



NEWSMAC

1991 Number 1

January

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

Cherie L. Schieck, 1990 President

Dear Members:

I would like to take this opportunity to extend my sincere thanks to the NMAC membership for their support and encouragement for projects undertaken by the Executive Committee, the standing and ad hoc committees, and the Council at large during this past year. Many good things have come from these activities, and I believe they will continue in the coming year under the newly elected Executive Committee. Foremost is the renewed and increased interest in the Council and its goals.

NMAC has had a successful year, and that success relates directly to the amount of hard work expended by each of the standing committee chairs as well as their members. To them, I extend my deep appreciation for all that they have done and still hope to do. Their efforts and energy made my job a whole lot easier and helped activate many of the personal goals I set for this year. I hope the support provided these committees by the members will be extended in the 1991 year. And not to disappoint all of you who know me well, once again I am asking you to contribute to their work by acting as their eyes and ears, if you cannot contribute another warm body.

Last, but certainly not least, extend my

sincere thanks and gratitude to the other members of the 1990 Executive Committee. Without them, accomplishments of the past year would not have seen fruition. Not only have I appreciated working with them, I have enjoyed getting to know each one of them individually. Following in the footsteps of the 1989 committee, the 1990 committee went above and beyond the call of duty.

Finally, on behalf of the Executive Committee, I offer our heartfelt congratulations to the newly elected Executive Committee. A good groundwork has been laid for the coming year with the scheduled Historical workshop, and the introduction of the mini-symposiums. Hopefully, this will lessen the impact when they truly realize what they have gotten themselves into.

Cherie L. Scheick

Norm Nelson, 1991 President

First of all, I would like to say how pleased and excited I am to be the elected president of New Mexico Archaeological Council. To be a part of an organization actively pursuing the preservation of New Mexico's cultural resources and heritage is an exciting challenge. With a fine group of new officers and the continuing support of our membership, I anticipate a productive year. I have been impressed with the energy devoted to NMAC's various committees and gratified by the membership's response to the councils' educational offerings. I would like to see

this energy and response continue with whatever contribution you can make.

Contributions can range from being a member (\$15.00), a sponsor (\$25.00), recruiting a new or past member, providing ideas or new resources to our committees, joining a committee, or running for office. I encourage all of us to be a spokesperson for the profession and to seek answers rather than problems when dealing with the public or within the profession. My greatest interest is in reaching the public.

If we, as a profession, reach one teacher, we reach 30 students. If we convince one Chamber of Commerce of our viability, we reach a community. If we find ways of dealing with a developer to our mutual satisfaction, then we have presented our profession as a group with answers, insight, skills and talent. If we wish to be viewed as professions, if contractors wish to be recognized as legitimate business, we have to speak up for ourselves. NMAC is a good place to do just that!

In sum, get involved!! Participate in the coming year's workshops, join a committee or our speakers bureau, and show off our

collective contributions, insights and skills to the people of New Mexico.

Sincerely,

Norman Nelson
President

MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS

January 25: **NMAC** meeting, UNM Student Union Building, Room 102. See the details below.

March 8-9: The **NMAC** historic workshop, scheduled for February 22-23, has been changed to March 8-9, 1991. The workshop will be held in Santa Fe in an as of yet unknown location. Stay tuned for further details!!

NMAC BUSINESS

1991 OFFICERS

The 1991 officers for NMAC are:

President-Elect: H. Wolcott Toll
Vice-President: J.R. Gomolak
Secretary: Carol Raish
Treasurer: Signa Larralde

JANUARY MEETING

The meeting will be held January 25, 1991 at the Student Union Building, Room 102, University of New Mexico Campus, Albuquerque between 9:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

This meeting is the first business meeting of the 1991 year and will include the introduction of new officers, old business and new business. Topics to be discussed include: publication reports, standing committee reports, New Mexico Historic Preservation Week, potential topics for mini-

New Mexico Archeological Council 1990 Officers

President: Cherie Scheick
President-Elect: Norm Nelson
Vice President: Judy Propper
Treasurer: Yvonne Oakes
Secretary: Cheryl Wase

NMAC Address:
P.O. Box 1023
Albuquerque, NM 87103

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NEWSMAC Editor: Tim Maxwell

symposiums for the 1991 year, and proposals for a third weekend workshop as well as other topics. The business meeting will be conducted in the morning.

In keeping with tradition, between 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m., a banquet will be held to transfer Executive Committee responsibilities to the new officers and to present awards and merit certificates to outstanding members for the 1990 year. All members are urged to attend. Please sign up with Ms. Judy Propper (842-3232, Alb.) or Ms. Cheryl Wase (843-6035, Alb.). Location of the banquet will be announced at the meeting.

The afternoon session will be a mini-symposium on paleobotanical sampling in

archaeological sites. Participants include Ms. Mollie Toll, Ms. Glenna Dean and Mr. Rick Holloway. The emphasis will be on correct sampling procedures and laboratory handling of samples to provide the best results. Attention also will be paid to designing the most effect sampling procedures relative to research concerns.

Remember, the mini-symposia are open to members only and represent an additional membership benefit. If you are not currently a member, memberships will be taken during the meeting. Memberships are \$15.00 for individuals and \$25.00 for sponsors and corporate memberships. Membership entitles you to four Newsletters, publication discounts, workshop discounts and free attendance at the mini-symposiums.

Dear Member:

The NMAC Public Education and Awareness Committee would like to compile a directory of members for distribution to individuals, archaeological organizations, and public groups requesting expertise or speakers in archaeology and allied fields. This directory will include members names, their field of specialization, fees for services, and other pertinent information. If you would like to be included in the directory, please fill out the form and return it to: NMAC, P.O. Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87103.

Name:

Address:

Phone:

Institutional affiliation:

Professional Specialization(s)	Geographic region(s) of Interest	Fees	Willing to lecture on this topic/region?	To what audience will you lecture?	Lecture fees?
				Elementary School	Yes No
				High School	__
				College	__
				Local societies	__
				Community groups (Lion's Club, Rotary, libraries, etc.)	__

If you have any questions, please call Cherie L. Scheick at 984-1141 or Norm Nelson at 827-5233 in Santa Fe.

TREASURER'S REPORT

(Yvonne Oakes)

Financially, it has been a good year for NMAC. We began 1990 with \$8,627 and ended the year with a total balance of \$9,326. Of course, we sponsored many workshops and conferences during the year. Remaining balances in our different outreach programs are shown here:

ACTIVITY	BALANCE
Euro-American Workshop	\$945.00
Heritage Preservation Week	36.00
Section 106 Conference	28.00
Chiricahua Apache Conference	518.00
Protohistoric Book Preparation	-2938.00
Protohistoric Book Sales	1905.00

As more Protohistoric volumes are ordered, we should break even on the cost of its publication.

Memberships in 1990 totaled 193. So far in 1991, we have 49 registered members. We should go over the 200 mark for this year

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND AWARENESS COMMITTEE

(Loni Viklund)

Now that a full set of summary statements is available from magazines interested in publishing articles on archaeology is available, we are going to print them again for the NMAC membership.

American Heritage--wants articles that describe the American experience and show how this country is different from others. Submit ideas to the editor in some detail after consulting their subject index. Payment is made upon acceptance and pay is scaled by the type of article. No copyright

restrictions are mentioned.

Archaeology--art, science, history, and culture for non-specialist readers. Introduce recent developments in archaeology. Query the editor with a sample of writing and include brief personal vita. Fees paid not mentioned. Permission for reproducing articles elsewhere must be obtained from the magazine.

El Palacio--lively, colorful, entertaining interpretations of history and material culture (such as the Mystery of the Chaco Roads) and/or stories illustrating and/or analyzing the significance of Museum of New Mexico collections (such as the weavings of Mexico). Freelancers must query the editor with one page summaries of story ideas and clips of published works. Fees paid: \$50.00 plus three copies of the magazine. Exclusive copyright.

Environment--seeks articles that provide insights from technology, natural, and social sciences, into those issues affecting the physical, biological, and social environments. Send two copies of a double-spaced manuscript with notes typed on a separate page. Include a brief vita including recently published works. Fees paid: unknown. No mention of copyright restrictions.

New Mexico Magazine--profile, travel, history, humor, Southwest lifestyles, arts and crafts, cultural topics (traditions, customs, celebrations), photo features, offbeat science (Hey! That's us!), and business stories. Query the editor and include samples of work. Fees paid: \$75.00-\$400.00. Magazine buys first North American serial or one-time rights for photos and artwork.

Outside--news events relevant to the outdoors, travel/places to explore, examination of a particular type of outdoor equipment/gear. Send a query with a sample of work and a self-addressed stamped envelope. Fees paid: \$100.00-

\$2,000.00. No restrictions mentioned.

Saturday Evening Post--nonfiction, humor, short humorous poetry or anecdotes. Query first and enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope. Examples of writing would be nice. Fees paid: \$15.00-\$1,000.00. Articles can be submitted elsewhere.

Sierra (Sierra Club)--articles, photos, and art on environmental issues, features on issues and places important to environmentalists, travel/adventure/outdoors, environmental phenomena from nuclear war to scenic dumps (that's what it says, folks), legislation and policies, profiles on personalities, and book reviews. Send a query with a self-addressed stamped envelope. Fees paid: \$100.00-\$1,500.00. No restrictions mentioned.

Southwest Profile--wants profiles of artists and artisans. The magazine focuses on architecture, furniture, gardens, etc. Most

readers are out-of-staters and tourists so articles on pursuits such as hiking or fly-fishing are also sought. Query the editor before submitting articles. Fees paid: \$25-50 for photos, \$150-200 for articles.

Traditions Southwest--deals with preservation in general. The editors believe that articles on the excavation of Colonial Hispanic villages or pueblos, with discussion of buildings, construction materials, and methods would be highly informative. Call Mike Moquin at 243-7801.

NEWS FROM AROUND THE STATE

As part of National Historic Preservation Week, May 11-19, Carol Condie would like to organize a one-day Archaeology Fair at one of the major shopping malls in Albuquerque. Participants will be contractors and state, federal, and local agencies and organizations.

The New Mexico Archaeological Council would like your input in determining an additional workshop for the 1991 year. Please review the following suggestions and order them accordingly. If you have any other suggestions for appropriate topics, please fill them in where indicated. After completing the survey, return them to:

NMAC
P.O. Box 1023
Albuquerque, NM 87103

Dating Techniques

Public Speaking

National Register Preparation

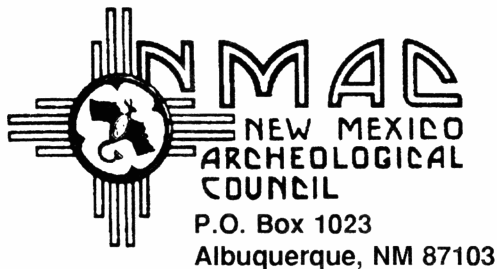
Popular Writing Techniques

Other _____

Alan Downer has offered to lead a workshop on *Traditional Cultural Properties and Section 106*, April 9-10. There will be more information in the next *NEWSMAC*. If interested, please check here _____

If we do it right, this will be a good opportunity to explain to the public what archaeologists do, why we do it, what we have learned, and possibly answer the question of what relevance archaeology may hold for the lives of anyone but archaeologists.

