

*Newsletter -*

# NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

Volume 2 • Number 1

February 1979

## FROM THE EDITORS

With this issue it is my pleasure to announce that Frances Levine has agreed to act as co-editor of the Newsletter which we intend to produce on a quarterly basis. For this reason, the current issue begins the calendar year of 1979 as Volume 2, Number 1. This strategy makes the publication of the quarterly newsletter coincide with the calendar year membership dues.

Since the 1970 Membership Directory will be printed in the next issue, it is important that outstanding dues for the current year be taken care of immediately.

Suggestions for improvements, for topics you would like to see discussed or anything relating to the Newsletter should be addressed to the Editors, c/o Laboratory of Anthropology, Museum of New Mexico, P. O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87503.

The contents of this issue are specifically directed toward Federal and State permitting regulations as well as some of the printed report guidelines. Because of the number and variety of Federal Agencies managing cultural resources within the State of New Mexico, it is of constant concern to the contractors to keep straight the various needs, regulations, and guidelines espoused by these agencies. With this in mind, we decided to publish some of the available printed permit regulations and report guidelines and to solicit additional statements from the various agencies for other issues. In no way do these statements represent answers from all the agencies; however, we hope that by publishing these preliminary guides, other agencies will offer theirs as well.

Appended to these statements is a directory of the agencies and personnel concerned with these regulations. If any individuals have been omitted or if there are errors in reported regulations, please advise us so that corrections can be printed.

MFJ

## • NMAC MEETING •

For the benefit of those who have signed up for the CRMD Workshop at NMSU on February 22-23, 1979, the next scheduled meeting of the New Mexico Archeological Council is Wednesday, February 21, 1979, at 10:30 a.m. in the basement of Baldwin Hall, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces. This schedule will make unnecessary two long trips to the Southland for those planning to attend both functions.

### Agenda:

1. Announcement of 1979 NMAC officers.
2. (Tentative) Slide show presentation by Rusty Reese of Gulf Mineral Resources entitled "Industrial Needs in a Cultural Resource Management Framework".
3. Business meeting.
4. Committee meetings.

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR COMPLETING APPLICATION FORM FOR  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR ANTIQUITIES ACT PERMITS

*Numbers in the brackets [10] refer to the specific sections on the application form.*

A. Antiquities Act permits are granted only to qualified scientific or educational institutions [1]. They cannot be issued to or in the name of an individual. If the field investigations are to be carried out by an organization or group affiliated with a qualified institution, other than one of its departments, the nature of the affiliation must be clearly indicated [4]. The address of the affiliated organization or group must also be included if it is not the same as the applying institution [3].

B. All applications are to be submitted in quadruplicate and mailed to:

Departmental Consulting Archeologist  
Department of the Interior  
Heritage Conservation and Recreation  
Services  
Interagency Archeological Services  
Division  
Washington, D. C. 20240

unless otherwise stated on the application form [15].

C. All copies of the application must be signed [14] by the Director or other responsible official of the applicant institution. Unsigned or improperly signed applications will be returned.

D. The application should indicate if the requested permit is for archeological or paleontological investigations [5]. Separate permit applications are required for preliminary explorations or surveys [5A], and for permits to excavate or make intensive studies and collections from specific sites [5B]. The specific sites to be excavated must be adequately identified.

E. Lands of the United States for which a permit is requested [6] must be clearly identified. This should be by Township, Range, Section, and Quarter Section whenever possible [6A]. Descriptions from an appropriate USGS topographic map, or its equivalent, is advised. If a portion of an USGS or other topographic map is attached to the application [6B], it should be identified by name. County maps, State highway department maps (other than the tourist variety), and etc., can be used if topographic maps are not available, as long as they clearly define or identify the area or sites proposed for study. Oil company road maps should be avoided, if at all possible, unless no other suitable map is available.

F. The application should define as accurately as possible the nature and scope of the project [7]. If the project is for research purposes, a brief discussion of the problem and anticipated results should be provided. This should also include the

reasons the particular site(s) were selected over alternate sites on applications for excavation permits. If the purpose of the work is salvage, there should be a brief explanation of the threat to the resource.

G. Avoid submitting applications with the same individual listed in general charge of the project [8A] and in direct charge of the field work [8B]. If it is necessary that the same individual be listed for both, explain on a separate sheet and attach a copy to each copy of the application. Applications will not be accepted if the institution official requesting the permit [14] is the same as the person in direct charge of the field work [8B].

H. Permits are issued to cover only the time field investigations are being conducted on Federal lands [9] and [10], but no permit can be issued for a period longer than three calendar years. Applications for permits to exceed 1 year must contain adequate justification. The time granted may be extended upon written request showing proper cause and diligence in pursuing the work. Extensions can be granted for up to one year at a time. Failure to begin work within six months after a permit is granted, or failure to diligently keep on with the work after it has been started, shall make the permit void without any further action.

I. All applications must be reviewed by the Smithsonian Institution and the Federal agency administering the lands involved. It generally takes 30 days to review an application and issue the permit from the date it is received, if it is approved. Applications, therefore, should be submitted well in advance of the date on which the field investigations are proposed to begin. Applications for permits in Alaska generally take up to six weeks for review.

J. Within approximately 6 weeks of the conclusion of field work carried out under an Antiquities Act permit, a preliminary report on work performed under the permit is to be furnished to the Secretary, Smithsonian Institution, and the Departmental Consulting Archeologist. The number of copies of the report required will be specified in Sec. 9 of the permit.

Note: It is not necessary to send copies of small survey reports such as drill holes, access road and so forth. Rather, a list can be submitted on an annual basis. Do send copies of major excavations and surveys.

**APPLICATION FOR PERMIT  
UNDER THE ANTIQUITIES ACT**

(P.L. 59-209 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 431-433))

**FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY**

DATE RECEIVED \_\_\_\_\_  
DISPOSITION \_\_\_\_\_  
DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**INSTRUCTIONS:** Application must be signed by director or other responsible official (Item 14) of the applicant institution (Item 1) other than the person named in direct charge of field work (Item 8B). All information requested must be completed before application will be considered. Use separate sheet of paper if more space is needed to complete a section.

1. NAME OF INSTITUTION \_\_\_\_\_

2. DATE OF APPLICATION \_\_\_\_\_

3. ADDRESS (Include Zip Code) \_\_\_\_\_

4. NATURE, STATUS, AND SCIENTIFIC AFFILIATIONS OF APPLICANT ORGANIZATION: \_\_\_\_\_

5. TYPE OF PERMIT REQUESTED:

- A. ☐ To conduct preliminary explorations in areas described in 6A and 6B below.  
B. ☐ To excavate, collect, and make intensive studies of specific sites described as:

6. LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR WHICH PERMIT IS REQUESTED:

A. Description: (If on surveyed lands, descriptions must be by subdivisions of the Public Land Surveys. If on unsurveyed lands, description must be by metes and bounds with ties to some topographic feature.)

B. Map, sketch, or plan, showing specific sites or areas for which permit is desired. (Use separate sheet, if necessary, and attach to each copy of application submitted.)

7. AIMS, PURPOSES, AND EXACT CHARACTER OF WORK PROPOSED:

8. NAME, ADDRESS, AND OFFICIAL STATUS OF PERSONS IN "A" AND "B" BELOW: (Name of DIFFERENT person for each.)

A. In general charge of project:

B. In direct charge of field work: (Include qualifications.)

9. DATE FIELD WORK WILL BEGIN:

10. LENGTH OF TIME WORK WILL BE IN PROGRESS:

11. PUBLIC MUSEUM IN WHICH MATERIALS COLLECTED WILL BE PERMANENTLY PRESERVED AND AVAILABLE FOR SCIENTIFIC STUDY AND PUBLIC OBSERVATION: (Name and Location)

12. RESULTS OF WORK DONE TO BE PUBLISHED AS FOLLOWS: (Name of publication and date of issuance.)

13. FUNDS AVAILABLE FOR FIELD WORK, EXCLUSIVE OF REGULAR STAFF SALARIES.

14. INSTITUTION OFFICIAL REQUESTING PERMIT: (MUST BE SIGNED)

(Signature)

(Title)

15. COMPLETE FOUR (4) COPIES OF THIS APPLICATION AND RETURN TO:

Departmental Consulting Archeologist  
Department of the Interior  
Bureau of Land Management, Public Preservation  
Interagency Archeological Services Division  
Washington, D.C. 20240

• STATE ARCHEOLOGICAL PERMITS •

Most members of the New Mexico Archeological Council are familiar with archeological permits requirements for State lands and the regulations issued by the State Land Office and Cultural Properties Review Committee which govern these permits. It is not the intention of this discussion to review each of the regulations since they are made available to anyone requesting applications forms, but to review the process by which the permits are issued and to identify certain problems which may result in the delay or denial of a permit.

