I stick my neck out in lots of ways, but one has been fun and revealing. OAS has long had two replica back packs as part of our education outreach program. The packs were designed based on thirteenth century examples found in the Four Corners area, and the first one we made was a prop for a National Geographic program. What makes the packs distinctive is that they are supported by a tumpline or tumband.

Tumpbands were used to carry just about everything in the ancient Southwest, and they are still used today in traditional cultures around the world. The practice is most visible in men carrying supplies for climbers in the Himalayas, but other examples include women bringing rice harvests in from the fields in Japan and men carrying pots to market in Guatemala.

The distinctive advantage is that tumpbands allow weight to be suspended from the forehead rather than the shoulders. Our heads are the heaviest parts of our bodies, and our neck-spine-hips-legs-feet are all designed to manage the weight of our heads efficiently and safely. Our shoulders, in contrast, have no

See Director, continued on Page 2.
FOA will offer a two-and-a-half-day tour of the little known Salinas region of New Mexico on Sept. 28, 29, and 30, 2018. The tour includes visits to public National Park Service sites and large, harder-to-reach pueblo ruins in the Cibola National Forest. Participants will also visit a recently mapped AD 900–1100 jacal village, the recording of which may help rewrite the prehistory of the area.

Starting Friday, Sept. 28, participants visit National Park Service pueblo and Spanish mission ruins at Quarai and view ruins and petroglyphs at Abó. Later, the group travels to Corona for lodging and dinner. Archaeologist and guide Ward Beers talks later that night about the history of the sites the group plans to visit and offers an overview of the prehistoric Salinas occupation.

Following breakfast Saturday morning, the group enters Cibola National Forest to visit Pueblo de la Mesa, Pueblo Colorado, and Tabirá. A defensive site, Pueblo de la Mesa consists of two or three masonry roomblocks at the top of a small mesa. Tour participants will park about half a mile away and walk and climb up to the site. The mesa-top offers a view of the lower landscape, toward nearby salt lakes and plains. Pueblo Colorado, an extensive masonry ruin, contains 21 roomblocks and covers more than five acres. The compact ruin at Tabirá boasts up to 1,000 rooms and includes a Spanish visita mission. The Tabirá site was occupied into the Colonial Period. If time allows, participants will visit additional rock art or petroglyph sites in the Tabirá vicinity. Strenuous hiking and climbing are expected at Pueblo de la Mesa and at petroglyph sites. High-clearance, four-wheel-drive vehicles and carpooling will be necessary. There will be no available restroom facilities on this day.

On Sunday morning, the group explores the remains of a newly recorded jacal site. The 30-acre site sits below a mesa overlooking the Salinas region and the plains to the east. The jacal structures here were originally constructed of rock “foundations” that supported vertical wooden poles. These were plastered to make walls. The structures were probably single family dwellings of a few rooms each. Remains here consist of foundation alignments and artifacts associated with the daily lives of former inhabitants. A short, fairly strenuous climb is required to visit this site.

Before returning to Santa Fe, the group pays a short visit to the National Park Service site Gran Quivira, a large, semi-defensive village with spectacular ruins of a Spanish mission. Bag lunches will be provided Friday and Saturday. This tour requires engineered weight-bearing features. Shoulder blades rest on soft tissue on the back of our rib cage, our upper arm fits into the shoulder blade, and our clavicle stabilizes that joint. Weight on the shoulders pulls down on soft tissue and the clavicle, and the inefficiency of that (and the pain) is why today’s heavy-duty backpacks hold weight on the hips. Small day packs (shoulder supported) were designed to carry a lunch, a poncho, and water for the day—a manageable load. I routinely use a day pack for our Friends of Archaeology hikes, carrying the first aid kit, extra water, and my own personal water and gear. My shoulders routinely hurt at the end of the day, and the pain often carries over to the next.

This spring, I was asked to lead an MNMF Explorers group to Chaco Canyon, and I took along some OAS education outreach materials, including a backpack. Feeling hypocritical in advocating for tumpbands but using my day pack, I took advantage of the opportunity to actually use our replica for about 10 miles of hiking. It was “different” in that I could feel the strain on my neck in the form of tensed neck muscles, and I wore the band over my hat so that the woven yucca wouldn’t chafe my bald pate. I was carrying 20 pounds of support gear for the group, and truthfully I was looking forward to the end of the experiment by the last mile of the second hike. But I wasn’t in pain (anywhere), and that evening (and the next day) there wasn’t a single reminder of the exertion.

So, why don’t we see tumpbands in use around us today? Kids are faced with dragging heavy loads of school books around in day packs, and you can poll any group of kids and find that they are hauling their school gear in pain. Yet we tolerate it. There is an alternative that is safe and efficient, if we want to revisit the past.
Office of Archaeological Studies

The Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) was the first museum program of its kind in the nation. OAS staff conducts international field and laboratory research, offers educational opportunities for school groups and civic organizations, and works to preserve and interpret prehistoric and historic sites throughout New Mexico.