Needed are (1) individuals and organizations who would like to take part in the fair, and (2) ideas for exhibits, presentations, demonstrations, etc. Any and all ideas will be welcome--brilliant, mediocre, and stupid. Please call, write, or visit in person: Carol J. Condie, Quivira Research Center, 1809 Notre Dame NE, Albuquerque, NM 87106; 255-9264.



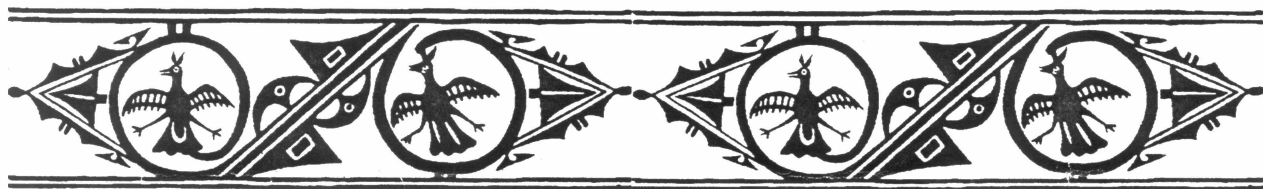
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BE A NMAC MEMBER IN 1991

The New Mexico Archaeological Council is more active than ever.

- More workshops and conferences
- More publications
- More public involvement
- More legislative involvement

NMAC is working hard to serve the archaeological community. It offers an opportunity to expand your professional training, to purchase publications at discount prices, to meet your colleagues, to meet with legislators and their representatives, and NMAC will represent your concerns as an individual member or as a business. NMAC is working hard to raise public awareness about the issues, goals and methods of archaeologists. Please join or renew your membership so that NMAC can continue to serve the archaeological community and offer more to its members.



NMAC 1991 MEMBERSHIP

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Type of membership:

_____ Individual (\$15.00)

Sponsor (\$25.00)

Institution (\$25.00)

Mail to: New Mexico Archaeological Council

P.O. Box 1023

Albuquerque, NM 87103

Insert



NEWSMAC

1991 Number 2

April

PRESIDENT'S CORNER

I would like to take the opportunity to congratulate this year's NMAC award winners. Those receiving awards included Representative Thomas Atcity of Shiprock for his sponsorship of the 1989 Burial Law; Al Schroeder, Lifetime Achievement Award; Stephen Fischer of the BLM, Certificate of Appreciation for his work with the Acoma at the Malpais Park; Gloria Vigil of Southwest Archaeological Consultants, Certificate of Appreciation for her wonderful support work these past two years; Dave Cushman of the Historic Preservation Division, Certificate of Appreciation for the energy, contacts, ideas, and wonderful enthusiasm he's given NMAC as chair of the Legislative Committee; Tim Maxwell of the Office of Archaeological Studies, Certificate of Appreciation for the new look of *NEWSMAC* and the effort he put into being editor; Lynne Sebastian of the Historic Preservation Division, for her long hours and dedication to New Mexico's Heritage Preservation Week; and Steve Becker of the Museum of New Mexico for being there with his able staff to assist NMAC find meeting or workshop space.

On behalf of the Executive Committee, I would like to thank all those who attended our January meeting at the University of New Mexico. The new officers were introduced, a full business agenda was covered, awards were presented at a well-attended lunch, and this year's first mini-workshop was presented in the afternoon. Our thanks to Mollie Toll, Glenna Dean, and Rick Holloway of the Castetter Lab for Ethnobotanical Studies, Department of Biology, UNM, for presenting a fine workshop covering archeobotanical sampling and analysis.

The Historic Artifact workshop, held March 8 and 9 in Santa Fe, was a great success. Over 80 people attended, with people coming from California, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico. My thanks to Cherie Scheick, Workshop Coordinator and Sigma Larralde, Executive Committee, for putting the workshop together and keeping it going.

To all those who made presentations or contributed information, many thanks to you as well. May all of our future workshops be as successful.

Dave Cushman and Loni Viklund continue as our Legislative Watch Committee Chair and Public Education and Awareness Committee Chair, respectively. I anticipate a report from each at the next NMAC meeting. I regret to announce the resignation of Dave Phillips as Chair of the Professional Standards Committee. A search for a replacement has started. Suggestions are welcome.

Several items have come up since our January meeting. First, Kit Sargent is working on a 60 minute film about Marjorie Lambert, Florence Hawley Ellis, and Bertha Dutton.

KNME is assisting with the production as is NMAC. Kit requested sponsorship when she applied for a grant from the New Mexico Endowment for the Humanities. A committee was formed to provide assistance with the accuracy of the film's content. The committee consists of Carol Condie, Wolky Toll, and Cherie Scheick. More about the film will be forthcoming in a future *NEWSMAC*. Second, a case potentially involving New Mexico's Burial Bill found its way into the media. NMAC became involved, with some encouraging results. See the associated article for more details. Third, NMAC was asked to write a letter in support of a Historic Overlay Zone in Albuquerque. See Melissa Payne's article for details on our success there. Lastly NMAC is participating in Heritage Preservation Week this year. Speakers have committed to programs in Las Cruces, Truth or Consequences, Grants, Santa Fe, and Farmington. The Preservation Week flyer will have times and places.

In closing, for those of you who have not yet sent in your dues for 1991, please do so. For those of you that have, NMAC appreciates your continued support.

Norman B. Nelson

MEETINGS/WORKSHOPS

May 3-5: Annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico in Deming.

May 10: The next meeting of **NMAC** will be held in Santa Fe at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture (MIAC). The business meeting will be held between 9:00 and 11:30 A.M. Lunch will be from 11:30 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. The afternoon session will be a mini-workshop on human remains. See more details below.

May 11-19: New Mexico Heritage Preservation Week.

May 16: LouAnn Jacobson and John Roney will give a slide and lecture presentation on the Navajo Pueblos of northwestern New Mexico. A portion of the slide presentation will be in 3-D (glasses will be provided)! The presentation will begin at 7:30 at the BLM office at 1474 Rodeo Road.

May 18: Dan Murphy will discuss Preservation and Conservation in New Mexico at 8 p.m. at the Santa Fe Prep School.

MAY NMAC MEETING AND MINI-WORKSHOP

The May 10 meeting will have a morning business session with an afternoon mini-workshop on physical anthropology starting at 1:00 P.M. Jim O'Hara of the Historic Preservation Division will discuss the new burial permits and disposition of remains. Dr. Stan Rhine of the University of New Mexico will discuss what basic characteristics (i.e., age, sex, and stature) can be identified in the field. Linda Mick-O'Hara of the Office of Archeological Studies will discuss how to get material from the field to the lab. Dr. Ed Ladd, Museum of New Mexico, will present a Zuni perspective on the ethics of removing a burial. The meeting is scheduled to end around 4:30 p.m.

TREASURER'S REPORT

As of April 10, 1991, NMAC's total balance was 10,139.39. Balances in our programs are:

Activity	Balance
Historic Artifacts Workshop	\$ 892.68
Heritage Preservation Week	1050.00
Protohistoric Book Preparation	-3818.36
Protohistoric Book Sales	3157.00

We currently have 145 registered members for 1991.

1989 BURIAL BILL

New Mexico's Attorney General (AG) appears to be much more aware of this state's heritage and cultural resources than past AGs. NMAC recently followed a case

involving a landowner, the Historic Preservation Division (HPD), and the AG's office. The case involved the alleged excavation of a site by the landowner. After receiving a tip about the situation, the HPD investigated. Acting on advice from the sheriff's department, the site was visited by representatives from the HPD and samples of bone were taken from the excavation's back dirt. Some of the bone was identified as human by the Medical Investigator. The HPD visit turned out to be probable trespass and a civil suit was filed by the landowner. The State, represented by the Attorney General, filed a criminal counter-suit.

At this point, NMAC sent a letter to Mr. Thomas Udall, Attorney General, and asked for information. What was the AG's office doing in support of Thomas Merlan's office? Why did the state "drop the case", as reported by the news media? What are the legal technicalities involved with the situation? If mistakes were made that jeopardized the prosecution of the case, how can we at the Council provide reliable information in future cases?

Mr. Udall called and explained the suit and counter-suit. Poor advice from the sheriff's department resulted in the trespass, hence the civil suit on the part of the landowner. The human bone pointed towards violation of New Mexico's 1989 Burial Bill, hence the criminal suit by the State. The civil suit complicated the State's suit to the point where the case was not "an appropriate vehicle to test the 1989 burial law".

In a follow-up letter, Mr. Udall stated "... a stipulated dismissal with prejudice was entered in the case". This means that neither the landowner nor the State can "again bring civil actions relating to the events which gave rise to the original lawsuit". Details of the dismissal are part of the attorney-client privilege and were not disclosed. Officials from the AG's office and the Office of Cultural Affairs met and proper procedures for handling future allegations were outlined. These procedures have been requested by NMAC for presentation to the membership. In closing, Mr. Udall restated his campaign promise to enforce New Mexico's cultural resource laws and thanked NMAC for sharing our concerns.

PUBLIC EDUCATION AND AWARENESS COMMITTEE
 (Lonyta Viklund)

The Education Committee has developed a list or directory of NMAC archaeologists who will speak to popular audiences. A flyer advertising this service was mailed to a large number of New Mexico institutions, and the responses asking for the directory have been good. The first edition of the directory is in the final stages of production. We believe that this program has great potential for bringing archeology to the people of New Mexico. If you would like to participate, please request a directory form and you will be included in future editions of the directory. NMAC urges you to take your favorite topic(s) to the people.

Committee members are compiling two listings of museums and agencies that have education resources out there. Since few of us know precisely where to find them, these two lists should prove very useful. The first lists institutions that have archeological education kits (artifacts, graphics, etc.) that can be borrowed by NMAC members for presentation to popular audiences. The second lists resources available to teachers who wish to include arche-

New Mexico Archeological Council
1991 Officers

President: Norman B. Nelson
President-Elect: H. Wolcott Toll
Vice President: J.R. Gomolak
Treasurer: Signa Larralde
Secretary: Carol Raisch

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 P.O. Box 1023
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NEWSMAC Editors: Tim Maxwell and Marian Revitte

ology in their classes. Both lists are near completion, and will soon be available through the committee. Check future NEWSMACs for more information.

Aspiring authors, take note: editorial guidelines and submission information are available for ten journals that have expressed interest in archeological articles for non-professional readers. These are available from the committee. We can leave archeological reporting to free-lance journalists and newspaper reporters (and read about controversies, frauds, and archaeologists arguing with other archaeologists), or we can write it ourselves. Send a self-addressed stamped envelope (65 cents postage) to Loni Viklund, P.O. Box 8617, Santa Fe, NM 87501.

