River: Recent Geoarchaeological Investigations at Alameda Pueblo (LA 421)*, F. Scott Worman (Dept. of Anthropology, University of New Mexico)
- Noon–1:30 **Break for lunch.** A Pueblo oven bread demonstration and sale of Indian tacos, posole, fry bread, oven bread, etc. will take place in the Maxwell Museum courtyard to coincide with the conference.

**Saturday, November 14: Afternoon Session**

- 1:30–3:45     **Puebloan Prehistory: Research Themes in the Northern Rio Grande**,  
moderated by Jeffrey Boyer (Hibben 105)
- DEEP TIME: DEVELOPMENTAL PERIOD ORIGINS AND CONTINUITY
- 1:30–1:45     *Timing, Duration, and Distribution: A Look at the Latest Archaic to Early Developmental Transition in the Northern Rio Grande*,  
Stephen Post (Office of Archaeological Studies, Santa Fe).
- 1:45–2:00     *Identity and Demography in the Northern Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico (A.D. 600-1200)*, Steven Lakatos (Office of Archaeological Studies, Santa Fe).
- ETHNICITY: MATERIAL CULTURE AND LANDSCAPE FEATURES
- 2:00–2:15     *Exploring Ethnicity: A Comparison of the Northern Rio Grande and San Juan Regions during the Late Developmental Period*,  
James Moore (Office of Archaeological Studies, Santa Fe).
- 2:15-2:30     *The Gorge Project: Icon and Place along the Mighty Rio Grande*,  
Severin Fowles (Barnard College, Columbia University, New York).
- REAL PEOPLE: BIOARCHAEOLOGY IN THE NORTHERN RIO GRANDE
- 2:30–2:45     *Life in the Upper Rio Grande: A View of Health and Labor Practices during the Coalition and Classic Periods*,  
Catrina Whitley (Southern Methodist University, Dallas) and  
Nancy Akins (Office of Archaeological Studies, Santa Fe).
- 2:45–3:00     *Analysis of the Biological Relationships of Northern Rio Grande Populations*, Michael Schillaci (University of Toronto, Scarborough).
- 3:00–3:15     Afternoon break, with snack
- FRONTIERS: EXPANSION AND CONNECTIONS
- 3:15-3:30     *Organizing the Valdez Phase: Late Developmental Period Communities in the Taos Valley*, Jeffrey Boyer (Office of Archaeological Studies, Santa Fe).
- 3:30–3:45     *Post-Archaic, Pre-Columbian Developments on the Park Plateau, A.D. 250 to 1250: A Macroregional Perspective*, Steven Mack (Southwest Archaeological Consultants, Santa Fe).

**Sunday (Nov. 15) Training Session (Optional)**

9:00–1:00 Half-day, hands-on training session on Rio Grande Glaze Ware, led by Hayward Franklin and using collections in the Hibben Center. Limited to 30 persons.

NOTE: certificates of attendance for the Saturday symposium will be handed out at the end of the day, **not before**. Certificates of attendance for the Sunday training session will be handed out at the end of the session, **not before**. Partial attendance does not count.

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**ABSTRACTS**

*In alphabetical order, by presenter or senior presenter*

**Jeffrey Boyer** (Office of Archaeological Studies, Santa Fe)

*Organizing the Valdez Phase: Late Developmental Period Communities in the Taos Valley*

The Taos Valley was the northernmost frontier of Pueblo expansion in the Northern Rio Grande's central corridor. Pueblo sites began to appear in the valley in the late 11<sup>th</sup> century and became plentiful in the 12<sup>th</sup> century. This "sudden" appearance followed by an almost immediate abundance of residential and non-residential sites suggests that the valley saw both significant immigration and *in situ* population growth as well as settlement mobility. In turn, it is reasonable to ask how the occupants of those sites organized themselves in this new landscape. Examination of excavated late Developmental period ("Valdez phase," ca. A.D. 1050 to 1225) sites reveals that some sites were treated differently than most sites during construction, occupation, and abandonment. I argue that these sites represent "middle places," community center locations for groups of surrounding, dispersed homesteads. This argument implies that Pueblo people appeared in the Taos Valley with mechanisms for organizing themselves into communities well before the appearance of aggregated villages after about A.D. 1200.

