

CORONADO HISTORIC SITE KUAUA PUEBLO



Results of “Dig Kuaua” Flaked Stone Analysis

Oct 2017



Editor’s Note: The Dig Kuaua project was an archaeological partnership between Coronado Historic Site and the Office of Archaeological Studies. It sought to answer several questions regarding Kuaua Pueblo through volunteer test excavations. Archaeologists Richard Montoya and Lynette Etsitty worked with Manager Barbour and Ranger Ortega to put on the dig which was completed on June 30th. Excavations thus far have identified several unexpected architectural elements including an unexcavated pit house/kiva as well as rare forms of pottery, projectile points, and a colonial metal artifact possibly linked to the Coronado Expedition.

The Quarterly Newsletter of The Friends of Coronado Historic Site

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Coronado Historic Site
485 Kuaua Rd
Bernalillo, NM 87004

LA 187, Coronado Historic Site, Sandoval County, New Mexico

By Matthew J. Barbour and Noelle K. Barnes

Abstract

Flaked stone recovered from LA 187 was comparable in many ways to assemblages found in the surrounding area. These items appear to reflect a broad array of activities occurring at the site including butchering, hide preparation, and wood working. Rio Grande Chalcedony / Pedernal Chert was preferred for tool manufacture likely because of its relative abundance and quality. Basalt and obsidian were also utilized in substantial quantities. Collectively, the materials used to manufacture the flaked stone tools inform upon larger regional trade connections useful in developing a broader understanding of archaeology in the American Southwest.

Introduction

Between May 15 and June 30, 2017, the Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS) conducted investigations in and around Kuaua Pueblo, LA 187, at Coronado Historic Site. The project - colloquially referred to as “Dig Kuaua” - consisted of twenty-three 50-by-50 cm test pits and six auger lines placed just outside known architectural features and in areas suspected to contain in situ midden, or trash, deposits (Figure 1).

A total of 2,006 flaked stone artifacts were recovered from the project. These materials were analyzed by Matthew Barbour, Regional Manager



Figure 1

of Coronado and Jemez Historic Sites, and Noelle Barnes, a student at Adams State University, utilizing the Museum of New Mexico’s *Standard Lithic Artifact Analysis: Attributes and Variable Code Lists* (OAS 1994). A limited number of attributes were recorded including: material type, material texture and quality, artifact morphology and artifact function. Materials were also sorted by size based on greatest maximum dimension.

These attributes provide a broad and statistically sound means for characterizing an assemblage collected during test excavations, but lack the depth or focus that would be undertaken if the materials were part of a larger data recovery project guided by a research design. No effort was made to document attributes such as edge angle, platform lipping, or thermal alteration. Types of obsidian were also not sourced utilizing x-ray Archaeology in Santa Fe and are available for further study. fluorescence (XRF). However, all artifacts are curated at the Center for New Mexico Archaeology in Santa Fe and are available for further study.

Con’t

Background

Kuaua, LA 187, is a Classic and Historic Period Pueblo located in the city limits of Bernalillo, Sandoval County, New Mexico. The village consists of approximately 1,200 rooms congregated around three large plazas. While initial construction has been dated to approximately AD 1350, nearby archaeological investigations have documented earlier Developmental and Coalition Period habitation. Similarly, occupation of the site is usually thought to have ended by approximately AD 1650 or 1700. However, surface observations of Puname and Tewa Polychrome pottery sherds could indicate occupation into the mid-eighteenth century.

Major excavations of the site occurred in 1930s, by archaeologists led by Edgar L. Hewitt. This work was pivotal in documenting much of Kuaua Pueblo along with the “painted kiva.” The painted kiva included some of the best preserved Pueblo murals dating to the sixteenth century. It was presumed that Kuaua Pueblo was also a site of first contact between Native American peoples and the Coronado Expedition in 1540. Yet, no evidence of this interaction was found.

Coronado Historic Site was opened to the public in 1940 to preserve the ancient village of Kuaua and to interpret the Coronado Expedition. It is a nationally recognized treasure having been listed on the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties on December 30, 1971 and the National Register of Historic Places on January 1, 1976. It is protected today as Coronado Historic Site.