NEWS FROM AROUND THE STATE

PRESERVATION ORDINANCE PASSES IN ALBUQUERQUE

(Melissa Payne)

On March 18, the Albuquerque City Council voted to pass the Historic Overlay Zone Bill R-246, a preservation ordinance which will inhibit destruction of the Fourth Ward and Forrester Street neighborhoods. Located between the Old Town and Albuquerque's downtown core, the two areas were placed on the National Register over ten years ago in recognition of their architectural integrity and contribution to New Mexico's historic heritage.

The bill was not without controversy, however. The southeastern section had been removed at a meeting of the Land Use Planning and Zoning Committee in February, and intensive lobbying efforts were required to reinstate the proposed boundaries to include Robinson Park, Albuquerque's oldest municipal park. Over half of the buildings in the deleted areas were considered contributing and were in danger of being removed to make way for parking facilities.

Much of Albuquerque's past was methodically destroyed in the 1960s in the wake of sometimes short-sighted urban renewal policies. Of the several National Register Districts in town, the Fourth Ward, originally platted in 1882, contains some of the city's oldest surviving structures. The Eighth Street-Forrester Street section is characterized by rows of railroad cottages which define the built environment from Albuquerque's initial period of urban expansion.

The ordinance is also designed to protect and preserve archeological resources affected by, or adjacent to, any acquisition, rehabilitation, or construction project. Major impacts to historic properties are now required to undergo a mandatory review process by the Landmarks Commission. Historic Overlay Zones in general - there is one in the Huning Highland neighborhood - have been used successfully to support older urban areas in many cities by slowing demolition, thus attracting more stable investment.

With the help of support letters from NMAC, the Albuquerque Conservation Association, the American Institute of Architects, the Sierra Club, numerous neighborhood groups, and an army of residents from the Downtown Neighborhood Association, the boundaries were returned to their original position on a 5-3 vote. The HOZ package for the two districts as a whole was approved 8-0.

Councillor Steve Gallegos of District 3 was instrumental

in the passage of this important legislation. Sanford Fish and Mary Davis of the Albuquerque Redevelopment Division structured much of the working document and were invaluable advocates, while the Board of the Downtown Neighborhood Association played a critical role. Thanks are due everyone who became involved in this successful preservation effort.

SAN JOSE DE LAS HUERTAS

The Archaeological Conservancy recently closed on a second parcel of land at San Jose de las Huertas near Placitas. The addition of seven acres to the twelve acres already held means that the Conservancy now owns all of the walled village area. A security system is in place and the site is scheduled for fencing. Acquisition was assisted by an Acquisition and Development matching grant from the U.S. Land and Water Conservation Fund and donations from individuals, foundations, and corporations. These USLWCF grants have not been available for ten years and their resumption is welcomed.

UNM OFFERS SUMMER WORKSHOPS

This summer, UNM's Santa Fe Center for Graduate Studies will offer three one-day workshops geared towards professional archaeologists. These are:

Archaeological Law (July 13): this course is designed to give archaeologists, federal agency managers, and others a basic understanding of the "Section 106" compliance process under the National Historic Preservation Act. Related issues will also be covered.

Management of Archaeological Projects (July 20): this workshop will provide the basic concepts and resources needed to develop effective management practices for archaeological research, including legal and financial concerns, basic supervision and management skills, and relations between archaeology and the public.

Nontypological Approaches to Pottery Analysis (Aug. 3): a course that will provide participants with the necessary background for studying technological and functional aspects of prehistoric pottery.

Classes are on Saturdays to accommodate working professionals, and will be about \$70. each. Upper division/graduate credit is available. Registration is May 20 through June 1; for more information call UNM-Santa Fe at (505) 438-1234.

POSITIONS AVAILABLE

Daggett and Chenault, Inc., Archaeological Services Department, is now accepting applications for archaeological positions at a variety of levels. Work will be located primarily in northwestern New Mexico and southwestern Colorado. Please send inquiries or vita to:

Larry L. Baker
Archaeological Services Department

Daggett & Chenault, Inc.
3539 E. 30th Street, Suite 7B
Farmington, New Mexico 87401
(505) 326-1772

Southwest Archaeological Consultants is currently looking for a crew chief/project director and has crew positions. If you are interested, please call Cherie Scheick (505-984-1151) or send a vita to SAC, 127 Romero St., Santa Fe, NM 87501.

CURRENT RESEARCH

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

The BLM is sponsoring several field projects through its Challenge Cost-Share Program. Dr. Phillip Shelley, Eastern New Mexico University, will return to the Fort Stanton Reservation in the Roswell Resource Area from May 27-June 28 to excavate a portion of Upper Bonito Ruin and to inventory the northwest quadrant of the reservation. New Mexico State University will conduct a two-week session from May 15-June 1 to assist in testing at Fort Cummings north of Deming. If you wish to volunteer some time for this project contact Mike Maloof at 505-525-8228. The Mimbres site of Old Town will be the location of Dr. Darryl Creel's (University of Texas) third field season of sorting through the badly vandalized remnants of the Classic Mimbres structure as well as previously unknown intact deposits in earlier occupations. Work will take place from June 1 - July 5. The Archeological Society of New Mexico will be conducting its rock art school from June 15-June 29 at the Three Rivers Petroglyph Site near Alamogordo. The Wilderness Studies Institute, from Durango, Colorado, will complete surface documentation and sample collection at Hupovi along the Rio Ojo Caliente. This work will assist in mitigating potential impacts from proposed public interpretation as part of BLM's Adventures in the Past initiative. Joe Gallagher and Harrison Goodall, USFS, will conduct a stabilization assessment at depression era homesteads in El Malpais, Rio Puerco Resource Area. The Archeological and Historical Research Institute will return for a second season of testing at Fort Cummings. And, Ron Towner, University of Arizona, will conduct extensive tree-ring analysis at Navajo Pueblitos in northwestern New Mexico.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

A new preservation society has been proposed in concert with the centennial anniversary of the first documented stabilization work at Casa Grande Ruin in southern Arizona. Tentatively called the Ruins Preservation Consortium, this group would provide a forum for information exchange among the disciplines dealing with ruins preservation/stabilization: archaeologists, prehistoric and historic architects, soil scientists and chemists, structural engineers, and other preservation practitioners who deal with stone, earthen, mud/adobe, or wooden structures built in the Native American or southwestern Euroamerican traditions.

Potential topics of interest include but are not limited to (1) aspects of deterioration; (2) "hard science" studies; (3) preservation materials testing; (4) architectural documenta-

tion packages/case studies; (5) preservation philosophy, issues, project design and implementation; (6) anthropological studies of architecture, behavior, and proxemics; (7) condition assessments; and (8) training, education, and professional qualifications.

A questionnaire has been developed to help identify the appropriate level of information exchange (meetings, bulletins, journal, etc.) and the necessary dues structure to support the consortium. If you are interested in participating in this forum, please contact either Todd Metzger or Larry Nordby at 1028 Osage Circle, Santa Fe, NM 87501, or call 505-989-8528 or 988-6778.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE

Carson National Forest

The Carson National Forest is currently in the midst of a flurry of interpretive and stabilization activities. At the Ghost Ranch Living Museum on our Jicarilla Ranger District, we are building a separate facility for interpretation of the cultural resources of the Chama Valley. Also on the Jicarilla we are holding a mass, dedication, and reunion for the family of the last man to serve as a fire lookout at our Canjilon Mountain Cabin. The cabin is a National Register property. The man was killed in 1924 by a bolt of lightning while inside the cabin and before the horrified eyes of his wife and children. At Pot Creek on our Camino Real Ranger District we are rebuilding an entire prehistoric pueblo, excavating a pithouse, stabilizing a kiva and a pithouse, and installing two interpretive trails. On our Questa Ranger District we have begun an ambitious program to control erosion in Lookout Canyon. The canyon contains a number of very large, turn-of-the-century sawmilling and related cultural resource sites. Large-scale erosion attendant to the Lookout Canyon drainage is beginning to eat into these sites. We are in the process of removing headcuts and decreasing the gradient of the channel which will result in the raising of the base-level-control for the entire canyon.

Santa Fe National Forest

The Santa Fe National Forest awarded to William J. Whatley, Archaeological Research Exploration, a commemorative plaque for his work on the Kwastiyukwa Interdisciplinary Archeological Project. This project consists of over sixty volunteers from both private and public organizations who, led by Whatley, are engaged in intensively surveying and mapping the large site of Kwastiyukwa on the Santa Fe National Forest. This summer volunteers from the Forest Service-wide program "Passports in Time" will also assist in surveying and mapping the site and the surrounding area. In addition, a cost-share program is being developed with Lance Trask, under the sponsorship of the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, to record rock art sites on several mesas within the Jemez Ranger District. In addition, Southwest Archaeological Consultants, Inc. is engaged in updating the cultural resource overview for the Santa Fe National Forest and Dan Wolfman of the Laboratory of Anthropology is doing a chronology study of the Santa Fe National Forest focusing on different chronological techniques. A team composed of Santa Fe National Forest personnel has been formed to develop a management plan

for the site of Tsiping. A stabilization assessment for Rattlesnake Ridge has also been completed.

DAGGETT AND CHENAULT, INC

The Lost Morris Site No. 1 Revisited

In 1915, Earl Morris visited and excavated a series of Navajo Refugee sites in the Gobernador District. Morris' Gobernador expedition was jointly financed by the University of Colorado Museum and the American Museum of Natural History. The Gobernador sites represent some of the earliest sites to be report by Morris and the first in the famous numbered sequence of ruins still known to archaeologists today by their Morris designations.

Morris prepared a partial manuscript of his work in Gobernador. His notes were used by Roy Carlson (1965) in preparation for *Eighteenth Century Navajo Fortresses of the Gobernador Districts: The Earl Morris Papers, No. 2*. Carlson's manuscript described the sites and archeological materials collected by Morris for the University of Colorado Museum. In preparation for the report, Carlson revisited the Gobernador sites in 1962. However, Morris Site No. 1 could not be relocated, even though a site sketch map of the pueblito had been made and detailed photographs had been taken. Morris identified the site as a pueblito, associated cliff room, and artifact scatter. Carlson writes:

"The only information in Morris' notes is that it is situated on the north side of Canyon Gobernador and consists of a small one-story masonry pueblito, perched on a large detached boulder on the valley floor at the foot of the canyon wall, and a small room in the cliff behind it. The boulder is 488 meters high, and a ladder would be necessary to reach the pueblito" (Carlson 1965:3).

Margaret Powers and Byron Johnson revisited most of the sites Morris recorded during their field work in 1985 and 1986, researching Navajo Refugee sites. Their survey (in preparation for publishing) *Defensive Sites of the Dinétah* (1987) did not relocate Morris Site No. 1 (B. Johnson, personal communication).