State law requires that any person or institution wishing to conduct field archeology on lands owned or controlled by the State obtain a permit before entering on such land. The lands covered by this law are of two basic types: State Trust Lands and other State lands owned by specific agencies such as Game and Fish, State Parks, Property Control and the Universities. Applicants for archeological permits should be aware that different procedures are followed and different forms required (see attachments) for the two types of land. Care should be taken to accurately determine the type of land involved before making the application to insure that it is submitted correctly.

All applications for archeological survey or excavation should be submitted in duplicate to the State Historic Preservation Officer who will verify land ownership and location, and, if correct, log the receipt of the application. It is then sent to the State Archeologist and Chairman of the Cultural Properties Review Committee for approval of institutional qualifications, and adequacy of methodology and research design. Special stipulations, in addition to the 21 standard requirements with which every applicant should be familiar, may be added as necessary. The application is then sent to either the State Land Office or other appropriate agency.

Applications for State Trust Land require approval of the Commissioner of Public Lands, and applicants must meet the requirements specified by the Commissioner as must any applicant for a lease, right-of-way, or easement. The basic requirements of bonding, consent, application fee, reporting, curation, and restoration are stated on the application forms. Special stipulations may be added by the Commissioner as warranted by a particular situation.

When lands other than Trust Lands are involved, the application is submitted to the responsible agency official for approval. Once again, special conditions may be added by the agency. No permit fees are required by agencies other than the Land Office at this time; however, fees may be required in the future if an agency decides to do so.

Permits receiving agency approval are returned to this office and sent to the applicant with a cover letter identifying any special problems and conditions relevant to the permit or the land to be investigated. The applicant is now authorized to enter the described State Land and conduct archeological investigations during the term of the permit, generally six months. Preliminary reports on the permitted investigation are due within six months of completion of the field work. All reports should be sent to the State Historic Preservation Officer who, together with the State Archeologist and Chairman of the Cultural Properties Review Committee, will review the report for adequacy of research, methodology, and form.

If the permit is issued for investigations for the purpose of granting archeological clearance for an individual or company planning to modify or otherwise disturb the surface of State Lands, a letter granting clearance, making special conditions, or requiring additional research as indicated by the report will be sent to the appropriate person by the Committee Chairman. To insure that this letter is not delayed, all reports on contract work should clearly identify the permit number, as well as the name and address of the individual or company representative who should receive the letter. Special conditions agreed to, or need for further research or other mitigative measures should be clearly stated. Receipt of a copy of this letter by the permittee will complete the permit process assuming the disposition of artifact collections and other requirements have been met.

One of the most prevalent problems being encountered with the permitting process involves the accuracy of legal descriptions of the State Land to be investigated. The State Land Office requires that all land be described to the nearest 40-acre tract ( $\frac{1}{4}$  section). This includes not only the project site, but also all access roads or other associated areas to be investigated under the authority of the permit. Legal descriptions must be complete and accurate and not in conflict with the description of work or the required plat map.

In the past this office has attempted to correct inadequacies noted on permit applications. This can no longer be done. Any application with errors in legal descriptions, missing plat maps, or other problems, will be returned to the applicant for correction. Checks and money orders accompanying applications for State Trust should be made payable to the State Land Office and not the Historic Preservation Program.

Applicants for Archeological Excavation Easements (permits) on State Trust Lands should be aware that an inspection of the site by a representative of the Land Office may be necessary. Since these inspections take time to schedule and complete, sufficient time should be allowed for this when the application is made. Excavation permits will often carry special conditions for the protection of lessee's property, erosion control, or other considerations.

Questions about the State Archeological Permit system, its procedures and regulation should be addressed to the State Historic Preservation Officer, or to the responsible official in a land holding agency if the question involves a particular requirement of that agency. Copies of standard permit requirements, if a member does not already have them, can be obtained from this office.

*Daniel E. Reiley  
Archeologist  
Historic Preservation  
Program*

« »

(Cultural Properties Act of 1969)

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of (address) \_\_\_\_\_ hereby submits an application for Archeological permit upon State land ( \_\_\_\_\_ ) for the purpose of survey and limited testing only (excavation of archeological sites must be applied for separately on different forms that can be obtained from the New Mexico Historic Preservation Program.)

D. Upon completion of investigations the survey of any disturbed sites will be restored to its original condition insofar as possible, and will be left in a state which will not create hazard to life nor contribute to the deterioration of the site or adjacent lands by natural forces, unless other provision is made in this permit.

(continued on reverse side)

7. Submit copies of application in duplicate to:

State Historic Preservation Officer  
P.O. Box 1629  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503

8. Signature of Applicant: \_\_\_\_\_ (authorized official  
or principal investi-  
gator)  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Other stipulations:

10. Approved By:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman, Cultural Properties Review Committee Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State Archeologist Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State Agency Representative Date





## NEW MEXICO STATE LAND OFFICE

APPLICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY EASEMENT  
(Cultural Properties Act of 1969)

Archaeological Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ of (address) \_\_\_\_\_ hereby submits an application for an Archaeological Right-of-Way easement across State Land for the purpose of survey and limited testing\* only (excavation of archaeological sites must be applied for separately on different forms that can be obtained from the New Mexico State Land Office or the State Archaeologist.)
2. Description of exact nature and purpose of proposed survey. (Attach separate sheet if necessary.)
3. Enclose herewith two copies of plats or maps showing in red the survey area, also the legal description of the area allocated by forty acre tracts.
4. A. A \$10 application fee is required if permit is being acquired to provide archaeological services to a party who wishes to comply with Section 4-27-11(B) N.M.S.A. (1953 Comp.)  
B. Name and address of party employing archaeological services:  
\_\_\_\_\_  
C. The following items are required if survey is being initiated for purposes independent of "a" above, i.e. educational activities, archaeological research, etc.:
  1. \$10 application fee.
  2. Enclose herewith any one of the items listed:
    - ☐ Consent to right-of-way and waiver of property damage bond.
    - ☐ A bond in the amount of \$500 for each individual right-of-way.
    - ☐ A blanket bond in the amount of \$2,500 is on file with the State Land Office.
5. Length of time survey activity will be authorized is six months unless otherwise designated by the Commissioner of Public Lands in response to a written request for an extension of time.  
From \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_, to \_\_\_\_\_, 19 \_\_\_\_
6. In consideration of issuance of permit, it is herewith agreed that:
  - A. No unlawful trespass shall be committed upon any State Trust Land not herein described.
  - B. Within six months of the completion of the survey the Lessee shall submit to the Commissioner of Public Lands, P. O. Box 1148, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87501, and the State Archaeologist, P. O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87503, a list of items taken from Trust Lands regardless of the purpose of taking, plus a copy of the preliminary archaeological survey report.

\*"Limited testing" is defined as the digging of pits, not to exceed 5' x 3' x 3' in size, and further, only one such pit shall be allowed within a 40,000 sq. ft. area.

- C. Any archaeological artifacts removed shall be held in custody by the State archaeologist at the Museum of New Mexico who shall be allowed to use them for study, exhibit, and/or historical preservation. Any other use is prohibited. Title to the subject artifacts shall remain in the Commissioner of Public Lands in trust for the particular beneficiary institution or institutions.
- D. Upon completion of investigations the survey of any disturbed sites will be restored to its original condition insofar as possible, and will be left in a state which will not create hazard to life nor contribute to the deterioration of the site or adjacent lands by natural forces, unless other provision is made in this permit.

7. Submit copies of application in duplicate to:

State Archaeologist  
P. O. Box 2087  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503

8. Signature of Applicant: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

9. Other stipulations:

10. Approved:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman, State Cultural Properties Committee Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State Archaeologist Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Commissioner of Public Lands Date



## NEW MEXICO STATE LAND OFFICE

APPLICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION EASEMENT  
(Cultural Properties Act of 1969)

Archaeological Excavation # \_\_\_\_\_

1. Name and address of Institution or organization requesting permit:  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Name and title of principal investigator: \_\_\_\_\_
3. Name and title of field director: \_\_\_\_\_
4. Description of exact nature and purpose of proposed project:
5. Attach herewith two copies of survey plats or maps illustrating the area to be excavated plus the legal description of the area allocated by forty acre tracts.
6. Enclose herewith: (Any of the following is sufficient to cover payment for any damages that might accrue to any improvements of the surface lessee.)
  - ☐ Consent to right-of-way and waiver of property damage bond.
  - ☐ A bond in the amount of \$500 for each individual easement.
  - ☐ A blanket bond in the amount of \$2,500 is on file with the State Land Office.
7. Enclosed is a draft in the amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ acres at \$\_\_\_\_\_ per acre, plus \$10 application fee.
8. Length of time excavation activity will be authorized is 12 months unless otherwise designated by the Commissioner of Public Lands in response to a written request for an extension of time.
9. In consideration of issuance of permit, it is herewith agreed that:
  - A. No unlawful trespass shall be committed upon any State Trust Land not herein described.
  - B. Within six months of the completion of the survey the Lessee shall submit to the Commissioner of Public Lands, P. O. Box 1148, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87501, and the State Archaeologist, P. O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87503, a list of the items taken from Trust Lands regardless of the purpose of taking, plus a copy of the preliminary archaeological survey report.
  - C. Upon completion of investigations, the surface of the site will be restored to its original condition insofar as possible, and will be left in a state which will not create hazard to life nor contribute to the deterioration of the site or adjacent lands by natural forces, unless other provision is made in this permit.
  - D. Any archaeological artifacts removed shall be held in custody by the State Archaeologist at the Museum of New Mexico who shall be allowed to use them for study, exhibit, and/or historical preservation. Any other use is prohibited. Title to the subject artifacts shall remain in the Commissioner of Public Lands in trust for the particular beneficiary institution or institutions.