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**Eileen L. Camilli** (Ebert and Associates)

*Surface Runoff Diversion and Terrace Irrigation at Classic Period Agricultural Complexes on Albuquerque's West Mesa, within Petroglyph National Monument*

LA 45596 is a pre-Columbian agricultural terrace complex located along South San Antonio Arroyo on Albuquerque's West Mesa about half way between the volcanic cinder and spatter cones that dominate the western horizon of Petroglyph National Monument and the West Mesa's basalt escarpment where Pueblo peoples have inscribed more than 10,000 petroglyphs. Decorated ceramics found at similar nearby terrace complexes suggest construction of these agricultural field features occurred between A.D. 1300 and 1600, a time span assigned to the Rio Grande Classic Period. The complex represents one strategy Pueblo farmers used to capture and spread surface runoff from rainstorms in order to grow food and other crops on the West Mesa using a dam, diversion wall and constructed terraces. West Mesa agricultural terrace complexes offer insights into the scale at which Pueblo farmers used and modified the natural landscape, as these features appear to have reconfigured natural drainage patterns along as much as 20

percent of South San Antonio Arroyo between the lower slopes of the volcanoes and the West Mesa escarpment. Pollen recovered from the terraces suggests Pueblo farming on the West Mesa operated under considerably more mesic conditions than exist today and included the cultivation of tobacco.

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**Richard C. Chapman and Ronald L. Stauber** (Office of Contract Archeology)

*Rock Alignments, Isolated Sherds and Classic Period Settlement Dynamics: A Review of Evidence for Prehistoric Agricultural Use of Albuquerque's West Mesa*

Albuquerque's West Mesa has been subject to numerous archeological surveys over the past several decades, which have resulted in accumulation of a large corpus of information about prehistoric landscape use. Much of this data has been reported as "isolates" however, and frequently the rapid pace of development has precluded opportunities to conduct intensive or rigorous follow-up studies to identify the contexts of their deposition. Often isolates and small, low density scatters of ceramics and lithics are accounted for uncritically as evidence of Ancestral Pueblo foraging activity, and are frequently dismissed as having little significance potential warranting their subsequent excavation and analysis. This paper examines the isolate and small site data from selected portions of the West Mesa from the perspective of information they might provide about prehistoric agricultural activity, with an emphasis upon the role dry farming may have played during the Rio Grande Classic (Pueblo IV) period economies.

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**Linda S. Cordell** (School of Advanced Research) **and Kurt F. Anschuetz** (Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes)

*Landscapes of Change: Residential Movement and Community Networks in the Northern Rio Grande Pueblo World*

Discussions of population movement have again become prominent in southwestern archaeology. The northern Rio Grande region can contribute substantive information for comparison and evaluation of many of the diverse patterns of residential mobility, community formation, and inter-community relationship across time and space that we wish to understand. The region provides a rich and accessible archaeological record of movement spanning many hundreds of years. Equally important, there is an increasing willingness on the part of the region's indigenous Pueblo peoples to share information and insight about the prominence of movement in their traditional community histories. The archaeologists' and the Pueblos' long-term views of northern Rio Grande culture history, in combination, allow identification of patterns of population movement and social networking that are different from, and are richer than, those characteristically depicted in traditional archaeological narratives.