LA 83529 (Morris Site No. 1) was located during the archeological survey of a small natural gas pipeline right-of-way conducted for Meridian Oil, Inc., on New Mexico State Trust Land. It is positioned on a bench above a tributary of Romaine Canyon. The site consists of the remains of a masonry structure (pueblito) atop a sandstone boulder (photographed by Morris in 1915), a collapsed sweat-lodge, several probable burned structures, and several hearth areas. The cliff room, described by Morris as lying on the steep slope behind the pueblito, was not relocated. The boulder on which the pueblito is constructed is positioned against a steep slope. This may account for Morris' description of the site lying "on the valley floor". Confusion over the topographic situation of the site probably accounts for it having not been located by Carlson in 1962. The pueblito probably consisted of four rooms, ranging in size from 10 to 18 square meters. The exterior wall of the structure, which appears to have been only one story high, conforms to the edge of the boulder.

Comparisons of the pueblito with Morris' photograph indicates that considerable deterioration has taken place

over the last 75 years. Today, the only standing wall portions are the north wall and part of an interior dividing wall. Height of the north wall ranges from 1.2 meters to 0.25 meters. Morris's photo shows this wall considerably higher (approximately 2 meters). Roof beams and several small wall segments along the boulder edge seen in Morris' photograph have collapsed and were found at the basal section of the boulder. (Summer McKean and Larry L. Baker, Archeological Services Department)

Stabilization at Salmon Ruin

A program of comprehensive stabilization will be undertaken at the Salmon Ruin during 1991 by Daggett and Chenault, Inc., Archeological Services Department. The Salmon Ruin is a large E-shaped Chacoan community located along the San Juan River near Bloomfield, New Mexico. The site is owned by San Juan County and managed by the San Juan County Museum Association, which is based in a museum and office complex adjacent the site.

The 1991 project will initiate the first phase of a five-year management plan proposed for the site. Work will focus on emergency level repairs as well as comprehensive stabilization to the architecture. Procedures and techniques will include state-of-the-art approaches to ruin stabilization. Structural stabilization will employ laying of new stone for wall building and reveneering, capping of wall tops, and general mortar replacement involving repointing in wall facings. The site will be open to the public during the project. Visitors will have the opportunity to view skilled Navajo stonemasons conducting the stabilization of the elaborate, prehistoric architecture. (Larry L. Baker, Director, Archeological Services)

DIVISION OF CONSERVATION ARCHEOLOGY

Timothy Kearns directed archeological survey for an El Paso Natural Gas (EPNG) pipeline traversing the San Juan Basin from Bloomfield to Twin Lakes in northwest New Mexico. The pedestrian survey documented 117 sites and 220 isolated occurrences within a 92.7 km long corridor. The sites include Archaic, Basketmaker II, Basketmaker III, Pueblo I, Pueblo II, and Navajo periods. Three Great House Chacoan outlier communities were also traversed by the inventory. One Chacoan road segment and one tentative road segment were identified. Testing of 72 sites is currently underway to be followed by a data recovery phase at "significant sites." Data recovery is expected to begin July 1, 1991.

In a related project along the same EPNG right-of-way DCA personnel mapped roughly 1.7 km of a newly discovered Chacoan road (LA 79092) that runs west from the Escalan Great House. Approximately 30000 field-identified surface artifacts, predominantly sherds, were piece plotted within a 400 m wide corridor using a total station Geodimeter. Ten road construction features (e.g., berms, linear swales, a ramp, and a raised causeway) and seven road-related features (e.g., masonry boxes, a herradura, a masonry room, and slab features) were documented.

HUMAN SYSTEMS RESEARCH

As a result of several surveys on the northern end of

White Sands Missile Range - two inventory surveys and a sample survey in conjunction with an environmental impact statement - the archeology of the area is being recorded. Human Systems Research, Inc. (HSR), has recently surveyed areas in the northern San Andres and the Oscura mountains including sections on the flanks of these mountains. Prehistorically, the area was used during the Paleoindian and Archaic periods, with more extensive Early Archaic remains than have been found during other surveys in the area. Limited hearth testing has proved disappointing in providing either radiocarbon samples or significant floral remains. The Formative remains include ceramics from both the Jornada Mogollon and the Rio Abajo areas; further analysis and testing will be required to clarify the boundary problems that these results suggest. On the north end of the Oscuras, undisturbed rock shelters were found with petroglyph and pictograph panels. Numerous historic ranches, temporary camps, and earthen water tanks have been documented in conjunction with research into patent dates. These sites document a contrast between the ranchers who used the grassy flats of the so-called Trinity Basin and the shepherders who grazed their flocks on higher slopes of the mountain chains.

Historic recordation is being conducted at the McDonald Brothers Place in conjunction with preparation of a stabilization plan. This 1920s ranch was later used as a base camp for the U.S. Army and the scientists who tested the first atom bomb at the Trinity Site. The only structure that remains today are the original ranch house and two out-buildings

HSR archaeologists are working with the Bureau of Land Management to document the existing structures at the historic mining community of Lake valley including the surrounding mines and glory holes, with the possibility of preparing a landscape nomination to the National Register. Another crew is performing a similar task on the abandoned mining community of Estey City, on the east side of the Oscura Mountains. A third crew will be recording the site of an 1880 Apache battle with the U.S. Army in Hembrillo Canyon.

Treasure hunters have been granted 18 months to conduct subsurface testing into Victorio Peak; to prevent damage to prehistoric and historic surface sites in the area and to document any remains found within the peak, HSR archaeologists will monitor these explorations.

MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

Curt Schaafsma is writing up the results of the 1984-1986 excavations at U-Bar Cave in Hidalgo County and 1986 excavations at Acoma Pueblo. Much of the work is being performed by volunteers. Interested volunteers can contact Curt at 827-6344. Curt also has positions for assistant collections managers working in the State Repository on an occasional basis. The work schedule for these positions is flexible. Curt and Polly Schaafsma are hoping to present papers in Bolivia this summer.

MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO OFFICE OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES

The largest field project in which the OAS is currently

engaged is the Luna Project, directed by Yvonne Oakes. Excavations began last fall and will continue through July. Thus far, a large Archaic site with structures and several ceramic period sites with pit structures have been excavated. The research focus is on subsistence change from the Archaic to ceramic periods.

The La Plata Highway Project is currently in the analysis and write-up stage. The majority of the material from 31 excavated sites has gone through initial analysis. A short field phase for recovery of data from a damaged portion of a site excavated in 1989 is anticipated early this summer.

Testing of two ceramic and lithic scatters about 25 miles west of Carrizozo on U.S. 380, has revealed a possible pit structure and other unknown structures. Excavations, directed by Daisy Levine, will probably take place in July.

Stephen Post directed the excavation of sites along I-40 about 30 miles west of Albuquerque and the analysis of materials from two sites, including five pit structures, is proceeding. One of the pit structures appears to date to A.D. 700, making it one of the earliest pueblo pit structures in the area. Residents of these sites made both brown and gray wares.

SOUTHWEST ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTANTS

Southwest Archaeological Consultants (SWAC) presently is conducting a number of projects in all parts of northern New Mexico. Richard Lang completed data recovery along an interpretive trail through Poshu'ouinge, one of several large Classic period villages located within the Chama River basin claimed as ancestral sites by the modern Tewa. The ruin forms the principal element of the Poshu'ouinge Archaeological District, which includes associated lithic and ceramic scatters, agricultural features, shrines and a rock art site. Work followed a testing project conducted by Santa Fe Forest personnel, who identified 11 artifact concentrations and four rock features. Over 2,800 artifacts were collected, primarily chipped stone debris, and two major artifact concentrations were identified. Chipped stone analysis revealed that the primarily obsidian artifact concentration represented a pre-Poshu'ouinge lithic reduction and tool manufacturing locus. Basketmaker II, III and Pueblo II components were assigned to the concentration on the basis of projectile point typologies, lithic profile analysis, and obsidian hydration dates. Lang believes the data suggest a long history of use for the site, at least potentially beginning with a Basketmaker II occupation, extending into Basketmaker III, and followed some centuries later by possible use at the time of the initial Puebloan expansion into the Chama valley. Later components affiliate with the settlement of Poshu'ouinge.

Lonyta Viklund and Jan Biella were responsible for excavations at a large, multicomponent obsidian lithic scatter on lands owned by Los Alamos National Laboratory in the Jemez Mountains. Dates from 28 obsidian hydration samples indicate the site was occupied from the Archaic, through the Basketmaker, and reoccupied during the thirteenth century. The completed ceramic analysis provides additional support for the thirteenth century dates. Obsidian compositional analysis identified two sources were used by the site occupants, Obsidian Ridge and Cerro del

Medio. The report is in preparation.

Cherie L. Scheick and Dr. Frances Levine are currently writing a problem-oriented Cultural Resources Overview for the Santa Fe National Forest. Besides providing cultural historical context to both the Jemez and Pecos areas of the Forest, particular attention also will be given to synthesizing the volume of archaeological data generated recently within the central northern Rio Grande Valley and how that relates to developments on both sides of the Rio Grande. The Santa Fe National Forest has been and continues to be the focus of multiple resource user groups. Consequently, the history of Forest use can best be seen as one of exploitation by diverse user groups whose interactions are marked by a common theme of competition and alliance. The contrast between competition and alliance will provide a sound perspective for interpreting the marked variability in cultural use and adaptation to the Forest, starting with its earliest use.

Lonyta Viklund has completed four cultural resources surveys north of Santa Fe, forming a transect through the piedmonts above the Santa Fe River to the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Over 1500 acres have been surveyed, yielding 33 sites. Sites range from large, quarry areas to small chipping stations, to expedient tool manufacturing loci, to a single campsite. Although a large number of the sites could not be assigned a temporal period, Archaic, Basketmaker and late Coalition/Classic Puebloan period remains were identified. All of the sites show marked similarity and identify an important resource procurement area within a larger settlement system.

Lonyta Viklund and Richard Lang were responsible for the testing/excavation of 12 large artifact scatters located in the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains. Site types include chipped stone raw material procurement (quarries), procurement and processing, and campsites. Procurement sites cover acres of land and correlate with exposed seams of a granular red to purplish chert/chalcedony and a white, lower grade material. Sample collections from the sites yielded over 20,000 artifacts, with over half of those identified as cultural or natural shatter. Archaeological investigations indicated that (1) most of the artifacts on the site represent detritus from raw material reduction and initial tool preparation, and (2) formal tools and ceramics are rare at these site types. Surprisingly, however, was the high incidence of utilized flakes at raw material procurement and processing sites. Nearly half of the flakes recovered show use of some kind. Chipped stone and ceramic artifact analyses, in combination with obsidian hydration dates, suggest each of the sites is multicomponent. Use occurred throughout the Archaic and Basketmaker period, again during the Classic period, and finally in the early to late twentieth century. The report is in preparation.