10. Signature of Applicant: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

11. Other stipulations:

12. Approved:

\_\_\_\_\_  
Chairman, State Cultural Properties Committee

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
State Archaeologist

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

\_\_\_\_\_  
Commissioner of Public Lands

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

• BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT •  
Albuquerque District

The Albuquerque District of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) does not presently employ guidelines for reports. It is its opinion that guidelines have a stultifying effect on the content of reports. Rather, it is assumed that when a contractor writes an unacceptable report, it is done as a calculated gamble and that contractors rationalize time/energy expenditures whether guidelines exist or not. The present approach is that elements of an acceptable report are required as part of the Special Conditions of permits granted to institutions. If the content of reports cannot be made sense of for purposes of cultural resource clearance, the report is rejected under the provisions of the permit and resolution of conflicts arising from the contract under which the work was done is a civil matter between the contractor and its client. The standard report stipulations for the Albuquerque District are:

Results of each field operation conducted under the permit shall be submitted within 30 days of the end of each completed project as follows:

One copy to the BLM area manager, one copy to the BLM district archeologist, and one copy to the State Historic Preservation Officer. Reports shall include the following information, at a minimum:

a. Identification of the specific Federal Antiquities Act Permit under which the work was performed.

b. Identification and description of the project or proposed action. State the BLM serial case file number (if any) for which the report is being written.

c. Description of survey methods and procedures used to identify cultural resources. Include a discussion of the intensity of survey and description of the area surveyed (linear dimensions and/or acreage, with location indicated on USGS topographic maps). Provide the names of individuals utilized in activities under this permit and the commencement and termination dates of the field work.

d. Definition of "site" as used in the study.

e. Statement of what work was accomplished under this permit. Discuss the possibility of unlocated or unknown cultural resources in the project area.

f. Description and evaluation of the identified cultural resources, including their potential to contribute data on cultural resource problems of the project area. Include maps exhibiting their relationship to the proposed project. Identify sites which are on the National Register of Historic Places or which may be eligible for inclusion in it.

g. A completed Cultural Resource Inventory Record (BLM 8110-1 to 8110-5), or other form approved by the BLM District Manager, for each cultural resource property found or examined. Include 7.5' USGS topographic map or equivalent indicating the location of each site.

h. A catalog and evaluation of all objects collected and their disposition. Include accession and/or catalog numbers.

i. Evaluation of the impact of the proposed action on cultural resources. Discuss ways to alter planned areas of surface disturbance to avoid cultural resources. Discuss mitigation measures, including a recommended program of study to realistically mitigate direct and indirect adverse effects on cultural resources which may result from the project. Outline possible research designs. When suggestions for mitigation include excavation, the reasons why avoidance cannot be accomplished must be discussed.

j. Documentation of pertinent consultation and coordination if any (that is, with client, BLM, SHPO, Advisory Council, data sources, and so forth).

The Special Conditions (or stipulations) should be identical for all permits issued for Albuquerque since the end of 1977.

To facilitate speedy processing of reports for clearance purposed, it would benefit the contractor to include the following format for reports:

a. Description of proposed action.

b. Ethnographic summary (where applicable).

c. Procedures used to identify and evaluate cultural resources.

d. Description of known cultural resources.

e. Summary of possible unknown cultural resources.

f. Evaluation of the impact of the proposed action on cultural resources.

g. Mitigating measures.

h. Unavoidable adverse effects, short-term versus long-term productivity, irreversible and irretrievable commitments.

*G. Randall Morrison  
 Albuquerque District  
 Archeologist  
 Bureau of Land Management*

• NATIONAL PARK SERVICE •  
Branch of Indian Cultural Resources

Since 1964 the National Park Service has provided the Bureau of Indian Affairs with technical assistance in cultural resources management and legislative compliance. The purpose of the program is to assure that any land-modifying activities on Indian Lands are in compliance with applicable Tribal and Federal historic preservation policies, regulations, and laws. At the present time, the National Park Service, Southwest Region provides assistance to the BIA, Navajo Area Office, serving all Navajo Lands in New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah, and the Phoenix Area Office, which covers Hopi Lands in northern Arizona.

In order to provide guidance to archeological contractors in the preparation of archeological reports intended for archeological clearance, the NPS archeologists issued Procedures for Archeological Clearance on Indian Lands in 1976. The Procedures contained an outline of the information that should be included in any survey report submitted to the NPS for clearance of projects on Navajo or Hopi lands.

In some cases, these guidelines have been ignored and clearance had to be delayed until the missing information was supplied. In order to alleviate this problem, the survey report outline is reproduced here. An explanation of why some items are needed also follows.

ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY REPORT  
Outline of Minimal  
Report Content

1. Report Introduction
  - a. Title page and Abstract.
  - b. Project description, that is, road, drill pads, powerlines, pipelines, borrow pits, and so forth.
  - c. Project location, detailed legal description and appropriate map(s) showing major terrain reference points and project boundaries.
  - d. Project sponsor and address.
  - e. Land status, that is, allotted land, fee land, joint-use area, tribal trust land
  - f. Dates survey was performed, principal investigator.
  - g. Federal antiquities permit number and expiration date.
  - h. Tribal antiquities permit number and expiration date.
2. Modern environmental setting of project area
  - a. Topography/terrain.
  - b. Drainage (nearest named).
  - c. Elevation.
  - d. Vegetation (density and type).

3. Survey methodology
  - a. Field personnel.
  - b. Intensity of survey and description of survey technique.
  - c. Description of collection methods if applicable.
4. Description of cultural resources located
  - a. Physical description of cultural remains (architecture, artifacts, features, and so forth).
  - b. Modern environmental setting of site.
  - c. Cultural-temporal affiliation and how determined (people and time period).
  - d. Detailed map showing site boundary in relationship to project area, and complete verbal description including land status.
  - e. Physical condition of site, that is, eroded, vandalized, well preserved.
  - f. Photo documentation of visible structural remains or features.
5. Evaluation of the significance of cultural resources located
  - a. Is resource currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places, Historic American Building Survey, or on a State Register?
  - b. Context of resource in relation to regional cultural history. Is the site representative of a regional pattern or is it unique, if so why?
  - c. Scientific and/or historic information potential of resource.
6. Recommendations for Obtaining Archeological Clearance
  - a. Effects of project on the cultural resources, that is, adverse effect (direct/indirect) or no effect.
  - b. Recommended mitigative action (that is, avoidance, flagging, and fencing, project redesign, controlled collection and testing, salvage excavation, construction monitoring).

An accurate, detailed verbal and legal description of the project location is crucial in defining the area needing archeological clearance. Since archeological clearance is issued for specific lands or project areas, it is important that the survey report clearly states the areal extent and legal description of the area surveyed and the project area. The dimensions of the project area (that is, right-of-way length and width, drill pad diameter; and borrow pit area) should also be specified.

Another item that should be included is land status. The report should clearly state whether the land is Navajo Allotment Land, Navajo Fee Land, etc. If you have some doubt about the status, the BLM State Office, Public Records Division in Santa Fe (988-6541) can help you determine the status. They need to know the township, range and section

to the third-quarter section (this should also appear in your report). Navajo Fee Land is a form of private land. Clearance for fee land should be requested from the Navajo Nation Cultural Resources Management Program.

Item 4 of the outline lists the minimal kinds of information that should be included in describing cultural resources located by the survey. Even if the site will be avoided, or is not relevant to the research design under which you are operating, your report should contain as comprehensive a site description as possible. In many cases, especially for some kinds of historic sites or "localities", if a site has been completely described and mapped no additional work may be needed to record the significance. Whenever appropriate, photographs of architecture and features should be used to supplement site descriptions and maps. In cases when a sampling program is instituted in the data recovery phase, the survey information may be the only record of the site. For that reason also the survey report should be as complete a record as possible.