A brief summary of the site and archaeological investigations can be found in *A Bridge to the Past* (Smith 2006:10-15). However, much of the information presented has recently come under scrutiny (see Ortega 2016) and recent investigations –including this study- are focused on addressing inadequacies and faults with the current historical narrative.

Material

A wide variety of material types were encountered among the flaked stone assemblage at LA 187 (Figure 2; Table 1). However, the overwhelming majority were Rio Grande Chalcedony (n=1,345, 67.05%), undifferentiated obsidian (n=354, 17.65%), and fine-grained basalt (n=227, 11.32%). Rio Grande Chalcedony is an alluvially transported –but geochemically identical- form of Pedernal Chert / Chalcedony which outcrops at the north end of the Jemez Mountains (Murrell and Murrell 2015:221-249). It is found across the West Mesa of Albuquerque and along the river terraces above the Rio Grande in both Bernalillo and Rio Rancho (Figure 3). Nodules range up to 50 cm in diameter. It is of moderate quality and can be found in and around Kuaua Pueblo in large quantities.

Like Rio Grande Chalcedony, obsidian –

particularly from the Jemez Mountains- can be found in the local Rio Grande river gravels, albeit in small quantities. However, the number of obsidian artifacts recovered from LA 187 suggests more than opportunistic collection. Many were likely traded into Kuaua Pueblo via populations living in the Jemez Mountains. Some may even have come from Mount Taylor. None displayed the green, gray, or rainbow colors often associated with Mesoamerican sources and no XRF sourcing of the material was conducted.

Fine-grained basalt can also be found in the Rio Grande gravels. It is also readily acquired at the base of Santa Ana Mesa, approximately one mile to the north of Kuaua Pueblo. While not as malleable as chalcedony and obsidian, the material produces an incredibly durable edge useful for the construction of a wide-variety of tools. Other materials found in small quantities included a wide-array of undifferentiated cherts, quartzites, and silicified woods. The most notable of the low frequency materials were Alibates-like chert (n=4, 0.2%) could be an indicator of at least limited contact with the Southern Plains.

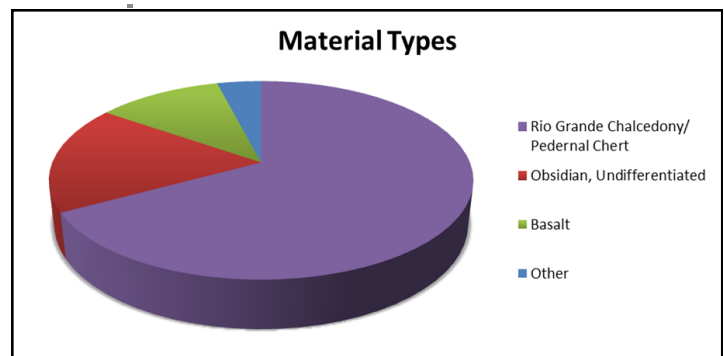


Figure 2

Table 1. Flaked stone artifact distribution by material type

Material Type	Count	Percent
Chert, Undifferentiated	34	1.69%
Rio Chalcedony/Pedernal Chert	1,345	67.05%
Alibates-Like Chert	4	0.20%
Silicified Wood	3	0.15%
Obsidian, Undifferentiated	354	17.65%
Igneous, Undifferentiated	1	0.05%
Basalt	227	11.32%
Granite	1	0.05%
Rhyolite	11	0.55%
Limestone	1	0.05%
Metamorphic, Undifferentiated	2	0.10%
Quartzite	22	1.10%
Massive Quartz	1	0.05%
Total	2,006	100%

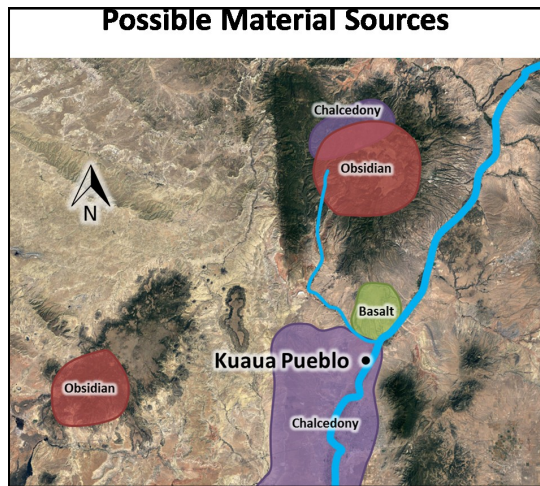


Figure 3

Morphology

The morphologic characteristics of the flaked stone assemblage at LA 187 appear typical of Pueblo assemblages throughout the American Southwest (Figure 4; Table 2).