Lonyta Viklund conducted four cultural resource surveys southeast of Santa Fe within or close to the Galisteo Basin. Two surveys totaling nearly 900 acres yielded 19 sites. Most of the sites date from the late Coalition through the Classic period and are within the sustaining areas of Pueblo Alamo and Chamisa Locita. A few sites may date to the Developmental period, predating the two pueblos named above. Sites include limited activity sites (artifact scatters) and fieldhouses. Artifact scatters seemingly are multicomponent, with some Archaic style points found amidst the other cultural debris. Late Archaic and Basketmaker II

chipped stone artifact scatters also were recorded. Two additional surveys totaling 95 acres identified sites predating Galisteo Pueblo, a large Galisteo town dating from the end of the Classic period up into the protohistoric period. These sites indicate a substantial Puebloan presence in the area before the large towns. Two pueblos of over 20 rooms were recorded as well as numerous artifact scatters and petroglyph panels. A few of the scatters seeming are contemporaneous with Galisteo Pueblo and probably are within its sustaining area. Data recovery plans currently are being written for a number of sites associated with the Dos Griegos development in the Pueblo Alamo and Chamisa Locita sustaining areas, which will be excavated this summer.

Continued archaeological investigations at the Lee Ranch mine, northwest of San Mateo were conducted by Cherie L. Scheick. The 17 excavated sites range from early Archaic lithic scatters to a Pueblo II through III artifact scatter to nineteenth and twentieth century herding camps to an early twentieth century Hispanic homestead. Research at these sites focused on (1) cultural-temporal affiliation, (2) land use and subsistence practices, (3) settlement strategies, and 4) population origins. Further, the newly acquired data allowed independent tests of lithic profiles developed earlier for the San Mateo and lower Chaco River areas. Testing of historic sites was supplemented by a detailed ethnohistoric project, identifying community boundaries, social composition, and individual families. Results indicate that use of the area apparently focused on the collection and processing of wild plant resources. Except for the single homestead in the study, historic sites reflect temporary specialized use during the winter months. The Hispanic homestead was occupied between 1900 and 1924/1930 by families from San Mateo. Those families practiced limited garden agriculture and stock raising and represented one of a number of communities that began in the San Mateo Basin during the early part of the twentieth century. The small size of the prehistoric sites suggest occupation by small family or commensal groups, whose origins possibly lay in the eastern Red Mesa Valley to the south. Petrographic data implies that at least Puebloan groups derived from there.

Presently, a new research design is being prepared for phase III excavations to be conducted this spring and summer. Over 20 sites are scheduled for excavation, including a PI four room pueblo, a number of PII limited activity sites, early through late Archaic limited activity sites, three early twentieth century homesteads, and a number of historic herding related temporary camps. In conjunction with the project, Dr. Frances Levine will undertake an ethnohistorical study of homesteading in the San Mateo Basin.

Cherie L. Scheick completed excavations at PM 303, located in the South Lease of McKinley mine. The site consists of three loci, the main loci containing an eight room jacal and masonry pueblo with associated plaza, pit structure and trash midden. The other two loci were represented by single room jacal structures on masonry foundations. Apparently, the two single room structures predated the main pueblo, with occupations bracketing the turn of the twelfth century. Based on ceramic and archaeomagnetic dates, the main pueblo was occupied between A.D. 1110 and 1170/1180. The results of excavation indicate the main

pueblo functioned as a seasonal residence until the final site occupation, when use changed to a temporary campsite. Limited data possibly suggest a brief period of year-round occupation during the site's hey-day. The data also provide evidence for occupation of the site by an indigenous commensal unit or extended family culturally influenced by Kayenta groups to the north-northwest, and the arrival of a culturally unrelated group sometime around A.D. 1140/1150. With their arrival, dramatic changes occurred in ceramics and site architecture. Those changes seemingly represent movement of more northerly groups into the area with the abandonment of the San Juan Basin. The small one room sites apparently functioned as specialized storage areas adjacent limited activity loci. The report is being finalized.

Other projects scheduled for the summer and fall include excavation of 17 lithic scatters southwest of Santa Fe, test excavations at a small limited activity sites in the San Mateo Basin, combined surveys totaling nearly 800 acres in and around Santa Fe, and preparation of a National Register Nomination for Wupatki National Monument.

FLORENCE HAWLEY ELLIS

Florence Hawley Ellis, born September 17, 1906, in Cananea, Mexico, of American parents, died at home Saturday, April 6, 1991. A wake was held for her on April 14 in Albuquerque and a memorial for her was held at Ghost Ranch on April 21, 1991. She received her B.A. and M.A. from the University of Arizona and her PhD from the University of Chicago. In 1934 she began teaching at the University of New Mexico where she taught until her retirement in 1971. She published over 300 manuscripts on

the prehistory of the Southwest and worked extensively in the Gallina subculture area of North-central New Mexico. She will be missed by all.

FROM THE EDITORS

Please let other NMAC members know what projects and research are occurring around the state by sending us a summary of your current research. Get the news out to your colleagues and friends. If you have or know of job openings, new publications, or other items of interest for the archaeological community, *NEWSMAC* is a forum for spreading the word. If you have an open letter for the membership or editorial comments, please send them to the editor.

The editors wish to thank the Museum of New Mexico Office of Archaeological Studies for use of their IBM Personal Pageprinter II on which this issue of *NEWSMAC* was printed.



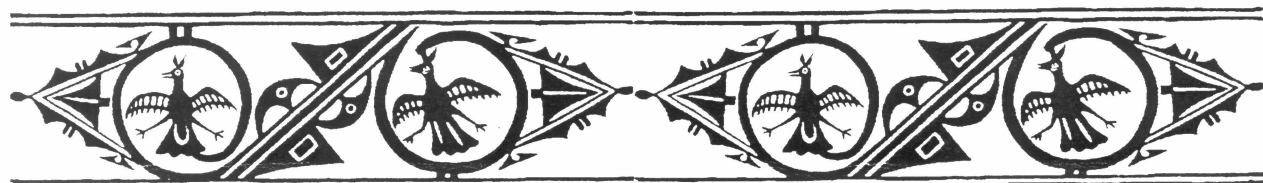
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Insert



NEWSMAC

1991 Number 3

July

President's Corner

On behalf of NMAC and the Executive Committee, I would like to thank Dr. Lynne Sebastian of the State Historic Preservation Committee for a successful Heritage Preservation Week. Preparation for the May event started months in advance. Lynne and a small but dedicated volunteer crew deserve a special word of thanks.

I personally would like to thank several NMAC members for participating in Preservation Week as representatives of the council. My thanks to Larry Baker of Daggett and Chenault, Inc., Farmington; Karl Laumbach and Dvaid Kirkpatrick of Human Systems Research, Inc., Las Cruces; and Stephen Fischer and John Roney, the Grants BLM and Albuquerque BLM offices, respectively. My special thanks to Dan Murphy, recently retired from the NPS, and to Dan Cordts of the Geronimo Springs Museum for giving NMAC sponsored talks in Santa Fe and in Truth or Consequences, respectively.

To those members attending last May's business meeting the Executive Committee thanks you for taking the time to participate. Where were the rest of you? A full business agenda was covered in the morning while a mini-workshop was presented in the afternoon. The workshop covered physical anthropology and was well attended. Our thanks to Jim O'Hara, HPD; Dr. Stan Rhine, UNM; Linda Mick-O'Hara, OAS; and to Dr. Ed Ladd, MNM, for their time and energies.

After a year of work, the second edit of the Proto-historic volume is done. The third and final edit will be done in-house. This edit will consist of finding typos, etc, and will be done quickly.

I also anticipate the Executive Committee's review of the bylaws to be finished soon. The membership will be asked to vote on the bylaws after a copy has been sent to everyone for review.

Our financial records are currently being reviewed by a CPA. This is, in part, to ensure NMAC's "good standing" label at the State Corporation Commission. The Executive Committee decided the label was necessary since NMAC has been asked to co-sponsor productions or review legislation and environmental documents. For those not familiar with groups like NMAC, the Corporation Commission is a common place to start inquiries.

The review will also fine tune the work done for us by our consulting bookkeeper. See the treasurer's report for more information.

Speaking of environmental documents, NMAC was asked to review the Richards Avenue-Alameda Environmental Assessment. The project is located in Santa Fe with the city taking the lead and the State Highway Department and the Federal Highway Administration participating. J.R. Gomolak is handling the review and I expect a report soon. The report will then be handed over to the neighborhood association which requested the review.

NMAC's Legislative Committee recently held a meeting in an attempt to revive interest in the Albuquerque/Bernalillo County Archaeological Ordinance. Letters were sent out to the Albuquerque City Council and the Bernalillo County Commissioners. Representatives from the Albuquerque archeological community, The Archaeological Conservancy, Albuquerque city government, and NMAC met and had a good exchange of ideas. So far, NMAC has had positive, though still limited, feedback from the city and the county. We're off to a good start but we have a long way to go. More updates will follow.

A Congressional Hearing was held at the State Land Office in Santa Fe to collect public comments concerning the 1872 Mining Law. Members of the Legislative Committee and of the Executive Committee attended the meeting. NMAC did not have the opportunity to give testimony. We did note, however, that concerns about archeology and Native American religious concerns were raised and included in the official record.

A word of caution about the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) and the class of sites known as Traditional Cultural Properties (TCP). Sections C and D of NAGPRA are of particular interest to archeologists. The automatic 30 day shutdown on the discovery of a burial caught my attention. If you haven't heard of either of these, contact the SHPO.

Please be thinking about mini-workshops and two-day workshops for next year. Your ideas and input have been welcome sources of inspiration these past few years. Our next two-day workshop will be on dating methods, sampling techniques, etc. The workshop will be held this fall at a place and date TBA.

Norman B. Nelson

August 8-10: Pecos Conference

The 64th Annual Pecos Conference will be held in Casas Grandes, Chihuahua, Mexico. There are several pre- and post-conference tours that will be held as well as tours during the conference. Two symposia have been proposed: "The Archaeology of Northwestern Chihuahua" and "Mata Ortiz: A New Ceramic Tradition - Is it Ethnoarchaeology?". Please contact R. B. Brown, Juarez 605, Nuevo Casas Grandes, 31700 Chihuahua, Mexico to register for the symposia and the tours.

September 13: New Mexico Archeological Council

NMAC will meet in Albuquerque on Friday, Sept. 13, 1991 at 9:00 A.M. at the Albuquerque District BLM office.

New Mexico Archeological Council 1991 Officers

President: Norman B. Nelson
President-Elect: H. Wolcott Toll
Vice-President: J.R. Gomolak
Treasurer: Signa Larralde
Secretary: Carol Raisch

NMAC Address:
 P.O. Box 1023
 Albuquerque, NM 87103

Subscription to *NEWSMAC* is through membership in the New Mexico Archeological Council. Membership is \$15.00 per year for individuals, \$25.00 as a sponsor, and \$25.00 for institutions.

NEWSMAC Editors: Marian Revitte and LouAnn Jacobson

Treasurer's Report

As of July 1, 1991, NMAC's total balance is \$9,056.69. We currently have 157 members for 1991.

At the request of the Executive Committee, Fred C. Thurman, CPA, is presently checking NMAC's financial records. Mr. Thurman will see to it that various federal and state taxes and filings are up to date for NMAC. He is also setting up the NMAC books so that the treasurer can easily balance all accounts monthly with the bank statement. We anticipate that the result will be an accurate and easy-to-maintain set of financial records that will provide the background credentials and information for grant applications and other NMAC activities.