Complete site descriptions are also needed in order to decide on the appropriate level of resource management study needed when data recovery must be undertaken. Your report and recommendations are used as the basis of seeking a determination of eligibility to the National Register, and in presenting the Advisory Council with alternatives to mitigate the loss of cultural information. There are many criteria that can be looked at in evaluating the significance of a prehistoric or historic archeological site. One of the most obvious ways of addressing significance is to look at the research potential, the heritage value and/or the aesthetic value of a site. These terms are defined below:

Heritage Value is the quality a structure, site, locality, or natural feature may possess in the religious, ceremonial, social, or historic traditions of a people. Included in this category are burials; places of worship; sacred shrines, certain natural features such as rivers, mountains, lakes, canyons, rocks, trees; objects indicating boundaries or ownership; structures or sites associated with socio-political history and structures associated with important local or tribal figures.

Research potential, as a determinant of significance, is equated with the ability of a site or structure to produce relevant and substantive data in anthropological, ethnoarcheological, ethnohistorical or historical research, and in the technical, theoretical or methodological applications of the sciences.

Significant aesthetic value can be attributed to a structure or object when it characterizes an outstanding architectural or artistic form representative of a discrete time period or historic tradition, or when it illustrates a unique expression of man's creativity.

Regardless of how you evaluate the importance of the site, it is most important that your recommendations for further resource management or for no further study be defensible. Research designs and methods and techniques of study should be correlated and justified. The content of research designs and responses to requests-for-proposals is probably best left for another issue of the NMAC Newsletter.

Copies of the NPS Procedures and the Mock Survey Report prepared by our staff are available on request from George West, Archeologist, Branch of Indian Cultural Resources, National Park Service, P. O. Box 728, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501.

*Frances Levine  
Archeologist  
Branch of Indian  
Cultural Resources  
National Park Service*

# « DIRECTORY »

## • LOS ALAMOS SCIENTIFIC LABORATORY •

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## • NAVAJO NATION CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM •

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## • STATE OF NEW MEXICO •

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## • ANNOUNCEMENTS •

The Communique, a newsletter for the Association for Preservation Technology, is published by the Foundation for Preservation Technology for members and others concerned with the technology of preservation. It is a bimonthly, available with membership in APT or by subscription for \$8.00/per year. Continuing features include Notes from APT Board Members; Positions Available/Sought; Courses/Seminars; Meetings; Meeting Reports; Notes; Organizations; Financial Assistance; Queries; People; and Announcements. Contact the Editor: Barbara Daniels-Swannack, Box 2165, Albuquerque, NM 87103 (505-766-4721). For information on APT, write Ann Falkner, Executive Secretary, Box 2487, Station D, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 5W6, Canada.

### Contract Archeology Workshop Seminars, New Mexico State University

The Cultural Resources Management Division, New Mexico State University, has recently initiated a workshop series aimed at the development of technical skills for individuals involved in Southwestern archeology. Each workshop will generally run from two to three days. The training will be provided by invited sub-discipline specialists. In December, Phil Shelley, Eastern New Mexico University, taught a two-day workshop on Flint Knapping Techniques to individuals from various New Mexico and West Texas institutions. Dr. Mahmoud El-Najjar, New Mexico State University conducted a two-day workshop on Osteology for Archeologists in mid-January. The next workshop will be by Helene Warren, who initiated the Lithics Study Collection at the Laboratory of Anthropology. It will be held February 22 and 23, 1979, and will be titled "A Lithics Identification and Quarry Source Workshop". On April 5 and 6th, Stewart Peckham, Anthropology Bureau, Museum of New Mexico, will conduct a seminar on Southwestern Ceramics.

There is a basic charge of \$5.00 a day for attendance, to help defray the instruction costs. A New Mexico State University Certificate of Completion will be awarded to the participants upon completion of the workshop. If anyone is interested in these workshops, please contact Patrick H. Beckett or David Kirkpatrick at 646-2520 or write Cultural Resources Management Division, P. O. Box 5700, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, New Mexico 88003.

### School of American Research, Brown-Bag Seminars

School of American Research, Santa Fe, is sponsoring weekly brown-bag luncheon talks. These informal lectures are held Thursday of every week. Over the past few weeks Dr. Phillip Schultz discussed Birds of Prey; Stewart Peckham gave an illustrated talk on the Mount Olympos/Non-Survey with which he was associated this past fall; and Art Wolfe, Curator of Indian Arts Research Center, SAR, discussed Wupatki. Other scheduled talks include: March 1, Dr. Myra Ellen Jenkins, State Historian, discussing the State Archives; March 8, Ann Woosley, of Southern Methodist University, Dallas, on the Fort Burgwin Research Center, and March 15, Albert Schroeder will give a synthesis of his SAR Southwestern Ceramic Traditions.

During SAR Seminar Weeks, the Thursday noon meeting will be conducted by the current seminar chairperson.

For further information on these talks contact: Ms. Dorothea Migliori, School of American Research, 660 Garcia Street, Santa Fe, NM 87501 982-3583.

## • MEMBERSHIP •

Note that your 1979 NMAC dues are now payable. Membership is on a calendar year basis. Members of the council will receive a quarterly Newsletter, occasional publications, and NMAC Membership privileges.

Fees: Annual -- On a calendar year basis.

Individual . . . . .	\$7.50
Institutions and Organizations . . . . .	\$25.00
Sponsors (Private concerns) . . . . .	\$25.00 or more

Membership inquiries and/or payment should be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer, Patrick H. Beckett, New Mexico Archeological Council, P. O. Box 3CP, Las Cruces, NM 88003.

Checks and money orders should be made payable to the New Mexico Archeological Council.

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Newsletter of the  
New Mexico Archeological Council  
c/o Laboratory of Anthropology  
Museum of New Mexico  
P.O. Box 2087  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503

Newsletter

# NEW MEXICO ARCHAEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

Volume 2 • Number 2

May 1979

## NMAC Officers • 1979

*Joseph A. Tainter, President*

*Frances Levine, Vice-president*

*Patrick H. Beckett, Secretary-Treasurer*

### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

This promises to be an important and, I hope, exciting year for the Council and for archeology in New Mexico. At the top of the agenda is the State Historic Preservation Officer's Proposed Plan for Statewide Archeological Survey. There is little doubt in my mind that this document will strongly influence the direction of archeology in the state. Archeological syntheses are so rare that those which are completed inevitably exert at least some guiding direction for future research. An archeological synthesis which is recognized as authoritative by the State Historic Preservation Officer will have all the more influence. Whether this Plan proves to be narrow and restrictive, or whether it will provide an unparalleled opportunity to address significant research problems, will in part depend upon our efforts in assisting Dave Stuart write the Plan. I am confident that Dave will do a fine job of integrating the diverse research

directions in the state. Our challenge is to make certain that the Plan will be written so that, in a few years, it will not be calling upon us to address problems which have become unimportant, or worse yet, which we discover never were important. In effect we are called upon to help plan the future directions of archeology in New Mexico. Since research goals inevitably change, few tasks could be more formidable. Yet the opportunity which this Plan affords is unmatched. The product of a good Plan will be worth the effort it required of all of us.

The next meeting of the Council should be busy and fruitful. Proposals will be made for a publication series of the Council, an annual meeting for the presentation of scientific papers, and for a state archive series. In addition, Bob Bates of the Forest Service will give a presentation on the new Forest Service permitting procedures.

*Joseph A. Tainter  
President, NMAC*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES  
PROTECTION ACT  
OF 1979

H.R. 1825 and S. 490

A bill to modernize the Antiquities Act of 1906 has been introduced in Congress. This legislation has the support of the SAA Public Affairs Committee and federal land managers.

The major provisions of the bill are:

1. Felony penalties of 2 years and/or \$20,000 for a first offense and 5 years and/or \$100,000 for subsequent offenses aimed at organized looters.
2. Civil penalties to cover the costs of restoration and repair of damaged sites.
3. Criminal penalties for persons engaged in the illegal artifacts trade.
4. Rewards of up to \$2500 for citizens assisting in the apprehension and conviction of looters.
5. Exemption of archaeological site information from the Federal Freedom of Information Act.

All four members of Congress from New Mexico have joined in co-sponsoring this legislation. But they need to know that the people of New Mexico are behind them, and that the public supports strong legislation to protect our archaeological resources on federal lands. We encourage you to write your Senators and Congressmen. Tell them:

1. Thank you for co-sponsoring H. R. 1825 or S. 490.
2. You support their efforts to bring a halt to the systematic destruction of archaeological sites on federal lands.
3. Prompt action is needed. The looters will soon be back at work.
4. We need the strongest possible bill with stiff penalties.

Write:

The Honorable Pete Domenici  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

The Honorable Harrison Schmitt  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

The Honorable Manuel Lujan  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

The Honorable Harold Runnels  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C. 20515

• COMMITTEE REPORTS •

Ethics Committee Report

The committee is involved with assembling examples of ethics standards for membership which have been written by other professional archeological organizations or associations. George West is co-ordinating this effort.