Friends of Archaeology

The Friends of Archaeology is an interest group within the Museum of New Mexico Foundation that supports the OAS. To join the FOA, you need only become a member of the Museum of New Mexico Foundation and sign up. Visit www.nmarchaeology.org for information. We’re also on Facebook; just search for “@FriendsofArchaeology”.

Mission Statement

The mission of FOA is to support the OAS in the achievement of its archaeological services mandate from the State of New Mexico through participation in and funding of research and education projects.

Friends of Archaeology Board

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Priscilla Hoback, 1939–2018

Priscilla Hoback (1939–2018) was a ceramic artist, Galisteo resident, and a Santa Fe Living Treasure. As a participant in the contemporary ceramic art movements of the 1960s, she hosted international workshops at her Galisteo studio. Her art was wide ranging, but it included large murals reminiscent of the flowing Paleolithic cave paintings of Europe (examples can be seen at numerous venues in Santa Fe). Priscilla’s FOA connections were through her daughter, Denise Lynch. An artist and videographer, Denise has hosted a number of FOA events in the Galisteo Basin. We send our condolences to Denise and to the rest of Priscilla’s family.

A Year in Education…

June 30th marked the end of our fiscal year, and it’s time to add up our accomplishments for education outreach. During the year, 236 programs were delivered to school classes, community groups, and teachers, reaching 6,333 adults and 5,525 children. Of our programs, 34 were provided to dominantly Native American audiences (1,502 participants), while OAS Native American staff members were involved in 73 programs, reaching 8,384 participants. Programs were delivered in 15 of New Mexico’s counties. Out-of-state collaborative programs were delivered with Crow Canyon Archaeological Center (Cortez, Colorado), Edge of the Cedars Museum (Blanding, Utah), National Park Service (New Orleans, Louisiana), and Colgate University (Hamilton, New York). Collaborations with New Mexico agencies included the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, the New Mexico History Museum, New Mexico Historic Sites, the New Mexico State Library, New Mexico Arts, and the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish. The total number of participants is down slightly from previous years, reflecting an increased emphasis on classroom programs and teacher training. Funding for OAS education programs has been through the generosity of the Friends of Archaeology, the Museum of New Mexico Foundation, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Department of Cultural Affairs. This coming year will be a challenge since Bureau of Land Management support may not be available, so we want to give special thanks to those of you who have responded to our current fund-raising campaign for education.

Holiday Party & Auction Nov. 4

Join us Sunday, Nov. 4, for the Friends of Archaeology Annual Holiday Party. The event will be held at the Hotel Santa Fe Hacienda and Spa, 1501 Paseo de Peralta, from 3–6 p.m. Enjoy a light buffet, a silent auction with exciting and interesting items, and a chance to visit with the Friends of Archaeology. Just $20 covers the cost of a ticket, the buffet, and a drink. To donate items for auction, call Ann at (505) 471-2351 or (505) 660-1593. Invitations will be sent out in September and will include more information on how to purchase tickets.
Trips

My afternoon in the Llaves Valley last March ended with a brisk hike up to the Huerfano Mesa, the site of my first foray into southwestern field archeology 45 years ago. Connie Constan, the US Forest Service archeologist, brought us up to this reclaimed pithouse excavation and I barely recognized it. For three months in 1973, I painstakingly removed artifacts, photographed and measured features, and prepared three-dimensional grids of two pithouses with my team of Adams State College grad students led by Dr. Herbert Dick. Now the area, once crawling with activity, has returned to the sage, sand, and grasses of a typical New Mexican mesa. Only the stunning view down the valley felt familiar.

Part of a dispersed pithouse community of Gallina, my little corner of historic study presented more questions than answers. Why were the pithouses abandoned? Why were they burned? There was evidence the inhabitants burned the pithouses after they abandoned them. We found no evidence of violence. Where did this group of early inhabitants go? We knew the style of dwellings and the pottery placed this group in the Basketmaker Period.

To revisit this region on an FOA field trip was a remarkable experience for me. Connie Constan and fellow archeologist Mike Bremer shared many discoveries with our group, but most amazing for me was the carbon dating information, finally completed, long after Dr. Dick’s death. The Huerfano Mesa dwellings were actually inhabited in the 1250s—much later than originally estimated—based on tree-ring analysis not available in 1973. So why were these Gallina living in such primitive, dispersed communities when the nearby Mesa Verde complex was thriving?