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**Robin M. Cordero and Alex Kurota** (Office of Archeological Studies)

*New Research on Classic Period Ancestral Pueblo Agricultural sites on the West Mesa of Albuquerque*

Evidence of agricultural production on Albuquerque's West Mesa during the Rio Grande Classic (Pueblo IV) period has been documented through excavations at two sites located nearby Boca Negra Arroyo, some 5 km upstream from the confluence of the arroyo drainage and the Rio Grande floodplain. LA 134645 contained evidence of a complex system of terrain modification apparently designed to redirect

and alter the flow of surface runoff water using a system of rock diversions, earthen berms, artificial channels and a cobble grid. Situated nearby this complex, LA 134636 was a field house consisting of a ramada structure containing a fire hearth and several associated pit features, a concentration of basalt clasts that probably once formed a dry-laid windbreak wall, and an associated lithic and ceramic artifact scatter. Although the precise contemporaneity of the field house and agricultural features is not known, their presence points to significant and repeated use of this part of the West Mesa landscape for agricultural production during the Classic Period.

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**Sam Duwe** (Tewa Basin Archaeological Research Project, School of Anthropology, University of Arizona)

*Centrifugal and Centripetal Movement in the Prehispanic Tewa World*

The Rio Chama valley lies in the northern and westernmost portion of the Tewa world, and was the last area to be colonized by Tewa immigrants arriving in the late thirteenth century. Over a 300 year span, through the Late Coalition (AD 1250-1325) and Classic (AD 1325-1600) Periods, 20 large pueblos underwent population coalescence and demographic decline with only a handful of occupied villages by the time of Spanish colonization. Through intensive archaeological examination of surface contexts I have collected architecture, ceramic, and ritual landscape data from 14 sites in the Rio Chama valley. These data have allowed me to build a detailed culture history of population movement and begin to understand not just when but also *how* and *why* the Tewa moved across their ancestral landscape. I argue that the earliest sites in the region (AD 1275-1400) practiced a centripetal (outward-focused) strategy of movement and worldview most likely as a consequence of migration into a new area. It is only later in the Classic Period that villages began to practice an inwardly-focused centrifugal strategy of movement and cosmology that resembles the ethnographic and ethnohistoric Tewa.

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**Richard I. Ford** (Arthur F. Thurnau Professor Emeritus, University of Michigan)

*Maatų'in on the Move*

Movement is an important metaphor in Eastern Pueblos' lifeways. When Ford, Schroeder, and Peckham wrote their now "notorious" ethnogenesis paper in 1972, movement was the basis. Today, the Tewa Pueblos are the center of much discussion about movement because their explanation for Tewa origins are contradicted and doubted by some archaeologists. For the Tewa, movement has many scales. To them, human movement begins with a basic unit: *Maatų'in*, the families. They were integrated into small and large villages. The process of family fission and fusion can guide archaeologists in their thinking by looking at settlement archaeology at the time of the Pueblo Revolt and the reconstitution of Tewa Pueblos following the Reconquest. What we have learned about these processes at different scales offer a social explanation to earlier movements into the upper Rio Grande valley and the Tewa Basin.

**Severin Fowles** (Barnard College, Columbia University, New York)

*The Gorge Project: Icon and Place along the Mighty Rio Grande*

The Rio Grande gorge is an iconic feature of northern New Mexico's landscape, drawing significant numbers of tourists each year and dictating patterns of movement for the region as a whole. Ethnographic and ethnohistoric evidence suggests that the gorge has drawn the special attention of indigenous peoples deep into the past as well. From Taos Pueblo's ritual use of springs along the Rio Grande to Ute and Apache's use of the gorge as a staging area and place of refuge during the period of early colonial raiding and warfare, the otherworldly characteristics of this rocky landscape with its cliffs and scree slopes mark it as a place of quite distinctive short-term visitation for a variety of cultural groups.

Initiated in 2007, the Gorge Project is a ten-year survey along the Rio Grande between Pilar and Red River designed to explore the deep history of gorge and its varied cultural significance. This paper reports on the first three seasons of the survey during which thousands of petroglyphs, shrines and artifact scatters were recorded. Major finds thus far include (1) a probable cultural boundary between Tiwa and Tewa use areas as indicated by the distribution of cupules, grinding slicks, and warrior icons, (2) an extensive area of Ute and Apache rock art with dozens of elaborate scenes depicting horses, warriors, tipis, wikiups, eagle staff tripods, and other elements of material culture, (3) further evidence of katsina ritual among the supposedly katsinaless Northern Tiwa, and (4) new evidence of Archaic ritual landscapes. Following a summary of these finds, the paper concludes with a discussion of the broader research potential of the gorge and of non-site archaeology in the northern Rio Grande more generally.