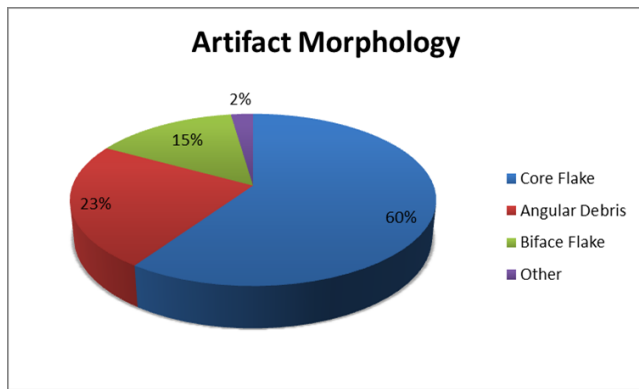


Figure 4

Table 2. Flaked stone artifact distribution by morphology.

Artifact Morphology	Count	Percent
Angular Debris	470	23.46%
Core Flake	1,195	59.57%
Biface Flake	295	14.71%
Bipolar Flake	1	0.05%
Blade	14	0.70%
Unidirectional Core	4	0.20%
Multidirectional Core	16	0.80%
Cobble Tool	1	0.05%
Uniface	7	0.35%
Biface	3	0.15%
Total	2,006	100%

Angular debris (n=470, 23.56%) represented a large portion of the assemblage. Much of it presumably derives from a cracking during heat treatment and shatter off of poorly prepared platforms. Both could indicate the relative expediency and the laissez faire attitude towards flaked stone tool manufacture at the site, as well as the relative abundance and quality of raw material.

While biface flakes were encountered in substantial numbers (~4:1, core to biface flakes), this is not evidence of large-scale biface manufacture, but rather indicative of the collection strategy. In this instance, smaller biface flakes (n=295, 14.71%) were recovered in large quantities relative to core flakes (n=1,195, 59.57%) because of the 1/8 screen used to sift the sediment and collect artifacts.

Blades (n=14, 0.7%) were also encountered in considerable numbers. While this could potentially indicate Mesoamerican flaked stone technology, most of the artifacts are extraordinarily unlikely candidates given some irregularities in their edges and dorsal scars. All were produced from local materials and could have been manufactured unintentionally during core reduction. Furthermore, if these were produced by Mesoamerican Indians, one would expect to see a preference for blade manufacture using obsidian—the traditional material utilized for such technology. This is simply not the case and no pyramidal or prismatic cores were found during excavation.

Instead, cores were largely multi-directional (n=16, 0.8%). Unifaces (n=7, 0.35%) and bifaces (n=3, 0.15%), with the exception of projectile points, were unrefined. Both of these observations lend evidence to the expedient nature of flaked stone manufacture at LA 187, not the craft specialization found in Mesoamerica.

Function

Most flaked stone debitage was unutilized (angular debris=457, 22.78%; flake=1,388; 69.19%) and a substantial portion which was utilized could not be assigned a specific function (n=110; 5.48%; Figures 5 & 6). These undiagnostic tools appear to represent quick single-use cutting and scraping edges. All were checked for metal adhesions—possible indicators of strike-a-lights and gun flints. One chalcedony blade was even morphologically ideal for use as a gun flint, but showed no signs of use or modification as such.

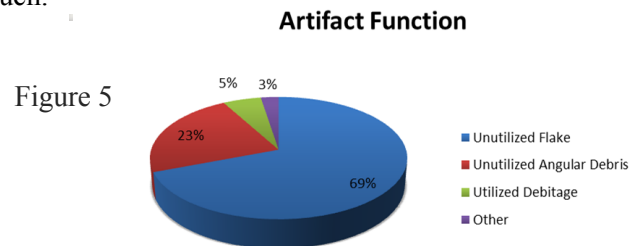


Figure 5

Artifact Function



Figure 6

Formal tools (Figure 7; Table 3) included: a hammerstone (n=1, 0.05%), choppers (n=3, 0.15%), axe (n=1, 0.05%), spokeshaves (n=2, 0.1%), scrapers (n=25, 1.25%), knife (n=1, 0.05%), and projectile points (n=3, 0.15%). These items appear to reflect a broad array of activities occurring at the site including butchering, hide preparation, and wood working. None of these activities are unexpected given the nature of the site and the extended period over which it was occupied.