Our FOA tour began with a hike up to Nogales Cliff House. Clustered under a high overhang are 11 contiguous dwelling rooms and at least 20 storage compartments. Remains of the typical Gallina interior structures—banquettes, storage bins, roof posts, deflectors, hearths, ventilators, niches, flagstone floors, and roof bins—were found in most rooms. The site has been heavily vandalized since its original excavation in 1939. A tower is incorporated into the community, and the location—up a steep gulch and half hidden by overhang—suggests defensive positioning. It is easy to imagine a cool and comfortable lifestyle in this leafy canyon, protected by rock overhang and hidden by Arizona Walnut tree foliage.

A thesis study by Connie Constan of the clays used in pottery found at the site indicates the Gallina were not stressed when collecting the choicest clays, with no concern for distance or exposure. The large number of cists, however, suggests the Gallina were under environmental or social stress and required extra storage to ensure survival. When the entire complex was burned, the remains of eleven apparent victims of attack and subsequent fire were found, leading to a sudden end to guarded but peaceful habitation.

After a short drive, our guides took...
PERU
Continued from Page 1.

GEOGRAPHY

Sea level to the Andes Continental Divide and into the Amazon watershed—all in one day! Flat desert coastal plains to precipitous mountain gorges (some deeper than the Grand Canyon), alpine meadows, high grasslands, and rocky outcrops. Sugar cane and rice paddy wetlands to whitewater mountain streams. Cacti and cacao to verdant terraced potato, corn, and cotton fields. Impossible traffic in Lima to miles and miles of scantly traveled winding rural roads—high and low. Long and sometimes harrowing bus rides.

MUMMIES AND DEATH RITUALS

Coastal Lowlands: Along 800 miles of coastal plain, we visited the sites of Huaca de la Luna (Moche): Multiple polychrome bas-relief panels of “the Decapitator” spider god and other symbols, roped war captives, cosmography-mythology, and mass grave site of sacrificial victims. At the coastal site of El Brujo (Moche) the mummy of the tattooed Lady of Cao was still clothed in a gauze shift with funerary trappings; the pyramid contained excavated graves and multiple polychrome bas-reliefs. Huaca Rajada/Sipan (Lambayeque-Moche): reconstructed “royal” graves including human and animal sacrifices, plus the stunning museum at Lambayeque displaying finds throughout the north coastal area. Tucume (Sican/Chimu/Inca): 26 pyramids cover 540 acres at extensive site near Lambayeque has only recently yielded 24 Incan noble mummies at the Pyramid of the Bees. Those of us who went to part of the site were delighted with the setting and the beautiful birds and shady areas near rice paddies. We also could see archaeologists actively working at an adjacent pyramid. Pachacamac (Yschma to Inca): World Heritage site was major pilgrimage center for multiple cultures. East flank of Huaca del Sol has large burial site. Lima: An analysis of x-rays of Pizarro’s remains enhances his shrine at the National Cathedral; rooms of skeleton-filled catacombs at the San Francisco monastery; mummies displayed in dioramic context and wrapped in textiles at the Archaeology Museum.

Andean Highlands: In the Andes, the wooden effigies at Karajia (Chachapoyas) perched high on a cliff face were thrilling and entirely unexpected, even though a strenuous hike was required to admire them. More of these sarcophagi were visible on cliff faces throughout the upper Rio Utcubamba Valley, where our tireless guide Henry dutifully stopped the bus more than once so we could climb out and gape with awe at these wonders. But the most startling and special experience of all awaited us at the Leymabamba Museum, where we were allowed, five at a time, to enter the climate-controlled room of 138 still intact textile-wrapped mummies. Persons of all ages were individualized with painted faces on the patterned outer wrappings, and for me the effect was profoundly spiritual as well as educational.

ARCHITECTURE/BUILDING

Unlike the great pyramids and stone structures of Central America, many ancient Peruvian pyramids were built of mudbrick. But similar to Central American pyramids, they were frequently built on top of and around existing buildings. Therefore, even though the upper layers of mudbrick were badly eroded at many of the sites, especially along the coastal plain, the earlier layers were not exposed and remain intact. The most striking examples of both erosion and preservation in lower strata were outside of Trujillo at Huaca de la Luna, where a number of building periods are being documented by archaeologists, each period represented by brilliantly colored polychrome murals and bas-relief that extend in panels up to three stories high. After spending over an hour seeing remarkable artistic work in the immense

See Tour, continued on Page 7.
Despite the threat of bad weather, more than 150 people took part in the 2018 Chiles and Sherds event June 3, exploring rock art and ruins at San Cristobal Pueblo. The event was catered by Cowgirl BBQ. Photos by Judi Powell.
TOUR

Continued from Page 5.

temple, the emergence into the last great lower plaza took one’s breath away. It was difficult to grasp that the panels of war captives, mythological scenes, and other symbols had survived for 1,400 years. Huaca del Sol may hold similar treasures, having been the largest prehistoric edifice in the Americas. However, looting and even bulldozing have rendered it to half of its original size. In the same area is the extensive site of Chan Chan (14 square miles), where large high-walled palace complexes built by successive rulers exist side by side. Once again, polychrome bas-reliefs were visible throughout the many plazas and living areas, along with extensive storage rooms, gardens, and reservoirs.