Research Committee Report

The Research Committee met on February 17 in Albuquerque. In attendance were Rich Loose, Tom Merlan, Dave Stuart, Joe Tainter, and Bill Allan. Joe Tainter currently serves as committee chair. The Committee devoted the majority of the meeting to a discussion of the State Historic Preservation Officer's Proposed Plan for Statewide Archaeological Survey. It was agreed that Dave Stuart, who will write the Plan, will consult regularly with the Committee. As Dave completes sections of the Plan, he will submit them to the Committee for review. The committee will work with Dave to produce a document which will hopefully represent a consensus of archeological thinking in the state. The final Plan will be submitted to the Council members for their consideration.

In other business, the Committee discussed a proposal submitted by Eastern New Mexico University to the State Historic Preservation Officer. The Committee also considered a number of candidates to replace Frank Broilo. It was decided to submit Dr. Linda Cordell for the consideration of the Council as a whole. (Dr. Cordell was subsequently confirmed by the Council at the meeting of February 21).

Joseph A. Tainter

• INSTITUTIONAL REPORTS •

BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS  
Albuquerque Area Office

The Albuquerque Area Office of the Bureau of Indian Affairs recently developed the Forestry Archeological Resource Management Program, to sample survey approximately 390,000 acres of commercial timber sale and forest development area on Indian lands under the Area Office jurisdiction. These surveys will provide the basis for cultural resource management reports.

## EL PASO CENTENNIAL MUSEUM

documenting and evaluating the archeological and historic resources that may be impacted by forestry activities. A ten (10)-member field crew has begun a sample survey of timber sale areas on the Mescalero Reservation and will continue field work there through October.

Bruce Harrill, Project Director  
Forestry Archeology Resource  
Management Program

EASTERN NEW MEXICO UNIVERSITY  
Agency for Conservation Archaeology

A draft final report on the survey of the Red Hook Park (Running Water Draw), north of Clovis, was submitted for review in early May. A draft report on the intensive survey and mitigation of a site at the El Paso Texas Airport is currently being written.

The new computer, a Radio Shack TRS-80, 48K, with four mini disk packs (80K Storage each), tractor feed printer, and several software programs, is in full operation. Its current uses are on inputting site data and on word processing of survey reports. A preliminary sample of a "negative finding" report has been developed.

An Archaeological Survey for the Waste Isolation Pilot Project: Access Roads and Railroad Right-of-Way by Rod MacLennan and Scott Schermer, with recommendations by Peter S. Miller is available for 50 cents or something useful and equivalent to ACA to cover postage and handling. The address is: ACA, Station 56, ENMU, Portales, NM 88130.

Employment opportunities:

Field workers, nonsupervisory positions, summer 1979. \$4/hr. for qualified undergraduates, \$5/hr. for qualified graduates in anthropology; to start. Positions dependent upon funding. Send for application to the ACA Director.

Peter S. Miller  
Director

The sixth Publication in Anthropology by the El Paso Centennial Museum of The University of Texas at El Paso entitled *Settlement Patterns of the Western Hueco Bolson* by Michael F. Whalen, came out earlier this year. Earlier publications in this series include: No. 5, *A Preliminary Appraisal of Cultural and Historical Resources Found Along the Rio Grande from Ft. Quitmann to Hazienda, Texas*, by Charles A. Johnson, II, was published in 1978. No. 4, *Settlement Patterns of the Eastern Hueco Bolson* by Michael F. Whalen, was published in 1977. One manuscript is being reviewed by the funding agency. It is entitled *Special Studies in the Archeology of the Hueco Bolson* by Michael F. Whalen, and reports on test excavations in a number of small camps in an area a short distance east of central El Paso. Three manuscripts are in various stages of completion. One of those reports is *Archeological Investigations on the Trans-Mountain Campus of the El Paso Community College* by Thomas C. O'Laughlin with contributions by David Eck and Marc Severson, and covers excavations in several hearth sites in the Northgate National Register District. The second report on *Archeological Investigations of Caster Properties* also reports on other hearth sites in which one dwelling was found. This report is by Robert Hard. The third manuscript covers excavations in an El Paso phase Pueblo in northeast El Paso. It is entitled *Pickup Pueblo* by Marc Thompson.

Current fieldwork includes an intensive survey of some 990 sq. kilometers of Ft. Bliss land in southern New Mexico. The one year of field work will continue through October of this year under the direction of Project Archeologist David Carmichael. The final project involves the test excavation of a large Mesilla-Archaic site in west El Paso, under the direction of Project Archeologist Thomas C. O'Laughlin. Several pithouses were tested or excavated at this site underlying a relatively thick layer of aceramic cultural material. It seems probable that these will date to the Archaic time horizon.

Employment opportunities. The El Paso Centennial Museum expects to initiate no new projects within the next few months but there may be openings in the Ft. Bliss archeological survey. This fieldwork will last through September, 1979 and possibly into October. Positions most likely to be open are those of crew member-laboratory technician and will pay \$4.06 per hour



plus \$15 per diem when in the field and field dwelling space. Benefits are standard for the University System. The University of Texas at El Paso is an Equal Opportunity Employer. Job applications, vitas, and references may be sent to Dr. Rex E. Gerald, El Paso Centennial Museum, U. T. El Paso, 79968.

Rex E. Gerald  
Director

#### HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROGRAM

The New Mexico Historic Preservation Program is now accepting grant applications for survey, planning, acquisition and development projects for Federal Fiscal Year 1980. The grant applications must be received by June 1, 1979. A wide range of projects is now in progress. Among the survey and planning projects are a statewide archeological status report and research design, a pilot project for a statewide architectural inventory, and a planning study for the renovation of the historic Kimo Theater in Albuquerque. Acquisition and development grants now in progress include assisted acquisition of Blackwater Draw (locality 2) by Eastern New Mexico University, restoration of historic properties in Silver City, Raton, Roswell, Albuquerque, and Santa Fe, and a variety of similar projects in other communities.

The Program bases review of grant applications on various considerations. A full discussion of these is available on request. In general, proposed surveys are considered high priorities when the proposed research design would attempt to identify classes or categories of sites over wide areas with economy means and at reasonable cost. Archeological sample surveys resulting in predictive models fit this description. The efficient and economic identification of sites, with a view to rapid completion of a statewide inventory, is of the first importance. Problem-oriented surveys which tend to review known sites or to collect only certain categories of information will be considered low priorities. The ability of applicants for survey funds to organize inventories into National Register nominations will be carefully considered and will be given great weight in review of survey proposals.

All Program grants are matching grants. The non-federal 50% may consist of cash, services, donated materials or equipment or some combination of these.

The Program can help universities, non-profit organizations, individuals or subdivisions of government to buy and protect archeological sites. Under present federal regulations the Program cannot assist in paying for excavations. Certain exceptions to this rule may be possible in the foreseeable future. Basically, however, the program is a conservation effort.

Please contact us for more information at P. O. Box 1629, Santa Fe, 87503, or call (505) 827-2108.

Thomas W. Merlan  
State Historic Preservation Officer

#### LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

On Monday, April 16, Curtis Schaafsma, Director of the Laboratory of Anthropology, presented a position paper to the Museum of New Mexico Board of Regents outlining the role of the Laboratory of Anthropology and the New Mexico State Archeologist. His paper is reproduced here for the benefit of the New Mexico archeological community.

#### A Plan for the Laboratory of Anthropology

Presented to the Museum of New Mexico  
Board of Regents

As the new director of the Anthropology Bureau I would like to propose a plan for the function of this division that would establish a stable base out of which future programs could grow.

The cultural heritage of New Mexico is one of our most important resources. For over a hundred years scholars have come from all over the world to study this rich heritage. In addition to the scientific potential of the State's cultural resources, they continue to be a source of pride and inspiration to all New Mexicans. Visitors come yearly from all over the world to experience the many magnificent sites administered by the State Monuments Division and the National Park Service; these visits add significantly to the tourist trade within the State. As is well known, these resources are fragile and irreplaceable. Many of the activities of modern civilizations are detrimental to these resources and as contemporary activities expand into every increasingly remote regions, and our cities grow, great care must be exercised that we protect and preserve the



greatest amount possible of one of our most significant assets.

The Museum of New Mexico has long taken the initiative in dealing with the problem of the attrition of the cultural resource base of New Mexico. In 1950, Boas long cooperated with Jesse Nusbaum in initiating the first pipeline salvage project. The cooperative highway archaeological salvage program began in 1954 and is a continuing manifestation of the Museum's concern about the loss of archaeological sites due to contemporary construction activities. Throughout the late 50s and 60s the lab was a national leader in designs and procedures for salvage archaeology.