Figure 7

Table 3. Flaked stone artifact distribution by function.

Artifact Function	Count	Percent
Utilized Debitage, Undifferentiated	110	5.48%
Hammerstone	1	0.05%
Chopper	3	0.15%
Axe	1	0.05%
Spokeshave	2	0.10%
Unutilized Angular Debris	457	22.78%
Unutilized Flake	1,388	69.19%
Unutilized Core	15	0.15%
End Scraper	4	0.20%
Side Scraper	14	0.70%
End/Side Scraper	5	0.25%
Thumbnail Scraper	2	0.10%
Knife	1	0.05%
Projectile Point, Undifferentiated	1	0.05%
Pueblo Side-Notched Point	2	0.10%
Total	2,006	100%

Most notable were the projectile points (Figure 8). These included two whole points and the tip of a third. Both complete projectile points were side-notched and possessed concave bases. They fit within the “Pueblo Side Notched” type as defined by Justice (2002) with their concave bases being indicative of the “Pecos Style” (see Woodbury 1954). This “Pecos Style” is not an indicator of manufacture location, but a recognized similarity between Eastern Pueblo projectile points and those found on the Southern Plains. One of the whole projectile points and the fractured tip were constructed out of an unknown Alibates-like chert, possibly also signifying a plains connection.



Figure 8

Discussion & Conclusion

Flaked stone analysis of materials recovered from LA 187, Kuaua Pueblo, was unsurprising in many ways. It is indicative of a people who no longer rely on projectile points and other flaked stone tools for the bulk of their subsistence strategies. Similar studies (e.g. Hannaford 2006; Murrel and Leckman 2011) in the surrounding area have found comparable results, with two exceptions: the relative abundance of obsidian artifacts and biface flakes at Kuaua Pueblo. The latter can be explained away based upon collection methods, but the former is intriguing.

Obsidian is not common in the Rio Grande gravels. Yet, obsidian is the second most common material source at LA 187. Given that Kuaua Pueblo is just south of the confluence of the Rio Grande and Rio Jemez Rivers, it is likely robust trade with the Pueblos in and around the Jemez Mountains played a role in the large quantities of obsidian artifacts present. However, trade with the Mt. Taylor region may have also occurred.

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None of these obsidian items bore characteristics expected of Mesoamerican material types. Coronado and his Mexica or Tlaxcala allies may have visited Kuaua Pueblo between 1540 and 1542, but there is no conclusive evidence in the form of exotic materials or artifacts, such as the presence of prismatic blade cores.

Connections to the Eastern Plains are limited, but do exist. These include the presence of Alibates-like Chert and the morphology of the projectile points collected.

However, this interaction is not unexpected given Kuaua Pueblo's location along the northern edge of the Sandia Mountains—one of the major points of access for Plains groups entering the Rio Grande Basin.

Acknowledgements

The authors are deeply indebted to Photographer Jack Ellis and Ranger Ethan Ortega for their assistance in producing all figures. Dr. Bruce Huckell, James Moore, and Regge Wiseman were also extraordinarily helpful in answering questions which came up during the research. Furthermore, this project could not have been accomplished without the support of the Friends of Coronado Historic Site and the Office of Archaeological Studies.

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Figures

Figure 1. Test and auger units excavated at Coronado Historic Site during Dig Kuaua.

Figure 2. Flaked stone material type distribution.

Figure 3. Probable locations of flaked stone material acquisition.

Figure 4. Flaked stone artifact morphology distribution.

Figure 5. Flaked stone artifact function distribution.

Figure 6. Utilized versus unutilized flaked stone.

Figure 7. Flaked stone debitage and tools from LA 187.

Figure 8. Pueblo side-notched projectile point recovered from LA 187.

Tables

Table 1. Flaked stone artifact distribution by material type.

Table 2. Flaked stone artifact distribution by morphology.

Table 3. Flaked stone artifact distribution by function.