NMAC Education and Awareness Committee

Loni Viklund

Education and Awareness Committee activities have slowed down with schools out and busy summer work schedules. However, a new middle school in Eldorado outside of Santa Fe, Zia Middle School, contacted members of the committee as they are planning to include an anthropological/archeological curriculum for their students aged 10 through 14. Another mailing of flyers introducing the Speakers Bureau will be sent out in August in time for the new school year.

Bob Leonard, NMAC's liaison with the SAA Education Committee, attended the SAA meetings. The SAA is creating a network of the almost 30 states in the nation which also have education/awareness committees.

Finally, thanks to all who continue sending the NMAC committee ideas, suggestions, information on resources materials, and welcome to the new participants joining the Speakers' Bureau.

Legislation Corner

Senator Jeff Bingaman introduced legislation to create the Mimbres Culture National Monument into the Senate shortly after the Fourth of July holiday. Please write and/or call Senator Pete Domenici and voice your support for the "Mimbres Culture National Monument Establishment Act of 1991" which will protect a small sample of classic Mimbres Period sites in southwestern New Mexico. His address is:

Sen. Pete V. Dominici
 SD 434 Dirksen Bldg.
 Washington, DC 20501
 (202) 224-6621
 or

10013 New Federal Bldg
 500 Gold SW
 Albuquerque, NM 87101
 (505) 766-3481

Publications

The Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico, has produced a "Safety Manual for Field Archaeology". Copies can be obtained from the Director, OAS, Museum of New Mexico, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504 or call 827-6343. Also, if any program wishes to use the OAS version as the basis of a field safety manual of its own, a copy of the text file (in WordPerfect 5.1) can be obtained free of charge by sending in a blank 3.5 inch diskette.

News From Around the State

Navajo Nation

The Navajo Nation has started a quarterly newsletter. The first issue of the Navajo Preservation Quarterly appeared in January of 1991 with Richard M. Begay as editor and Jane King as assistant editor. The newsletter will report activities of the Archeological Compliance Section of the Navajo Nation Preservation Department, its Field Services and Navajo Tradition Sections, as well as other news of the Navajo Nation's program to exercise greater control over the preservation of its heritage resources. The Navajo Preservation Quarterly is published by the Navajo Nation Preservation Department, P.O. Box 2898, Window Rock, AZ 86515, (602) 871-6437.

Archaeological and Historic Research Institute

The Archaeological and Historical Research Institute (AHRI) in Corrales, New Mexico, conducted an archeological field school at Fort Craig, New Mexico during the summer of 1990. A total of 30 volunteers participated in test excavations, with volunteers trained by AHRI personnel in various data gathering techniques. Peggy Gerow served as both Project Director and Principle Investigator; Charles Haecker, Martha Binford, and Ronald Stauber oversaw the excavation inside the fort's front gate; and Leeana Schneibs and Aleta Lawrence supervised the artifact cataloguing and surface collection maps. Charles Carroll, archeologist for the BLM Socorro Resource Area, also assisted as BLM representative.

Fort Craig is located 25 miles south of Socorro, New Mexico. The fort is at the northernmost edge of the Jornada del Muerto, the vast arid area that extends 80 miles down the east side of the Fra Cristobal Range. From the early Colonial Period to the American Statehood period, the Camino real/Santa Fe-Chihuahua Trail, which transversed the Jornada

del Muerto, was used as the principle trail for the north-south movement of people and goods.

Fort Craig was established in 1854 for the protection of settlers, control of hostile Indians, and guarding the north end of the Trail. The fort developed into a large complex of adobe and rock buildings surrounded by an earthen ramp and ditch with two bastions. The structures included officer's and soldier's quarters, commissary quartermaster's offices and warehouses, a guardhouse, a hospital, blacksmith shop, wagon yards, stables, a sutler's store, and other facilities. These buildings, with their enclosing wall, encompassed an area measuring 1050 by 600 feet. Throughout its 1854-1885 period of existence, the fort underwent only minor physical changes.

Fort Craig's greatest focal point in its history was its encounter with Confederate troops at the Battle of Valverde in February 1862. Although tactically the Confederates won the battle, the fort's commander did not surrender.

The 1990 field season at Fort Craig encompassed only those areas subjected to immediate impact by the proposed BLM-sponsored walking trail, i.e., the trash scatter at the front of the fort and portions of the structures on either side of the trail inside the fort's front gate. Excavations in these areas were directed toward the recovery of data relating to six research topics: the economic status of personnel, reliance on the local economy, effectiveness of the Army's shipping of goods, the role of the railroad, environmental adaptation, and the impact of vandalism on this site.

Proposed excavations for the 1991 summer field season from August 3-24 will concentrate on the soldiers' quarters and the areas of trash behind these quarters. This portion of the soldiers' quarters has been slated for reconstruction for use as a BLM visitors' center and museum.

For information regarding AHRI's summer field season at Fort Craig, contact Peggy Gerow, P.O. Box 300, Corrales, New Mexico, 87048 or call (505) 277-1614.

San Juan College Cultural Resource Management Program

In June 1991, San Juan College Cultural Resources Mangement Program (Farmington) changed directorship. John Bradley, former director of the program, is now the Educational Coordinator for Cultural Resources for San Juan College. John will be responsible for developing an interactive educational program between San Juan College and the community to enhance public awareness of cultural resources. Meredith Matthews and Linda Wheelbarger have assumed the responsibilities of codirectors of the Cultural Resources Management Program.

The New Mexico BLM State Office recently completed its Fiscal Year 1990 Annual Report. A comparison with nationwide BLM figures revealed some interesting trends. New Mexico ranks either No. 1 or No. 2 in the country in the following areas:

- Data Reviews for Non-BLM Inventories
- Class III Non-BLM Acres Inventoried
- Cultural Properties Recorded on BLM Surface
- Cultural Properties Determined Eligible
- Funds Expended on Cultural Resources Management Plans (CRMP) Implementation
- Avoidance and/or Mitigation, Actions
- Avoidance and/or Mitigation, Actions w/ Properties
- Avoidance and/or Mitigation, # of Properties
- Avoidance and/or Mitigation, Properties Avoided
- Avoidance and/or Mitigation, Properties Actually Mitigated
- Avoidance and/or Mitigation, Consultations
- Avoidance and/or Mitigation, Discoveries
- Non-BLM Funded Data Recovery Projects
- Cultural Resource Use Permits in Effect
- Cultural Resource Use Permits Worked
- Cultural Resource Use Permits Monitored
- Applications Received for Cultural Resources Use Permits
- Cultural Resource Use Permits Denied
- Tribal Notifications Pertaining to Permits
- Archeological Enforcement, Citations
- Archeological Enforcement, Dollars Expended

These data confirm the enormous workload being carried out by BLM's cultural staff in connection with oil and gas development. Heavy Section 106 compliance work is the reason we lead the nation in such activities as acres inventoried, sites recorded, and sites mitigated.

At the same time, New Mexico has not backed off its commitment to ensure that our cultural permittees are performing up to standards. Not only did we issue more permits than any other state, but we also conducted more monitoring and quality checks on those same active permits compared to other BLM States.

At the same time, New Mexico spends more money than any other State on funding those actions called for in CRMPs. We are committed to carrying out the actions identified in our management plans regarding appropriate use allocation of significant cultural sites and are moving ahead aggressively to develop sites for interpretive purposes.

The national report also lists FY 1990 challenge cost share projects and cooperative management agreements executed by all the states. In New Mexico, full utilization of these creative funding arrange-

ments has effectively extended the financial capabilities of the Cultural Resources Management Program by 50%. New Mexico leads the nation in this category. We spent \$39,375 of our cultural program dollars and received the equivalent of \$447,964 from our cost share partners. This represents a better than 11:1 return for each Federal dollar spent. The next closest State (Arizona) received \$204,025 for its challenge cost share projects. Our cultural resource specialists are to be congratulated for being creative and for seeking out opportunities to leverage program dollars effectively to get the job done.

New Mexico Forestry Camp

During the week of June 9 - 14, the NM Forestry Camp was conducted at Rancho del Chaparral Girl Scout Ranch. The annual Forestry Camp was sponsored by the Cuba Soil and Water Conservation District with the participation of various federal and state agencies. Archeology was a focal point for the students' (ages 11 through 18) introduction to a multi-disciplinary approach to forest management policies. The archeological team was headed by Bill Wyatt (Cuba Ranger District) with support by Maria Garcia (El Rito Ranger District), Powys Gadd (Española Ranger District), and Marian Revitte (Santa Fe National Forest).

Numerous activities were conducted, including a flint knapping and an atlatl demonstration. Resource stations under the instruction of Bill Wyatt and Maria Garcia provided an introduction into the field of archeology through historic and prehistoric cultural artifact identification and mapping techniques.

A practical field exercise was conducted at the Ojitos Logging Camp (ca. 1936) by Bill Wyatt, Powys Gadd, and Marian Revitte to give a limited number of interested campers experience in field survey and site recording. The original railroad line, individual structures, and artifacts were identified and recorded at the camp.

The campers were also treated to a talk on the archeology in the Cuba Ranger District along with a tour of several sites on the Santa Fe National Forest. The students expressed an overwhelming interest in cultural resource protection and its role in the federal and state agencies which protect and manage our natural resources.

Positions Available

The NM Historic Preservation Division (HPD) is looking for two cultural resource professionals to work with the Archeological Records Management System. Both positions are term positions with a full benefits package.

Cultural Resource Specialist

Salary: \$25,819 — \$30,484, based on experience

Duties:

- Maintenance of archival records at the Laboratory of Anthropology and HPD offices;
- Coordination of data preparation and editing activities;
- Editing and key entry of ARMS coding forms and field site recording forms;
- Digitizing site and survey boundaries;
- Editing and distribution of ARMS documentation;
- Assisting users with specialized database queries using SAS, Oracle, and ARC/Info.

Qualifications:

- BA or MA in Anthropology w/ archeology emphasis;
- Working knowledge of prehistoric southwestern archeology and cultural resource management;
- Demonstrated computer skills, with emphasis on IBM compatible personal computers;
- Experience with Unix, SAS, SQL, Oracle SQL*Forms or ARC/Info desirable;
- Demonstrated written and oral communication skills.

Cultural Resource Assistant

Salary: \$16,722 — \$19,742, based on experience

Duties:

- Maintenance of archival records at the Laboratory of Anthropology and HPD offices;
- Editing and key entry of ARMS coding forms and field site recording forms;
- Plotting archeological site and survey locations on USGS 7.5 quadrangles;
- Digitizing site and survey boundaries;
- Assisting ARMS users with record and map checks.

Qualifications:

- BA in Anthropology w/ archeology emphasis;
- Knowledge of prehistoric southwestern archeology and cultural resource management;
- Computer skills highly desirable, with emphasis on IBM compatible personal computers;
- Demonstrated written and oral communication skills;

Please contact Tim Seaman at ARMS (827-6347) for more information.

The Division of Conservation Archaeology has several positions open for excavation crew chiefs and crew members; one position open for a ceramic analyst; and one position open for a specialist qualified in the excavation and analysis of human remains.