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**Jeremy Kulisheck** (Santa Fe National Forest)

*Pueblo Agricultural Mobility after 1300: A Preliminary Framework*

After A.D. 1300, a variety of logistical mobility strategies became central to sustainable farming among early modern Pueblo peoples. This paper provides a preliminary framework for understanding these mobility practices. In some environmental settings, farmers chose to intensify farming practices while maintaining a pattern of daily circulation. In others, households established secondary residences utilized in a system of periodic circulation. Many areas saw a mix of these strategies. In all cases, these differing mobility strategies can be understood as a reaction by household producers to the social and spatial challenges posed to the household by aggregated residence. Fundamentally, this change transformed Pueblo agriculture from one that relied on residential mobility to sustain agricultural productivity to one that maintained productivity in spite of changing priorities for residential practices.

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**Steven Lakatos** (Office of Archaeological Studies, Santa Fe)

*Identity and Demography in the Northern Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico (A.D. 600-1200)*

Although the Rio Grande Valley is well known for its immense late prehistoric, early historic, and contemporary Native American Pueblo villages, limited research has focused on the antecedents of these large settlements. However, several lines of archaeological data demonstrate that Rio Grande Pueblo development stems from deeply imbedded intrinsic patterns. The initial hallmarks of settled life in the Northern Rio Grande region appear during the first half of the Developmental Period (A.D. 600-900), fostered by the interaction between agricultural and non-agricultural groups. Population growth and movement during the second half of Developmental period (A.D. 900-1200) resulted in the enhancement

of preceding patterns and placed archaeological communities on a trajectory toward village aggregation. Throughout the Northern Rio Grande the cultural setting remained remarkably stable while continually adjusting to changing social, demographic, and environmental circumstances. The long-term emergence and stability of Northern Rio Grande social identity during the Developmental period is reflected by centuries-long continuity in settlement patterns, material culture, and architecture that helped shape the configuration of later villages and communities.

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**Steven Mack** (Southwest Archaeological Consultants, Santa Fe)

*Post-Archaic, Pre-Columbian Developments on the Park Plateau, A.D. 250 to 1250: A Macroregional Perspective*

The Park Plateau is a broad, elevated landform projecting from the eastern slope of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains to the western edge of the Great Plains. Sitting astride the divide between the Arkansas and Canadian river basins, the Plateau occurs at the northeast margin of the Southwest culture area in general and at the east margin of the Northern Rio Grande region in particular. The Plateau's geographic position between the Pueblo Southwest and the Great Plains inevitably leads archaeologists, depending on their research proclivities, to characterize culture-historical developments on the Plateau as either of Southwest (Ancestral Pueblo) or Plains derivation. In this presentation I review the post-Archaic, pre-Columbian developments on the Park Plateau, presenting a new time-space framework (Park Plateau sequence) with which to evaluate the evidence concerning the culture-historical affiliation of the Plateau's post-Archaic, pre-Columbian populations. Not surprisingly, the available evidence indicates that an "either/or" approach to culture-historical affiliation, at least along the margins of supposedly bounded spatial units such as culture areas, masks the historical (and conceptual) complexities that arise when we attempt to disentangle the biological, cultural and social developments that occurred at varying spatiotemporal scales within and across regions. As specific examples I review the evidence for an Upper San Juan-affiliated Pueblo site-unit intrusion on the southern edge of the Park Plateau and the chronometric evidence that pottery comparable to Taos Gray, a hallmark of the Pueblo occupation of the Taos Valley, was manufactured on the east side of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains prior to the "Pueblo colonization" of the Taos Valley in the eleventh century A.D.