Ultimately, flaked stone analysis associated with the Dig Kuaua Project does not challenge current interpretations of Kuaua Pueblo. It does, however, enhance the narrative significantly. It demonstrates that while the village typifies pueblo patterns of flaked stone procurement and reduction, the inhabitants of Kuaua Pueblo are participating in a larger regional trade network. This network highlights the interconnectivity of Native American peoples and is necessary for a broader understanding of archaeology in the American Southwest.

TRIPS

THE WHEELS ON THE BUS GO 'ROUND AND 'ROUND , , ,
well, OK, so we don't actually have a bus, but we do travel. Some of our recent trips are hi-lighted here.



Field Trip – September 9, 2017 Pot Creek Pueblo & Fort Burgwin

Dr. Michael Adler, SMU associate professor of anthropology, led an enthusiastic group on a great tour of these sites



Photos courtesy of Jack Ellis

KUAUA TREKKERS



It's Not ALL Uphill. . .

Birding Get-Away

“Thanks to Charron McFadden and her suggestion, the Friends Special Interests Coordinator scheduled two bird watching activities -July 15 and August 12. We drove up into the pines and the Pecos River country to the **Los Pinos Ranch** where we spent the morning watching birds with professional bird guide Dave Hawksworth (an apt name). At an elevation of 8,500 feet it was cool, sun shining, blue sky and birds numerous (26 birds on 7/15 and 27 on 8/12). This was followed by a gourmet lunch accented with homemade bread and dessert of rum cake prepared by ranch proprietor Alice McSweeney, it was an experience of pure delight.

For information on this New Mexico treasure go to their web page: www.lospinosranch.com
Cabins are available for renting. Activities include horseback riding, hiking, fly fishing, and birding.



Mmmmm
Rum Cake !

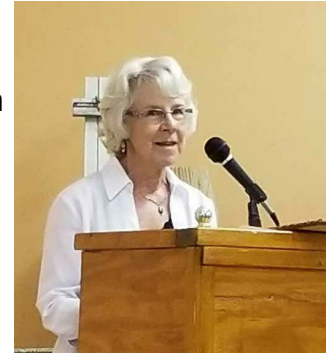
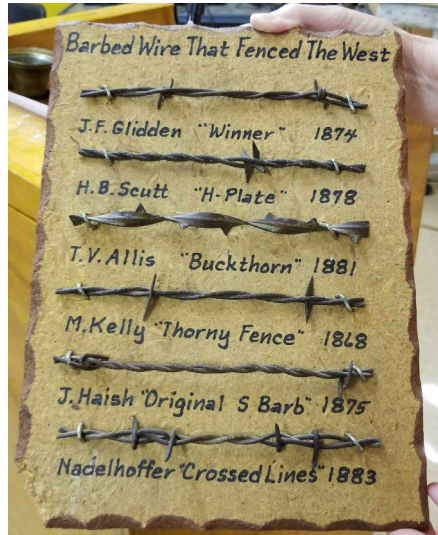


Photos courtesy of Dick Harris

PROGRAMS

Sept 17 Barbed Wire Pioneers—A film presented by Charron McFadden

It's a story of success, competition, litigation, and community spirit that set in motion events still felt today as, what some called "The Devil's Rope," re-shaped and partitioned the western landscape.



Archaeology Fair:

A reminder to the Friends of Coronado Historic Site, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division's Archaeology Fair will occur on **October 14 at the Millicent Rogers Museum in Taos**. It will feature hands-on-activities, advocacy information, and outreach materials. The Northern Region of New Mexico Historic Sites will be there promoting tourism to Coronado and Jemez Historic Sites. However, it is very likely that New Mexico Historic Sites will still be short staffed when this event occurs.

Friends group members interested in helping promote New Mexico Historic Sites are encouraged to contact **Ethan Ortega** (ethan.ortega@state.nm.us; 505-867-5351).

Legendary New Mexico:

On September 14, **Coronado Historic Site** and Ranger Ortega were featured in a TV segment entitled "Legendary New Mexico." The segment will run on both **FOX NM and KRQE** and re-air **intermittently until mid-November**. The show discussed briefly the history behind the Coronado Expedition and Kuaua Pueblo with the associated web story directing interested viewers to visit New Mexico Historic Sites.