Excavation crew chief and crew member positions require experience in excavating Archaic, Basketmaker III, and/or Pueblo II sites. The burial excavation and analysis position require a B.A. degree with a major or minor in physical anthropology, supervisory experience, and experience excavating and analyzing human remains.

The ceramic analysis position requires a B.A. degree, experience in lab analysis of ceramics, experience in technical and/or research oriented writing, and, although not mandatory, knowledge of Four Corners ceramics (preferably Cibolan or Chuskan Series).

Contact Director, Division of Conservation Archaeology, P.O. Box 124, Bloomfield, New Mexico, 87413, by Aug. 1, 1991. Hiring for these positions will begin as soon as mid-July.

From the Editors

Please let other NMAC members know what projects and research are occurring around the state by sending us a summary of your current research. Get the news out to your colleagues and friends. If you have or know of job openings, new publications, or other items of interest for the archeological community, NEWSMAC is a forum for spreading the word. If you have an open letter for the membership or editorial comments, please send them to the editor:

Marian Revitte
P.O. Box 4901
Santa Fe, NM 87502.

The deadline for submissions to the next issue is September 15, 1991.



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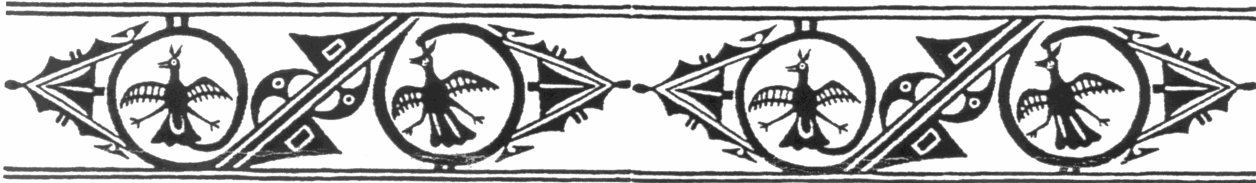
The New Mexico Archaeological Council is more active than ever.

- More workshops and conferences
- More publications

More public involvement

More legislative involvement

NMAC is working hard to serve the archaeological community. It offers an opportunity to expand your professional training, to purchase publications at discount prices, to meet your colleagues, to meet with legislators and their representatives, and NMAC will represent your concerns as an individual member or as a business. NMAC is working hard to raise public awareness about the issues, goals and methods of archaeologists. Please join or renew your membership so that NMAC can continue to serve the archaeological community and offer more to its members.



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Insert



NEWSMAC

1991 Number 4

October

President's Corner

Our fall meeting was held at the Albuquerque District Office of the BLM on September 13, 1991. We reversed the normal schedule to accomodate our mini-symposium which covered when to seek the help of a professional historian, where to research historical documents and how to access historical records. My thanks to Dr. Stan Hordes, HMS Associates; to Ms. Cordelia Snow, historical archeological consultant; and to Dr. John Kessel, UNM Department of History, for presenting a very useful and entertaining symposium. The afternoon business meeting covered a number of items. The protohistoric column has gone through its final edit. A camera ready copy is our next step. The ceramic volume will follow the protohistoric publication. Stew Peckham has been contacted and will begin his work on the introduction. The bylaws have been rewritten and will be sent out for membership review soon after you receive this newsletter. The Executive Committee is seeking your approval, recommendations, or disapproval of the new bylaws.

The Election Committee is seeking nominations for President-Elect, Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer for the upcoming election. Nominations will be solicited from the floor of the next business meeting. Nominations can also be sent to Judy Propper at 167 Juniper Hill Road, N.E., Albuquerque, NM 87122; Judy can be reached by phone during working hours at 842-3232.

Nominations for NMAC awards are also being solicited. Categories include Lifetime Achievement Award, won last year by Al Schroeder; Contributions to Archeology (by a non-archeologist), won last year by Representative Thomas Atacitty of Shiprock for introducing New Mexico's Burial Bill; and Certificates of Appreciation, for those who have done an exceptional job on the archeological scene this past year. Tell us who it is, why the individual is being nominated, and how to contact the person if they are not a member (Contributions to Archeology category). Nominations should be sent to P.O. Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87103 and will be screened by the Executive Committee.

The sale of fake Zuni pottery in Santa Fe and the Attorney General's response drew the attention of several NMAC members. A letter has been sent to

the AG outlining our concerns and some possible solutions. Any response from the AG's office will be reported.

One last note: Signa Larralde has moved on to a new job with the BLM in Salt Lake City. The other members of the Executive Committee and I would like to thank Signa for her energy, time, and insight. Best wishes with your new future.

Norman Nelson

Meetings

NMAC

The next NMAC meeting will be Friday, December 6, 1991, in Meem Hall, Laboratory of Anthropology (next to the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture), in Santa Fe. The business meeting will be from 8:30 to 11:30 a.m. A mini-workshop will start at 1:00 p.m. The topic will be research designs: what makes a good design and common problem areas. Perspectives will be offered from the Historic Preservation Office by Dr. Lynne Sebastian (Deputy SHPO) and from a federal agency by Dr. John Shelberg (Army Corps of Engineers). We also hope to get a speaker to present the academic viewpoint.

Chronometric Workshop

The next two-day workshop is November 22 and 23, 1991 at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, Santa Fe. The chronometric workshop will include presentations on dendrochronology by Dr. Richard Ahlstrom, SWAC Environmental Consultants, Tucson, Arizona; archeomagnetism by Dr. Daniel Wolfman, Office of Archaeological Studies; radio-carbon dating by Dr. Thomas Stafford, Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research, University of Colorado; geomorphology and soils by Dr. David Love, New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology; desert varnish and dating of exposed rock faces by Dr. Charles Harrington, Los Alamos National Laboratory; and obsidian hydration by Dr. John Montgomery, Eastern New Mexico University. Call Norm at 827-5233 or Wolky at 827-6343 for more details.

S.772

S.772, introduced by Sen. Pete Domenici (R-NM), would expand the Chaco Outliers system in New Mexico to include significant sites in the San Juan Valley. The bill was referred to the Senate Energy Subcommittee on Public Lands for a hearing on June 20. Full committee mark-up may take place in September. A House companion bill, H.R.2577, was introduced by Rep. Bill Richardson (D-NM) June 6, and referred jointly to the Interior Committee's Subcommittee on National Parks and the House Agricultural Subcommittee on Forests. The National Parks Subcommittee is likely to hold a hearing in the autumn.

Mimbres Culture National Monuments Establishment Act of 1991

Senator Domenici has agreed to cosponsor the bill with Senator Bingaman so long as it was re-drafted to address the concerns of a number of Grant County residents. These changes were made and the bill was introduced to the Senate before the August recess as S.1528. This bill is clearer and more detailed than the version submitted last year. It retains all of the basic elements of the original proposal, including the Mattocks site, and allows the Park Service to examine the possibility of opening the WS Ranch site for interpretation. NMAC supports these changes and we have reason to be optimistic that the bill will pass the Senate.

Historic Preservation Amendment

Field hearings are set for September 5-6 in Macon and Augusta, Georgia, on S.684, the National Historic Preservation Act Amendments of 1991. Introduced by Sen. Wyche Fowler (D-GA), the bill is pending before the Senate Energy Subcommittee on Public Lands. S.684 would strengthen the nation's historic preservation programs in a variety of ways. The bill would offer states the option of adding responsibilities, and would give Indian tribes authority to assume certain preservation roles, such as that of state historic preservation officer. It would also create a national center for preservation technology under the NPS, and establish an education and training program to increase public participation in historic preservation. The bill would require archeologists working on federal lands, or with a federal permit, either federal employees or contractors, to meet professional standards developed by the Secretary of Interior. For sites on private lands, S.684 mandates the Secretary to develop guidelines for identifying sites, and to provide information to land owners on site preservation. The bill

would also direct the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to convene an international conference on the illegal trade of artifacts. Senate staff indicate that additional hearings are possible in New Mexico, followed by a hearing in Washington, D.C., and mark-up soon thereafter. No House action has been scheduled on the companion bill, H.R.1601, introduced by Rep. Charles Bennett (D-FL).

Meetings (continued from page 1)

Open House

An Open House for BLM cultural resource permittees will be held at the BLM New Mexico State Office, 1474 Rodeo Road, Santa Fe, on Tuesday, December 3, 1991, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. If you have complaints, complements, or suggestions regarding the BLM permitting system, come in for herbal tea and croissants (it is Santa Fe) or coffee and donuts and air your concerns with Stephen Fosberg and LouAnn Jacobson, New Mexico State Office Archeologists. We will be in our new office building in the third floor conference room. Please note new phone numbers for information: Fosberg 438-7415 and Jacobson 438-7417.

New Mexico Archeological Council
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NEWSMAC Editors: Marian Revitte and LouAnn Jacobson

News from around the State

Recordation and Software Standards Established
Dave Phillips
*Office of Archaeological Studies
Museum of New Mexico*

On Aug. 23, 1991, representatives of four public archaeology programs met in Albuquerque as part of an ongoing effort to improve the quality of archeological research in the state. The four entities were: Eastern New Mexico University, Agency for Conservation Archaeology, ENMU; Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archaeological Studies; Navajo Nation Archaeology Department; and University of New Mexico, Office of Contract Archeology. The programs endorsed two voluntary standards. The first reads:

Laboratory of Anthropology (LA) site numbers will be used as universal reference numbers for archeological sites in New Mexico. Final reports and supporting documentation produced by the endorsing programs will include LA site numbers in addition to any other numbering system that is required or used. Any subcontractor performing work for the endorsing programs will be required to make use of LA site numbers as well.

The second standard reads:

Standard formats for computer documents will be (1) WordPerfect or (2) Microsoft Word. The endorsing programs will be also required to make use of one of these formats.

These standards were subsequently endorsed by the Zuni Archaeology Program.

The various program heads have found that LA site numbers were not being universally used even among their own programs — thus the first standard. This should enhance the ability of ARMS to serve as a universal information source on sites in New Mexico. It is not necessary to use standard LA site forms in order to obtain LA numbers from ARMS.

The second standard arises from problems that the programs have had in translating word processing files. It is fairly easy to translate documents from one of the endorsing programs to the other.

The standards are fairly minor, but can be seen as first steps towards more meaningful and comprehensive statements. They are also voluntary, but the endorsing programs hope that others will find them useful as guidelines for their own operations.

The Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico, is preparing a critical essay and bibliography of the colonial period archeology of New Mexico for the Society of Historical Archaeology. The publication will be part of the Society's series of bibliographic essays on New World Spanish colonies. The project will be directed by OAS Research Associate, Fran Levine.

It seems to us that the most stimulation colonial archeology in recent years has been discussed in symposium papers, in limited distribution contract reports and over cold beers and hot enchiladas in local cantinas. In an effort to have the bibliography reflect the most current thinking and on-going research, we are soliciting contributions for references, and copies of limited distribution papers.