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**James Moore** (Office of Archaeological Studies, Santa Fe)

*Exploring Ethnicity: A Comparison of the Northern Rio Grande and San Juan Regions during the Late Developmental Period*

Historically, the Pueblo region is divided into western and eastern areas, based on characteristics of social structure and language distribution. Archaeologists often replicate these divisions, creating eastern and western subdivisions of the prehistoric Pueblo region. The Eastern Pueblo region lumps several sub-regions together without satisfactorily demonstrating any close relationship between them. Characteristics of site and assemblage structure can be used to examine how closely related different groups might be. This type of comparison is applied to areas typically considered to be part of the Eastern Pueblo subdivision—the Northern Rio Grande and San Juan regions—concluding that they represent different ethnic groups rather than somewhat divergent expressions of a single cultural entity. These results suggest that the Eastern Pueblo area should be divided into Central and Eastern areas that were related at a general level, but were ethnically distinct. These ethnic divisions can be extended into the historic period, and suggest that the Northern Rio Grande and San Juan regions were ancestral to different cultural and linguistic groups.

**Stephen Post** (Office of Archaeological Studies, Santa Fe)

*Timing, Duration and Distribution: A Look at the Latest Archaic to Early Developmental Transition in the Northern Rio Grande*

In the Northern Rio Grande, the change from aceramic hunting-gatherer adaptation to pottery-producing farmers has never been easy to recognize, and a decade into the 21<sup>st</sup> century the picture is still far from complete. Applying conventional models to the Latest Archaic-to-Early Developmental transition has rarely satisfied Northern Rio Grande archaeologists. Using 20 years of data, mainly from contract archaeology projects, this paper outlines a transition that is gradual in timing, sporadic in duration, and dispersed across space. By examining the data in light of regional developments rather than extra-regional models, this transition can be better understood and described.

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**John Roney** (Colinas Cultural Resources Consulting)

*Movements and Migrations: Pueblo III Developments in the Eastern San Juan Basin and Acoma-Laguna Region*

This presentation considers community mobility patterns during the Pueblo III period in areas west of the Northern Rio Grande. This was a period of turmoil in the Four Corners region, as people were forced to cope with major drought and the disruption of regional social relationships that had been focused in Chaco Canyon. Community mobility was an important part of the response to these conditions, but several detailed case studies suggest that these population movements took several different forms. Some communities, such as Guadalupe, remained in the same location, with a population that waxed or waned as individual families joined the community or left it. Other entire settlements, such as Mesa Prieta, appear suddenly, are occupied briefly, and then disappear again, suggesting that social units larger than individual families were moving cohesively. Finally, evidence from Bis sa'ani in the central San Juan Basin, provides an intriguing suggestion that new communities may have formed by incorporating ethnically or socially diverse peoples. These examples illustrate the range of variability that mobility might take in the region, and the kinds of archeological information that we might seek in the Rio Grande Valley.

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**Michael Schillaci** (University of Toronto, Scarborough)

*Analysis of the Biological Relationships of Northern Rio Grande Populations*

Recent research has demonstrated a significant correlation between human craniometric and molecular genetic variation. Gene flow and genetic drift have been shown to be the primary evolutionary processes shaping the distribution of genetic and craniometric variation globally. The present research examines the biological relationships of Northern Rio Grande populations using craniometric variation. Specifically, I examine the biological relationships between a Mesa Verde population sample from southwestern Colorado and populations from the Northern Rio Grande region of New Mexico. The results of my analysis do not support a straight-forward Mesa Verde migration model, but instead point to population diversity within the Northern Rio Grande, and a complex pattern of gene flow and isolation among late prehistoric Tewa pueblos.