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New to this program participants will **link their rewards card to their preferred organization online** and **MUST re-enroll to the organization every year**. Re-enrollment for participants will be during the month of June. Current enrolled participants will receive a re-enrollment email this week notifying them of the new process. New enrollments are accepted at any time during the year. Going forward June 1st through June 30th will be the standard re-enrollment period.

NOTE: we are still listed as **"Friends of Coronado State Monument"**



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AmazonSmile is a website operated by Amazon that lets customers enjoy the same wide selection of products, low prices, and convenient shopping features as on Amazon.com. The difference is that when customers shop on AmazonSmile (smile.amazon.com), the AmazonSmile Foundation will donate 0.5% of the price of eligible purchases to the charitable organizations selected by customers.

We established an account for CHS, so when our members shop with Amazon Smile a small percentage goes to the Historic Site. The link to use to support the Site is:

<http://smile.amazon.com/ch/03-0523638>

FYI for reasons beyond our control we are listed as:
Friends of Coronado State Monument Inc Kuaua Pueblo by Amazon.



Metal Detector Survey:

The metal detector survey, directed by Dr. Clay Mathers of the Coronado Institute, is ongoing at Coronado Historic Site. The project continues to be focused on identifying and documenting the Coronado Expedition at Kuaua Pueblo and has the potential to rewrite the narrative of European contact at the Historic Site. While no crossbow bolts or caret-headed nails have been found as of this writing, forged artifacts, including a buckle, part of a bridle, and small fragments of what appears to be chainmail, have. These are not definitive signs of the Coronado Expedition, but could be associated with Coronado or later Spanish explorers and colonists.



Dig Giusewa:

Work has also begun on the research design and data recovery plan that will govern proposed archaeological excavations at Jemez Historic Site in the summer of 2018. This project, tentatively entitled "Dig Giusewa," will focus on two major research themes: "Jemez Origins" and "Jemez Acculturation." The first will be explored through the excavation and stabilization of at least one "Class C" room within Giusewa Pueblo. "Class C" rooms are believed by archaeologists to represent an architectural link between the Jemez people and the prehistoric Gallina culture of the Four Corners. The latter involves tracking the arrival and adoption of Spanish and Mexica foods, tools, and religion by the Jemez during the 17th century. Jemez culture change serves as an example by which Jemez Historic Site can explore and address the impacts of the Columbian Exchange on Native American peoples throughout the American Southwest. Specific links will be made to the items and ideology traveling into New Mexico via El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro.



Dia de los Muertos:

The Dia de los Muertos display was installed in the Coronado Historic Site core exhibit on September 27. This year it features updated text linking the celebration to Pre-Columbian practices in Mesoamerica and will honor Diane Schuler.

Jemez Core Exhibit:

Northern Region Staff have begun a complete re-envisioning of exhibits at Jemez Historic Site. This redesign does not follow the plans put forth by Andrew Merriell & Associates in 2015 which called for a major renovation of the visitor center. Rather, this new vision will utilize the existing layout, but update the exhibit through the use of digital media. The goal is to correct errors in the current story of the Jemez people, while adding a section on geology and a music corner. As a first step in this process, Staff is seeking to redo the current display which promotes Coronado Historic Site.

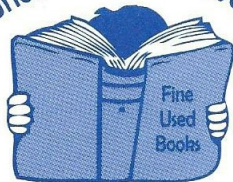
Backpacks for Foster Children:

Between July 24 and September 22, the Department of Cultural Affairs ran a drive to collect provisioned backpacks for foster children in conjunction with the New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department. This was part of a bigger initiative described at PullTogether.org. Ranger Campagna led collection efforts for New Mexico Historic Sites Northern Region with staff and friends group members contributing over two dozen packs filled with stuffed animals, blankets, coloring books, and other comfort items (\$1,000+ in value) for children transitioning into foster care.

Boys Scouts:

Michael Hulett of the Boy Scouts of America Troop 703 out of Corrales performed his Eagle Scout project at Coronado Historic Site on Saturday, September 16. The project included construction of two picnic tables, removal of a dilapidated fence, rehabilitation of a primitive picnic area, and the creation of a second. The troop donated approximately 80 on-site volunteer hours and approximately \$100 in cash. The project was overseen by Ranger Campagna.