Today, in addition to a continuation of the old concerns, there is another challenge facing the Laboratory of Anthropology specifically, and the Museum of New Mexico generally. With the greatly increased expansion of energy developments the threat to the cultural resources of New Mexico has increased manifold. The archaeological community has responded with numerous professional services programs ready to shoulder the work load of additional surveys, excavations and so forth related to the needs of private industry and government agencies. In addition to the traditional archaeologist seen teaching at a university, curating collections or occupied primarily in basic research, there has come into being a true archaeological profession that must be responsive to their clients' needs as well as responsible to the broader community of archaeologists and the science of archaeology generally. These professionals constitute by far the greater number of archaeologists working in the state and their requirements are many and complex. Furthermore, the results of their activities must be incorporated into the general pool of scientific knowledge, or their activities can become stale and divorced from the mainstream of the scientific universe that they are ostensibly representing. It is absolutely essential that these professionals, doing the bulk of archaeological work in the state today, be coordinated among themselves and provided with an efficient and adequate liaison with the rest of science. Archaeologists today recognize that any utilization of the archaeological resource base must be adequate in terms of state-of-the-art procedures. There no longer will be tolerated a qualitative distinction between "salvage" and "academic" projects. Most federal review boards strongly insist upon this principle, and reports of inadequate excavations and analyses are routinely being rejected.

The San Juan Basin seminar held at the School of American Research week before last discussed this problem at length and stressed the need for coordination within the State. Similarly, the Fort Burgwin Conference on National Archaeological Policy this past fall emphasized the need for State Historic Preservation Plans. The goals of a state plan are to maintain a state-wide archaeological survey; develop a state-wide data center; design a decision-making framework; promote communication within the professional archaeological community working within the state; coordinate with State and Federal agencies that have management responsibilities with the State and provide for dissemination of information to the public.

The Lab, as a Division of the State Museum can provide a supportive role for archaeology on a state-wide basis. On the one hand, it can draw upon a fifty-year tradition of being the state-wide center for anthropological research with the developed background of dealing with salvage and such problems, and on the other, it can develop programs that will be guaranteed of continuity in the future. The focus of the Lab's role in this coordination program would be as a state-wide clearing house for records upon which the profession of archaeology, private industry and other project planners can depend. In this manner, the records at this data center will be available to scholars, institutions, and governmental agencies involved in state-wide or regional planning projects who are concerned with management of cultural properties. This role is in agreement with the expectation that the Museum as a whole should be a state service operation.

The Director of the Laboratory of Anthropology is also the State Archaeologist. Much of what has been discussed above relates to the tasks of that office. As a member of the Cultural Properties Review Committee the State Archaeologist is legally assigned a role in preserving and protecting the cultural properties of New Mexico. An effective cultural resource management program for the State can only be a co-operative task implemented by a state-wide review board, the Historic Preservation Officer and the State Archaeologist. An effective coordination program must include the data management capabilities of the Lab, its linkage to the academic community and the Lab's potential for research.

In my opinion, it is absolutely imperative that the Director of the Laboratory of Anthropology remains also the State Archeologist. This is so because the tasks of the State Archeologist are intimately related to the records, library and collections that are maintained at the Lab. Only if the State Archeologist remains in direct supervision of these basic support facilities can he be in a position to utilize them to the fullest capacity.

After more than two months at the Laboratory of Anthropology I have begun to determine means to and develop plans for the implementation of these broader goals. The Laboratory at present can be seen to consist of four main sections - Site Records (Marsha Jackson); Library (Laura Holt); Collections (Nancy Fox); Contract Archeology (David Snow); Stewart Peckham is now the Assistant Director, and Regge Wiseman is Assistant State Archeologist.

The site records of the Lab extend back nearly fifty years to 1931 when H. P. Mera, Jesse Bushman and others began the task of recording the sites within the state. Presently, there are over 18,000 sites on record and with the expansion of professional archeological work in the state new sites are being added at the rate of nearly a thousand per month. Maintaining this record is a major task, and in concert with the State Historic Preservation Program, we are initiating a program to computerize this highly critical data. To emphasize the task assigned to the Registrar, Marsha Jackson has also been designated the title of Assistant State Archeologist.

The Library has traditionally been one of the most complete anthropological research libraries in the country. We intend to continue this tradition and steadily update the library so that it is available for all scholars and the general public. Laura Holt and others on the staff also have been developing plans to receive and distribute, as needed, the many new reports of surveys and excavations that arrive at the Lab each day. One form of distribution that we intend to develop is microfiche duplication. It is also highly desirable to develop a reading room at the Lab and if possible a rare books room. The library is one of the main ways that anthropologists in general should be attracted to the Lab, and they should be assured of having materials which they are in need of.

Nancy Fox, with her long acquaintance with the collections at the Lab has been assigned the task of deal-

ing with this important section. As is well known, the accessioned, permanent collection will undoubtedly be moved in the near future - within the next two years - to the new Indian Arts Museum. Nancy and her staff are making preparations for this anticipated move. In addition, there are many collections that will remain at the Lab. These are mainly collections derived from excavations over the past fifty or more years. These materials demand a proper curation system and will increasingly become significant as more and more basic research is done on museum collections rather than on the results of new excavations. A theme of the conservation ethic in archeology today is that if research can be accomplished adequately on curated collections, this is preferable to excavating yet another site. We will be developing the capacity to deal with these kinds of collections and encouraging scholars to utilize them.

The Contract Program directed by David Snow is the Lab's guarantee that we have a dynamic role in the active profession of archeology. Through the work done in this section, the Lab keeps abreast of what the "state-of-the-art" means. This work also adds to the research collections of the Lab, and results in significant reports on excavations around the state. Presently the Contract Section is only accepting contracts from the New Mexico Highway Department, and, in turn, the Lab is the Highway Department's sole archeological contractor. This continues a program that is at least 25 years old. Additionally, the overhead funds from the Contract Program can be utilized to fund other sections such as the Library, which in turn, the Contract Program is dependent upon. Taken together, the various sections of the Laboratory are an integrated, cooperating whole that is a major focus for anthropological research and a primary coordinative center for research within the state.

Cross-cutting all of the familiar sections of the Lab, is the computerization program being coordinated by Holly Chaffee. This vital program will become increasingly apparent as it becomes fully operational.

In regard to the new Indian Arts Museum, it is anticipated that there will be a continuing need for expert advice from the anthropological staff at the Lab. Formerly, public education through exhibits and general publications was a recognized function of the Lab. Now with the Indian Arts Museum, this function will be transferred to another division of the Museum of New Mexico. Rather than develop a

second anthropological staff within the Museum of New Mexico, it is appropriate that the anthropological staff remain at the Lab where they have many other duties to perform, and that they be prepared to advise on the development of exhibits, curation of collections and researchers using collections.

The ethnological capabilities of the Lab can be expanded and developed when the unoccupied ethnologist position of the Lab is filled.

Today's tasks are to aid in the immediate program of developing an effective state-wide cultural resource management program and to help in the development of the forthcoming Indian Arts Museum.

Curtis Schaafman  
Director

#### Microfiche Project

As the first step in our goal of making the Laboratory of Anthropology the clearing house for the distribution of all professional services (contract) archeology reports generated within the state, we are beginning a new publication procedure for the Laboratory of Anthropology Notes series. These "Lab Notes" are the reports of contract work at the Lab never published because of the lack of funds. Starting with a selected group of retrospective Lab Notes we will begin to microfiche and to make these reports available for a nominal charge. All new reports from the Contracts Section will be available in this manner with the possible exception of material that will be published in a more traditional manner through the Museum Press. As funds are available the rest of the retrospective Lab Notes will be offered in this format on a priority-by-demand basis. A list of Laboratory of Anthropology Notes may be obtained by writing Laura Holt, Laboratory of Anthropology, P. O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87501. This pilot project, initiated with in-house manuscripts, should provide us with a list of the feasibility of reproducing and distributing manuscripts in this manner. Following this, we plan to move on to the larger goal of making all reports from New Mexico, not otherwise distributed, available in this format.

Laura Holt  
Librarian

#### Archeological Records Management Project

Because of a recognized mutual need for the creation of a data management base, the State Historic Preservation Program and the Anthropology Bureau, Museum of New Mexico, entered into a Memorandum of Agreement to design, test and create a site inventory data base with mutually beneficial categories which could be retrieved as isolates or as combinations of information to allow both divisions to meet their obligations in the fields of historic preservation, cultural resource management, research and maintenance of a statewide site file inventory.

Immediate efforts have been directed toward isolating a controllable number of categories which would serve the needs of preservationists, cultural resource managers, and survey archeologists, and inventory of the extant file holdings of the Laboratory of Anthropology and the State Historic Preservation Program's National Register and State Register listings. It should be emphasized that the principal entry screens being used during this testing phase (through June 30, 1979) are specifically geared toward site file inventory and expeditious cultural resource management. The desirability of a research data base is acknowledged and will be developed during the second phase of the project once the management base is established.