The grandest architectural site we visited was the great stone fortress-compound of Kuelap. This Chachapoyas religious shrine, high on a mountaintop flanking the Rio Utcubamba, is the largest ancient stone structure in South America, and its setting is as spectacular as it is inaccessible. Only in the past year has a cable car been opened with gondolas hanging 2,000 to 3,000 feet above the river valley taking visitors on a 25 minute ride across the gorge. Previously, it was a two-day pack trip into the area. The precinct is extensive, with a massive outer wall and intact remains of hundreds of roundhouses. The most striking building is a reverse conical temple. This excursion was certainly a highlight of the trip, and throughout the valley below was evidence of the same round stone structures jutting out of cliffs overgrown with vegetation.

Another architectural wonder was the 5 mile long Cumbe Mayo (Chavin) aqueduct in the mountains high above Cajamarca.

Hopi Wedding Talk on Aug. 16

The Lalo family will visit the Center for New Mexico Archaeology on Thursday, Aug.16, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., to display their artwork and give a talk on traditional Hopi weddings.

Raynard and Gene Lalo will display carving materials and techniques in the morning, and at noon the Lalos will give an hour-long presentation on the importance of a traditional Hopi wedding—a commitment that ensures peace in the afterlife and serves to strengthen both clan and family bonds. The Lalos will display garments worn during a Hopi wedding and will be available to answer questions following the talk.

The Lalo family lives in the traditional village of Hotevilla on Third Mesa in Arizona. They are accomplished carvers, clothing weavers, and basket weavers.

Gallina

Continued from Page 4.

area about 30 yards across. Mike explained it was used as a reservoir—we could track the intake and outflow areas even today!

The architecture of Rattlesnake Ridge and Nogales Cliff House seemed more in line with the contemporary Mesa Verde structures just to the west. Yet these inhabitants were just beginning to use cooperative building techniques and living styles. And the Gallina of Huerfano Ridge lived in an even more primitive manner—perhaps one based more on individual or clan survival with little emphasis on religious groups or societies—in dispersed pithouses with no defenses. Apparently different cultures existed in the Gallina area even though these communities were generally contemporaneous.

One “dictum” I particularly remember from my time with Dr. Dick: “Whenever you find an artifact that makes no sense, it must have ceremonial significance.” This may have been true of the one very distinctive pottery piece found, in perfect condition, at Huerfano in 1973—a small painted duck with a hollowed back. Thanks to both Connie and Mike for a great tour.
Continued from Page 2.

strenuous climbing and hiking to several sites. High-clearance vehicles will be necessary to get to some sites. Carpool options will be sorted out after FOA determines who has signed up for the tour and what type of vehicles will be available. Tour packets will be sent to participants in mid-September and will contain site maps and other relevant information.

Please visit www.nmarchaeology.org for additional information. To make reservations for this tour, call (505) 982-7799, ext. 7, after 7 a.m., starting Aug. 28. Cost is $225 for FOA members and $250 for non-members and does not include cost of lodging.

Lodging will be available at the Corona Motel in Corona, www.coronamotelandrv.com. Contact Rhonda Oord for reservations at (575) 404-8134. All rooms will be $60, plus tax.

Salinas Brown Bag Lecture
Archaeologist Ward Beers will give a free talk on the prehistoric Salinas Pueblo region at noon on Monday, Aug. 27. He will also give details on the upcoming Friends of Archaeology tour of the area. You do not need to be registered for the tour to attend this event, which will be held in the library at the Center for New Mexico Archaeology. Seating is limited. The Center for New Mexico Archaeology is located off of Caja del Rio Road, across from Challenge New Mexico on the way to the Santa Fe Municipal Golf Course. Take 599 to South Meadows Road; continue through the traffic circle west along the frontage road to Caja del Rio Road. CNMA is on the left-hand side of the road.

Make Your Mark on NM Archaeology!
Please consider supporting the Office of Archaeological Studies by making a gift to education or research by check, credit, stock, IRA rollover, or planned gift this year.

Your tax-deductible donation through the Museum of New Mexico Foundation will have a lasting impact throughout the state. One hundred percent of your donation will be directed to the Office of Archaeological Studies. No administrative fees are charged.

Give online: www.museumfoundation.org/support-archaeology.

For questions about giving, or to donate, contact Celeste Guerrero, at (505) 982-6366, ext. 116, or via email at celeste@museumfoundation.org.