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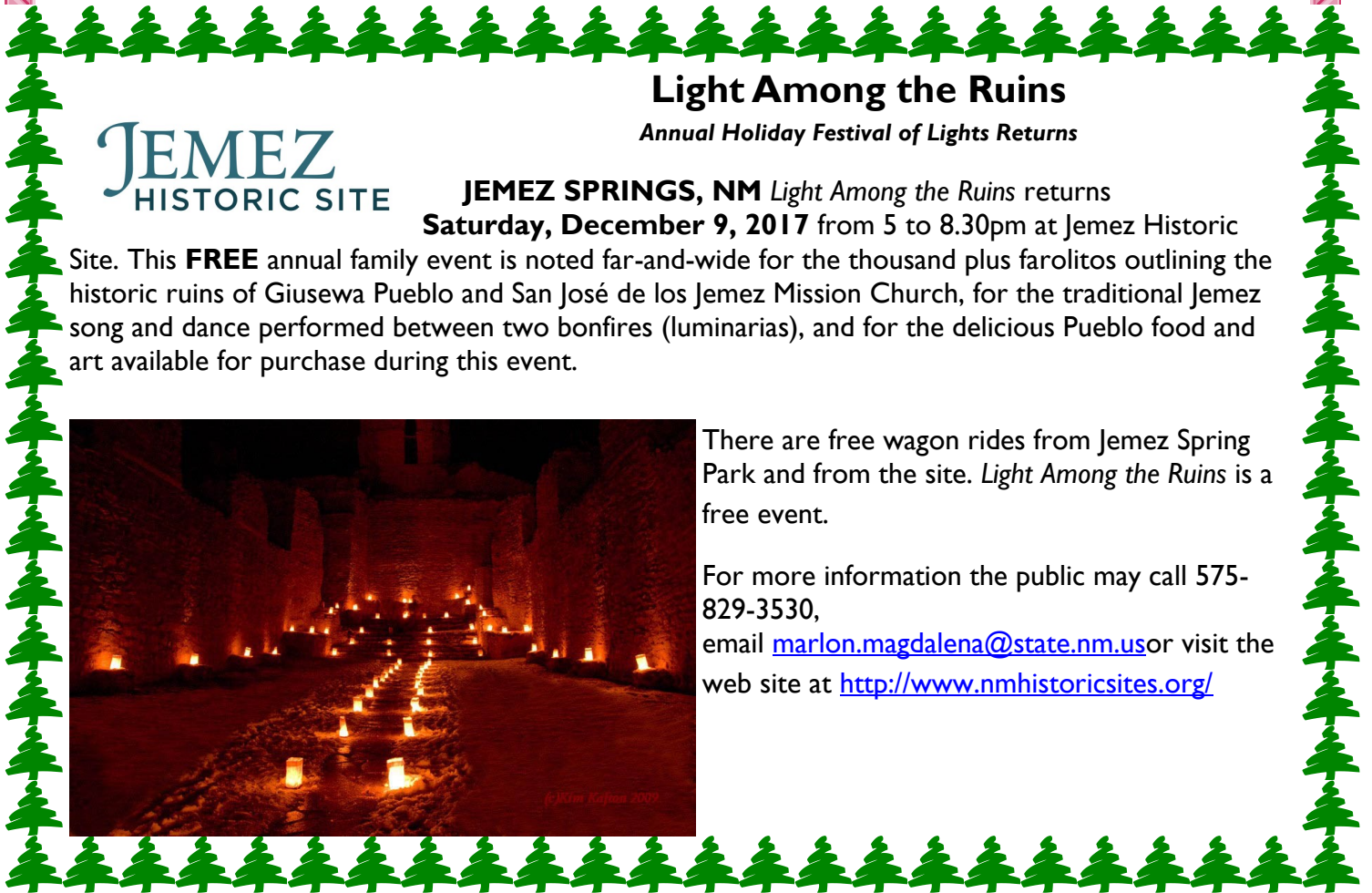
Looking Forward March 24, 2018 New Mexico Art Auction

The Friends of Coronado have scheduled a fund-raising "Made in New Mexico Art" Auction that will be held at the Prairie Star Restaurant north of the Santa Ana Star Casino. We will be accepting all mediums of art from all New Mexican cultures for this exciting event.

Details regarding how you can help will be provided soon.