Marsha Jackson, Registrar  
Site Survey Records

#### NATIONAL PARK SERVICE Branch of Indian Cultural Affairs

##### San Juan Basin Regional Uranium Study

A joint School of American Research/National Park Service Advanced Seminar was held at Santa Fe, New Mexico during the first week of April, 1979. The purpose of the seminar was to evaluate the current status of archeological research in the New Mexico portion of the San Juan Basin and develop relevant management and research recommendations for the study area and the Southwest in general. The seminar was sponsored by the San Juan Basin Regional Uranium Study (SJBURS), a regional environmental study funded by the Department of the Interior and administered by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. SJBURS called upon the National Park Service to assess the impacts of uranium development on cultural resources in the San Juan Basin.



Under the coordination of Dr. Walter Wait and Dr. Ted Birkedal, the Branch of Indian Cultural Resources (part of the Division of Federal, State, and Indian Assistance, National Park Service, Southwest Region) compiled a computerized site and survey data base which presently contains over 21,000 records. An interactive program to address this data was developed by the United States Air Force at Kirtland Air Force Base. In addition, the Division of Remote Sensing, Southwest Cultural Resources Center, National Park Service, has prepared a series of environmental maps specifically for the study. The Division of Remote Sensing has also drafted a detailed map of the pre-historic Chacoan road network.

The above materials were made available to the seminar participants prior to their meeting. Furthermore, a Tektronics graphics terminal was installed at the seminar house and an Air Force programmer, Andy Drager, was present throughout the week. This latter arrangement allowed the participants continuous access to the data base.

The seminar was chaired by Dr. Fred Plog of Arizona State University. The other participants were Dr. Jim Judge, Division of Cultural Resources, Southwest Cultural Resources Center, National Park Service; Dr. Don Green, U. S. Forest Service; Dr. Linda Cordell, University of New Mexico; Mr. Dwight Drager, Division of Remote Sensing, Southwest Cultural Resources Center, National Park Service; Dr. Fay Hays, Arizona State University; Dr. David Stuart; Mr. Tom Neill, State Historic Preservation Officer; Mr. Dave Newge, Curator, National Park Service, Southwest Regional Office; and Dr. Walter Wait, Branch of Indian Cultural Resources, National Park Service, Southwest Regional Office. In addition, Dr. Doug Schwartz of the School of American Research was a frequent visitor to the seminar proceedings.

An open session was held on the afternoon of April 6th. Representative archeologists from governmental and private institutions were invited to express their views to the seminar participants during this meeting. Their contributions proved extremely valuable.

By the end of the seminar, the participants had drafted a preliminary paper which provided an estimation of the current archaeological record with the New Mexico portion of the San Juan Basin. The paper identified significant problems in such areas as data comparability, survey and excavation comparability, general research directions, and the interpretation of cultural resources

"significance". It also presented an evaluation of the computerized data base and recommended a course of action that would enhance coordination in archeological research and cultural resource management. Copies of this paper and several specific papers generated by the seminar will be made available in the near future.

Walter Wait and Terje (Ted) Birkedal  
Archeologists

#### NEW MEXICO NATIONAL CULTURAL RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM Navajo Indian Irrigation Project, Block II

Descriptive analysis of over 21,000 historic artifacts has been completed and interpretive analysis and data manipulations are well underway on historic materials. Descriptive analysis of some 14,000 shards, 774 pieces of ground stone and approximately 19,000 chipped stone artifacts has been completed. In short, descriptive analysis has been completed on 95 percent of the 56,000 artifacts recovered from Block III. Despite difficulties over access to a computer we hope to have our computer analysis on these artifacts up and running by mid-May with printouts available by June 1. If we succeed, we should have a completed report ready for distribution by late November, 1979.

Lawrence E. Fogler  
Project Director

#### NEW MEXICO STATE UNIVERSITY Cultural Resources Management

The First Jornada Mogollon Conference was co-sponsored by the Cultural Resource Management Division and the State Historic Preservation Program on March 9-10, 1979. Thirty participants from the United States and Canada presented papers and exchanged information on the archeology of southern New Mexico and west Texas. The program was chaired by Patrick H. Beckett, Acting Director, CRM and Regge Wiseman, Museum of New Mexico.

The following informal presentations covered on-going research at the start of the conference:

Dave Carmichael, Institution presentation, UTP; Glen Degarmo, Agency presentation, Fort Bliss; Karen Way, Agency presentation, BLM; Mark Wimberly, Institution presentation, Human Systems

Research: Patrick Beckett, Institution presentation, NMSU, Peter Miller, Institution presentation, NMSU.

All papers presented at the Conference will be published in a special volume, dedicated to Donald J. Lehmer, who pioneered archeological work in the region.

### Formal Papers

**Rock Art And The Archaic Period-** Michael Miller, El Paso, Texas with Kay Sutherland

**The Museo Phase: Fact or Fiction-** Patrick H. Beckett - Cultural Resources Management Division, NMSU

**The Museo Site: A Regional Perspective on the Origins of the El Paso Phase-** Carl Schaeffer, Museum of New Mexico

**Preliminary Results Of 1977 TMS Excavations Of Shinarump Mountain #2-** William J. Mayer-Oakes, Texas Tech University

**Excavations At Hueco Tanks State Park: A Summary of the Findings-** George Eagley, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

**Places Of Certain Activities At Hot Well-** Vernon Brock, El Paso, Texas

**An Early Puebloan Occupation In The Southern Tularosa Basin-** Karen May, Bureau of Land Management, Las Cruces

**Recent Survey And Excavation Near Bent, Otero County, New Mexico-** Regge N. Wiseman, Museum of New Mexico

**Clues To Gathering Patterns In The Jornada Mogollon Area-** Douglas Brethauer, Cultural Resources Management Division, NMSU

**Archaeological Survey Of Three Rivers Drainage-** Mark Wimberty, Human Systems Research

**Summary Of Ceramic Technology, And Plant And Shell Identification Analyses From Three Rivers, New Mexico -** Judith A. Southward, University of Colorado; Not present - read by Regge N. Wiseman

**Wizard's Rocks-** Peter Eidenbach, Human Systems Research

**El Paso Branch Station Excavations-** John H. Bailey, The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada

**The Jornada Del Muerto -- Historical Perspectives-** Michael Marshall, Corrales, New Mexico

**A Late Prehistoric Campsite Near Roswell, New Mexico-** William Parry, University of Michigan

**Late Prehistoric Bison Procurement In Southeastern New Mexico -** John D. Spath, University of Michigan

**Prehistoric Occupation In The Seven Rivers Portion Of The Pecos River-** Joseph Gallagher, USDAFS, Sawtooth National Forest

**A Summary Of The Eastern-Jornada Mogollon-** Robert Leslie, Lea County Archaeological Society

**Hunter/Gatherer -- Puebloan Interaction On The Pecos River-** Charles Mobley, Southern Methodist University, Archaeology Research Program

**Pictograph Conservation At Hueco Tanks State Historical Park: An Initial Experiment-** Ronald W. Ralph, Texas Parks and Wildlife Department

**The Formal Definition of Decorative Systems In Ceramics of The Jornada Area-** Joe D. Steward, Department of Anthropology, Lakehead University, Thunder Bay, Ontario, Canada

**Social Organization And Interaction During The Pithouse Period In The Jornada Area-** Michael Whalen, The University of Tulsa; Not present - read by Karen May

**Models Of Chihuahuan Desert Hunter-Gatherer Subsistence: From Prehistory to History in the Southern Guadalupe Mountains-** Susanna Katz and Paul Katz, Incarnate Word College, San Antonio, Texas

**Lithic Analysis And Interpretation In The Jornada Branch-** Marc Thompson, Cultural Resources Management Division, NMSU

**Cultural Evolution In the Jornada Mogollon Area -** Joe Tainter, USDAFS, Cibola National Forest

Patrick H. Beckett  
Acting Director

## PUBLIC SERVICE COMPANY OF NEW MEXICO

Public Service Company of New Mexico has completed an in-house archeological inventory survey of approximately 8 square miles near the village of Seboyeta (Cebolleta), New Mexico. The project, coordinated by Charles H. Carroll, was carried out by field survey crews consisting of Carroll, John P. Stein, Dr. J. Stephen Athens, Ellen Camilli, Rosalind Hunter-Anderson, and Greg C. Burtchard. The study area overlays the Mesa Chivato Plateau, Cebolleta Slope, and sandstone mesa structures immediately north of NM 344. Two hundred and eighteen archeological sites and 169 isolated occurrences were encountered, of which 420 are Navajo, dating from possibly as early as the Pueblo Revolt through the early reservation period. Tree ring dates from the late 18th century have been obtained from a major fortified village (47 hogans) located on a free standing volcanic butte. Other hogan communities are believed to date in the period of recurring peace and conflict with the Spanish community of Cebolleta between 1800 and roughly 1850. A draft report summarizing the regional history and the cultural resources is near completion. A research design for mitigation and mitigation itself will be devised and carried out by a qualified archeological contractor. A request for proposals will be issued in early May for contractor selection in early to mid-June, 1979. Contractors interested in receiving a request for proposal for this work are invited to contact Charles H. Carroll, Archeologist, Environmental Affairs, Public Service Company of New Mexico, P. O. Box 2267, Albuquerque, NM 87103.