**Catrina Whitley** (Southern Methodist University, Dallas) and **Nancy Akins** (Office of Archaeological Studies, Santa Fe)

*Life in the Upper Rio Grande: A View of Health and Labor Practices during the Coalition and Classic Periods*

This presentation provides information regarding Pueblo health and labor practices in the Upper Rio Grande during the Coalition and Classic periods (ca. A.D. 1200 to 1450). Data from two large burial samples from Pot Creek Pueblo (LA 260) and Pueblo de Santa Fe (LA 1051) are used to explore health trends and divisions of labor within and between gender groups in the Taos and Santa Fe areas. In general, the data indicate that the populations of these two pueblos tended to be generally healthy. Comparisons of the two populations will indicate the homogeneity of labor practices at the two pueblos and identify whether two distinct female labor groups present at Pot Creek Pueblo also existed at Pueblo de Santa Fe.

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**F. Scott Worman** (Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico)

*Down by the River: recent geoarchaeological investigations at Alameda Pueblo (LA 421)*

Alameda Pueblo (LA 421) in Albuquerque's north valley was a large village occupied from the Rio Grande Classic (Pueblo IV) through the early historic periods. Although the extant ruins were bulldozed in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, excavations were undertaken by the Office of Contract Archaeology (OCA-UNM) during recent construction at a school on the site. Geoarchaeological research demonstrated that the pueblo was located on the active floodplain adjacent to a major channel of the Rio Grande. Combined with observations at other sites in the area and an examination of the historic geomorphology of the Rio Grande floodplain, this evidence has significant implications for understanding prehispanic agriculture. Specifically, recessional agriculture and simple irrigation systems probably produced reliable, abundant yields in many locations on the former floodplain. Also, the data suggest that natural processes have altered the archaeological record throughout much of the now-abandoned floodplain such that traditional survey practices are inadequate for identifying significant archaeological remains.

## 2009 CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

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Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

- I'm an existing NMAC member; use my existing contact information. Enclosed is payment of U.S. \$20.00.
  
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  - Individual:** U.S. \$45.00 (includes NMAC membership through 2009).
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- I'm a presenter or moderator (no charge to attend the conference).
  
- Please sign me up for the Sunday morning workshop on Rio Grande ceramics** (workshop is limited to first 30 persons who sign up).



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### DOES YOUR ORGANIZATION HAVE A DISPLAY ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION OR A RECENT PROJECT? PLEASE BRING IT TO THE FALL MEETING!

The Hibben Center atrium (a roofed, climate-controlled space) has room and electrical power for multiple displays. If your display is the tabletop type rather than free-standing, we can provide folding tables (please bring your own tablecloths). To arrange for a display during the Saturday conference, please contact Dave Phillips at [dap@unm.edu](mailto:dap@unm.edu).

**NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL MEMBERSHIP AND ORDER FORM** (v. fall conf. 09)

**MEMBERSHIP\***             \_\_\_\_\_ (year) **Renewal**    or     **New Member Beginning** \_\_\_\_\_ (year)

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ enclosed for membership dues: \$10 student (with ID); \$25 individual; \$35 sponsor or institutional; \$40 joint (married/partners)

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\$ \_\_\_\_\_ enclosed as a contribution to the NMAC Research Grant Fund or NMAC Scholarship Fund (*circle one*)

*\* New memberships received as part of fall conference will be extended through the following year-end.*

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**PUBLICATIONS**

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ enclosed for \_\_\_\_\_ copies of **NMAC Special Publication No. 1: Current Research on the Late Prehistory and Early History of New Mexico** (2002 reprint of 1992, 350+ pp coil-bound) @ \$25 per copy plus s/h

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\$ \_\_\_\_\_ enclosed for \_\_\_\_\_ copies of **Anasazi Community Architecture in the Chuska Valley: Site Summaries and Maps**, compiled by Dennis Gilpin, Douglas D. Dykeman, and Paul F. Reed (1996, 70 pp coil bound) @ \$10 per copy, **no shipping and handling fee**.

\$ \_\_\_\_\_ enclosed for \_\_\_\_\_ copies of **Metal, Glass, and Other Materials**, CD, NMAC Historic Artifacts Workshop 2005, Part 1, @ \$12.50 each (includes \$2.50 S&H).

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