For immediate information, please contact Ed Chamberlin

ed4orno@gmail.com. 505-301-5242.



Light Among the Ruins

Annual Holiday Festival of Lights Returns

JEMEZ
HISTORIC SITE

JEMEZ SPRINGS, NM *Light Among the Ruins* returns
Saturday, December 9, 2017 from 5 to 8.30pm at Jemez Historic

Site. This **FREE** annual family event is noted far-and-wide for the thousand plus farolitos outlining the historic ruins of Giusewa Pueblo and San José de los Jemez Mission Church, for the traditional Jemez song and dance performed between two bonfires (luminarias), and for the delicious Pueblo food and art available for purchase during this event.



There are free wagon rides from Jemez Spring Park and from the site. *Light Among the Ruins* is a free event.

For more information the public may call 575-829-3530, email marlon.magdalena@state.nm.us or visit the web site at <http://www.nmhistoricsites.org/>

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IMPORTANT NOTICE

Page 13

Visiting the Monument ? Attending a program? Please bring your Friends Membership card

EVENT SCHEDULE—2017

- Oct 21 Fiesta of Cultures** Come celebrate New Mexico's diverse and unique cultures! Enjoy Native American dances, Conquistador reenactors, arts and crafts fair, archaeology demonstrations, live animals, and much more. **Free Admission** **10am-4pm at Coronado Historic Site**
- Nov 19 SPEAKER: Trends in Tewa Decorated Pottery** Dean Wilson, NM Office of Archaeological Studies Dean will discuss how charting the changes in decorated pottery types for the Northern Rio Grande region provides clues concerning changing influences from and interaction with surrounding groups. **2pm at the DeLavy House**
- Dec 9 Jemez Light Among the Ruins** The ruins of Giusewa Pueblo and San Jose de los Jemez Mission will be decorated with hundreds of farolitos. The evening's program will include traditional Native American flute music and Jemez Pueblo dancers performing between two illuminating bonfires. Enjoy free horse-drawn wagon rides from Jemez Springs Park to the Historic Site and holiday refreshments. **5 - 9pm at Jemez Historic Site**

EVENT SCHEDULE—2018

- Jan 21 Taos Pueblo Pottery** presented by Pam Lujan Hauer
Pam is a member of Taos Pueblo. She studied pottery making at the Institute of American Indian Arts, and was also taught by her great-aunts Josephine Ortiz and Anita Lujan, who are highly regarded as traditional Indian pueblo potters. **2pm at the DeLavy House**
- Feb 18 From Slave to Superstar: The Life of James Pierson Beckwourth** presented by Ed Wallace
An inspiring, entertaining, educational and historically accurate portrayal of one of our forgotten heroes. **2pm at the DeLavy House**
- Mar 18 Estevanico the Moor** presented by Dennis Herrick This program about Esteban will dispel the myths and deliberate deceptions that have belittled this sixteenth-century explorer's accomplishments and attacked his character. **2pm at the DeLavy House**

ALL SPEAKER PROGRAMS ARE FREE TO MEMBERS

\$5.00 FOR NON-MEMBERS

NOTE: some programs are held at 2:00 PM at the DeLavy House, (Sandoval County Historical Society) 161 Edmond Road, Bernalillo, NM about ¼ mile west of Coronado Monument on Hwy 550 between the 66 gas station and IHOP From 550, turn north into west entrance of 66 gas station and follow gravel road Coronado Historic Site is located in Bernalillo, on State Rt 550, approx 1 ½ miles west of 125

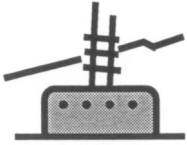
Kuaua.com

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Board of Directors Meetings:
9:30am at Coronado Historic Site
Usually on the **4th Thursday** of each month

President Emeritus	Jim Conder	771-8859
Members Emeritus	Roy Skeens	867-6310
	Gary Williams	792-4851



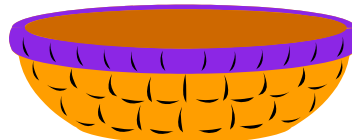
Friends of Coronado Historic Site
485 Kuaua Rd
Bernalillo, NM 87004



SUNFATHER'S GIFT SHOP

OPEN DAILY EXCEPT TUESDAY

10am—4pm



WE'RE ON THE WEB!!!!

Contact the *Friends* at:

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