Charles H. Carroll  
Archeologist

TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY  
Cultural Resources Institute

A Field School in Conservation Archeology will be held at TTU and Ghost Ranch this summer. Method and theory in a conservation framework will be the major theme of the 6-week training class.

A workshop on "The Contract Archeology Process" sponsored by the Heritage, Conservation and Recreation Service -- Interagency Archeological Services, Washington, D. C., was held in May 1978, at the Cultural Resources Institute, Department of Anthropology, Texas Tech University, Lubbock, Texas, under the direction of Dr. William J. Mayer-Oakes. Archeologists from federal agencies, universities, and private business participated. They examined

contracting processes, project operations, and archeological scholarship as done under contract. They discussed problems encountered when doing archeological research in the contract framework and implications of working within this framework. Viewpoints of the public, agencies, clients, and archeologists were considered. Conservation archeology and cultural resource management, the bases for most contract work, were reviewed. RFPs, SOWs, proposals and reports were scrutinized. Research design and professional education were discussed. Most of the participants produced papers during and/or immediately after the workshop and they are included in the report. Workshop proceedings, conclusions and recommendations are summarized in a report entitled *Scholars as Contractors*. The report is available through the Government Printing Office at a cost of \$4.50. TTU organized a symposium, entitled "Applied Archeology: The Public Approach to Conservation and Utilization of Cultural Resources," that was held at the AAA annual meetings in Los Angeles in November 1978.

The following papers were presented:

Leland W. Patterson, Tenneco,  
Houston, Texas. *Research  
Deficiencies In Contract Archeology*

L. Mark Raab and Timothy C. Klinger,  
Arkansas Archeological Survey,  
University of Arkansas. *Expanding  
Research Design: Lessons From  
Applied Archeology*

E. Mott Davis, University of Texas  
at Austin. *The Public's Interest In  
Archeology*

James E. Fitting, Gilbert/  
Commonwealth, Jackson Michigan.  
*The Role of Market Analysis  
in Archeological Planning*

Leslie Davis, Raytheon, El  
Paso, Texas. *Archeology: Applied  
Science And Engineering*

Joel Gunn, University of Texas at  
San Antonio. *Archeology And  
Troubled Times: Cultures Astride  
Shifting Climates and Sliding  
Resources*

William J. Mayer-Oakes, Texas Tech  
University. *Contract Archeology-  
The Newest New Archeology*

Symposium papers will be published  
in ASCA Proceedings.

William J. Mayer-Oakes



## UNITED STATES FOREST SERVICE

The Regional Office of the Forest Service is not currently conducting any projects, nor are there any job opportunities at this time. The following list of all the Forest Service Publications are available from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal, Springfield, VA 22161.

In addition, the following report has been published and will soon be available from the National Technical Information Service. *Vandalism of Cultural Resources: The Growing Threat to Our Nation's Heritage*, compiled by Dee F. Green and Steven LaBlanc, USFS-R3-CR28.

Dee F. Green  
Regional Archeologist

## USDA Forest Service Southwestern Region

Archeological Report Series

<u>NTIS</u> <u>ACCESSION NO.</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>REPORT NO.</u>	<u>PRICE</u>
PB282314/AS	Archeological Investigations in the Cave Creek Drainage, Tonto National Forest, Arizona.	USFS-R3-CR1	\$6.00 paper \$3.00 microfiche
PB282315/AS	An Analysis of Lithic Artifacts from the Gila National Forest near Reserve, New Mexico, and An Archeological Survey of the Reserve Land Exchange, Gila National Forest, New Mexico.	USFS--R3-CR2	\$4.50 p. \$3.00 m.
PB282316/AS	The Excavation of Tijeras Pueblo 1971-1973 Preliminary Report, Cibola National Forest, New Mexico and The 1974 Excavation of Tijeras Pueblo, Cibola National Forest, New Mexico.	USFS-R3-CN3 and CR5	\$9.00 p. \$3.00 m.
PB282303/AS	Archeological Excavation Near Arroyo Hondo, Carson National Forest, New Mexico.	USFS-R3-CR4	\$5.25 p. \$3.00 m.
PB282304/AS	An Archeological Sample of the White Mountain Planning Unit, Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest, Arizona.	USFS-R3-CR6	\$4.50 p. \$3.00 m.
PB282275/AS	The Wilderness and Cultural Values: A Symposium	USFS-R3-CR7	\$4.50 p. \$3.00 m.

PB282317/AS	The Archeology of Exhausted Caves: A Study of Prehistoric Cultural Ecology on the Coconino National Forest, Arizona.	USFS-R3-CR8	\$9.25 p. \$3.00 m.
PB282273/AS	Mimbres-Mogollon Adaptations in the Gila National Forest, Mimbres Ranger District, New Mexico.	USFS-R3-CR9	\$5.25 p. \$3.00 m.
PB282264/AS	Symposium of Dynamics of Cultural Resource Management.	USFS-R3-CR10	\$5.25 p. \$3.00 m.
PB282276/AS	Hohokam Subsistence: A 2,000 Year Continuum in the Indigenous Exploitation of the Lower Sonoran Desert.	USFS-R3-CR11	\$5.25 p. \$3.00 m.
PB282274/AS	The Kahoraho Site (NA 10,937) Coconino National Forest, Arizona: An Interim Report.	USFS-R3-CR12	\$5.25 p. \$3.00 m.
PB282318/AS	Archaeological Excavations in the Llavas Area, Santa Fe, National Forest, New Mexico 1972-1974: Part 1 - Architecture.	USFS-R3-CR13	\$7.25 p. \$3.00 m.
PB282319/AS	Contemporary Ethnobotany Among the Apache of the Clarkdale Arizona Area, Coconino and Prescott National Forests.	USFS-R3-CR14	\$5.00 p. \$3.00 m.
PB282263/AS	Miscellaneous Papers Nos. 1-12.	USFS-R3-CR-15	\$7.25 p. \$3.00 m.
PB282320/AS	Archeology and National Forest Land Management Planning.	USFS-R-3-CR16	\$5.25 p. \$3.00 m.
PB290669/AS	Human Ecology and Changing Patterns of Co-Residence in the Vosbert Locality, Tonto National Forest, Central Arizona.	USFS-R3-CR17	\$9.25 p. \$3.00 m.
PB289992/AS	The 1975 Excavation of Tijeras Pueblo. The Archeology Survey of Tijeras Canyon, and The 1976 Excavation of Tijeras Pueblo.	USFS-R3-CR18	\$13.25 p. \$ 3.00 m.
	An Analytical Approach to Cultural Resource Management: The Little Colorado Planning Unit (This publication is available from Arizona State University, Department of Anthropology, Tempe, Arizona 85281. Anthropological Research Papers No. 13. Please order directly from ASU).	USFS-R3-CR19	\$9.00 p.
PB291999/AS	Sampling in Cultural Resources Management.	USFS-R3-CR20	\$5.25 p. \$3.00 m.
PB290465/AS	Vandalism to Cultural Resources of the Rocky Mountain West.	USFS-R3-CR21	\$9.00 p. \$3.00 m.
PB289993/AS	An Archeological Reconnaissance of Middle Navaho Canyon, Arizona.	USFS-R3-CR22	\$9.00 p. \$3.00 m.



PB290717/AS	Miscellaneous Papers Nos. 13-21.	USFS-R3-CR23	\$8.00 p. \$3.00 m.
PB290753/AS	An Archeological Survey of the Battle Flat Watershed Experi- mental Chaparral Conversion Project, Crown King Ranger District, Prescott National Forest.	USFS-R3-CR24	\$5.25 p. \$3.00 m.
PB290677/AS	Miscellaneous Papers No. 22-32.	USFS-R3-CR25	\$7.25 p. \$3.00 m.
PB290754/AS	Historical Fires in the Forest Service.	USFS-R3-CR26	\$5.25 p. \$3.00 m.
PB290755/AS	Chaparral Conversion and Cultural Resources of the Prescott National Forest: An Experimental Study of the Impact of Biological Treatment by Warden Bruce C. Fisher.	USFS-R3-CR27	\$6.50 p. \$3.00 m.

Orders must list accession number(s) and be accompanied by total dollar amount.

#### FROM THE EDITORS

This volume of the NMAC Newsletter includes many new items which we hope to feature regularly. The editors wish to thank the archaeologists who responded to the letters and phone calls requesting information for the Newsletter. We hope that by using the Newsletter to report on-going archaeological projects, and to announce jobs and publications, meeting time can be spent for more in-depth discussion of selected topics.

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Membership is on a calendar year basis. Members of the council will receive a quarterly Newsletter, occasional publications, and NMAC Membership privileges.

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Checks and money orders should be made payable to the New Mexico Archeological Council.