The bibliography will list reports, publications and papers that address the archeology of the proto-historic period, the Pueblos at contact, the studies of Navajo and other non-Pueblo groups in the colonial period, and colonization by Hispanic settlers. We will also include critical historical and ethnohistorical studies. The colonial period as we define it spans the years from ca. 1500 to 1821.

Our knowledge of on-going projects in the northern Rio Grande is better than our knowledge of what's happening between Socorro and Mesilla. We would appreciate references and, if possible, copies of limited distribution studies for this area.

In order to complete this essay by the December deadline, we need to have the references and sources in hand as soon as possible. You may send them to Fran at her home address: 1677 Cerro Gordo Road, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501 or to her attention in care of the OAS, Museum of New Mexico, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087.

If you prefer to call with your suggestions, please contact Fran at 983-2645.

ARMS Goes On-Line!

Users of the ARM system may now perform many database queries unassisted using the ARMS Database Query Facility (DQF). With the acquisition of the ARMS program's new computer system, queries may now be performed without the assistance of a computer programmer or computer operator, using one of the terminals located at the ARMS facility, or directly at the user's facility using a computer terminal or a personal computer, and a modem. Database queries performed directly by ARMS users are accomplished free of charge at this time (except for the cost of the call).

To gain access to the ARMS Database Query Facility, a prospective user must first obtain authorization and be given a personal user account and password on the computer system. This is accomplished by the applicant completing and submitting an ARMS user account application form, which can be obtained by calling ARMS. Once this application is submitted, the individual's eligibility to use this new service will be determined by the ARMS Registrar as mandated by law and dictated by the Cultural Properties Review Committee (CPRC) rule 27-5. A response to the application will be sent to the applicant and the applicant's sponsoring institution within one week of receipt of the application by ARMS. An ARMS computer system user's guide will also be sent to the applicant at this time if the application was approved. This user's guide contains all the instruction necessary for connecting to and using the ARMS computer system.

Many ARMS users have expressed concern about system security with on-line access to the ARMS database. This concern is not without some foundation. With all the viruses, Trojan horse programs, worms, etc. being passed around these days, everyone is at risk and should be concerned about the security of their computers. The system does not allow direct access to the operating system by DQF users, and the database cannot be changed except by the ARMS staff. Although the operating system and application programs provide more than adequate protection from vandals and hackers through user accounts and passwords, users must be vigilant and refrain from sharing passwords or user accounts. We take security very seriously at ARMS and we will revoke the access rights of any individual or institution that directly or indirectly compromises the security of the ARMS computer system.

The DQF currently offers many different types of queries. Site data may be queried by LA number, USGS quad, or by legal description. Report data may be queried by ARMS survey number, USGS quad, or by report publisher and year. New query and report capabilities will be implemented according to user feedback. Regardless of what type of query is performed, the system also allows the user to choose from several different types of data output format that can be viewed on-line and/or hardcopy produced. If access is through a remote personal computer running terminal emulation software, users may also be able to capture query results as an ASCII file and be immediately incorporated into reports.

Further information on the capabilities of the ARMS DQF can be obtained by contacting Tim Seaman, the ARMS Program Manager, or Richard Schaefer, ARMS System Manager, at (505) 827-6347. Demonstrations of these capabilities, as well as individualized instruction on the use of the system, will be provided upon request.

Contrary to popular belief, ARMS does give out LA numbers over the phone. To register a site or sites, simply call 827-8002 or 827-6347 between 8:00 AM and 5:00 PM, Monday through Friday. In order to reduce the number of sites with more than one LA number (and all the confusion that accompanies such duplicates), it is essential that you consult the most up-to-date site registration files. If you have checked site location maps at ARMS and/or at the appropriate federal agency, we will simply ask for your name and institution and project reference, and then give you the LA number(s). It's that simple.

If you have not yet performed a map check we can assist you in several ways. If you have access to a personal computer and modem, and you have a user account, you can call the ARMS Data Query Facility and review data for registered sites near your survey area. Remember that sites recorded in the last six months may not be in the data base yet, so if you are working in an area of intense survey activity, e.g., the BLM Farmington Resource Area, you should probably ask us to perform a manual map check or, better yet, check with the appropriate federal land managing agency before requesting LA numbers.

For small projects involving fewer than four quads we will perform a map check over the phone. For larger projects, we would prefer to have xerox copies of your survey area maps and, if available, copies of field recording forms. In these cases we will call or write back with the LA numbers within a few days. Please call us—we assign site numbers with a smile!

ARMS Fee Reductions

The migration of the ARMS database from the state-operated mainframe system to our new in-house computer system is now complete and significant reductions in our operating costs are already being realized. Prior to the migration, the cost of CPU cycles, mass storage, and telecommunications totalled over \$35,000 each year. The operating cost of the new system, mainly hardware maintenance and software support, will range from \$13,000 this year to an estimated \$20,000 at the end of the 5 year upgrade period. This is at least a 50% savings over the mainframe system. With the new system, ARMS staff and users now have virtually unlimited access to the database and a programmer is not required for the vast number of queries or reports. Present levels of use would cost the program at least \$75,000 per year on the state mainframe, so it is not unreasonable to estimate that the savings are actually closer to 200%!

"What is ARMS going to do with all this extra money?" We are passing these savings on to you. Specifically, we are reducing or eliminating the fees

for database retrievals. By offering dial-up access we have eliminated most of the cost of running retrievals and we are offering this service free of charge for a 1 year test period. Of course, if a custom retrieval requires significant programming effort by ARMS staff, or results in a phonebook sized printout, we will have to recover some costs, but these will be substantially subsidized by the program. Over the next year we will be assessing the cost of running the ARMS Database Query Facility (DQF), and investigating the possibility of an 800 phone line. Use of the DQF by remote users requires very few additional system resources (e.g., modems, added phone lines) so we anticipate that if access fees are required, they will be quite reasonable — especially if there are many users. Our basic rule will be that if you contribute to the ARMS database (i.e., complete LA forms and ARMS coding forms), we have a responsibility to provide convenient and inexpensive access to the database to you.

ARMS Coding Guides Revised

The ARMS Coding Guides were revised in April 1991, and are now being distributed. This will be the final revision of these long-lived (since 1980!) documents before ARMS is redesigned and the conversion completed in the coming 12-18 months. The Site Coding Guide has been reorganized for easier use, and codes for archeological features and periods have been added or deleted. Definitions for archeological and topographic features have been provided, and new periods have been added that will be of interest to those of you working with Jornada and Mimbres Mogollon sites in Southern New Mexico. The guidelines for coding ARMS survey forms have also been revised, but the revisions involve variable deletions, rather than modifications. All permit-related variables have been dropped from this database.

The old site (blue) and survey (yellow) coding forms have also been reformatted and now fit on letter sized paper. Master copies of these forms suitable for xeroxing will be distributed along with the coding guides. New coding forms, in the traditional blue and yellow colors, will also be provided to all institutions upon request. Please contact ARMS if you would like copies of these documents.

The Laboratory of Anthropology Site Survey Form: Is it Adequate?

The Laboratory of Anthropology Site Survey Form has been the *de facto* standard for recording archeological sites in New Mexico for at least the last decade. While a completed LA form is not required by ARMS, most state and federal agencies consider the data contained in this form as the minimum amount of data that should be recorded during site survey.

As part of our effort to redesign ARMS, we must determine whether the data contained in the LA form are still considered adequate as a minimal standard, and what portions of this information should be included in the new ARMS database. We are now attempting to answer these questions. This fall, we will design a new form and documentation and submit these for approval by the ARMS Advisory Group. Members of this oversight group consist of the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management, the US Forest Service, White Sands Missile Range, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the NM State Highway and Transportation Department.

It is unlikely that major changes to the form can be made after the ARMS database redesign is complete. It is thus essential that we take a long, hard look at our data needs and ask ourselves what is useful or extraneous in the LA form, and what are the most glaring omissions. If you are interested in participating in the LA form redesign effort, just take out a blank form, scribble your comments and suggestions on it, and put it in the mail to us before Thanksgiving. Also, if you are interested in field testing early versions of the new site form, please let us know. We will take all of your suggestions and comments into consideration, but if you don't respond, don't complain later.

New Mexico's Gray Archeological Literature Annotated

In September 1990, a draft version of *An Annotated Bibliography of the Archeology of New Mexico: 1970-1990* was received by the Historic Preservation Division (HPD) from the Center for Anthropological Research at New Mexico State University, Las Cruces. In this important volume Dr. Neal W. Ackerly and Sally J. Lee have reviewed, annotated and indexed a sample of over 500 references from the ARMS library of cultural resource management reports. The project was funded under the Historic Preservation Division's matching grants program.

The data collection effort relied heavily on the macro and indexing capabilities of WordPerfect, which allowed a thorough and consistent approach to annotation. The volume provides information that will allow a researcher to identify reports relevant to his/her research using a very rich subject index, and then determine whether the report should be read based on the annotation. Topical indexes include artifact analysis methods, identified pottery and projectile point types, historic artifact types, chronometric dating studies, specialized analyses (faunal, floral, petrographic, etc.), cultural-historical affiliation, site types, surveyed land forms and associated vegetation types, project type (survey, testing, excavation), etc.

The draft document is available at ARMS for research use. Because of its large size (over 500 pages), HPD is distributing this document as a WordPerfect file on diskette rather than as a paper

document. Under this plan, all proceeds from the sale of the document (\$35 diskette; \$50 paper) will be used to fund regular updates, which would be distributed as inexpensive updates to owners of the Annotated Bibliography. If you are interested in acquiring this document, please contact the ARMS staff. And to Neal Ackerly and Sally Lee and NMSU's Center for Anthropological Research: thank you for a job well done!

Field School

The San Juan County Museum Association (SJCMA) is proud to announce the initiation of the Totah Archaeological Project (TAP) university level and avocational archeological field schools. The SJCMA is a non-profit organization dedicated to maintaining Salmon Ruin and Museum, to providing archeological and cultural education and awareness, and to conducting archeological research in the Four Corners region. TAP is designed to meet the needs of education and research.

Throughout the United States, universities and colleges are facing economic restrictions which are resulting in the cancellation of their archeological field school programs. In many cases this lack of hands-on experience is forcing academically trained to enter the job market without the benefit of an applied education. This situation is putting archeological contractors and those funding archeological studies in the position of training entry-level archeologists. TAP hopes to provide some of that critical training.

On the avocational level, we recognize the considerable interest of the general public in southwestern archeology. In one way or another, most archeological studies are eventually funded by the public. We feel a sense of responsibility to promote the public with the opportunity to actually participate in archeological research.

With those educational needs in mind, TAP will undertake two archeological field school sessions beginning in June, 1992. The first session will be an eight weeks duration, university level field school designed to instruct archeology students in both excavation and survey techniques. Eight hours of university credit may be arranged through various university associations. The second session will be a four week long avocational level field school designed to instruct the interest public in more generalized archeological studies.

TAP is a multi-disciplinary archeological research project aimed at investigating Chaco outlier sites along the San Juan River near Farmington, New Mexico. In addition to the archeological field school students, specialists in ancillary studies will be sought to participate in the investigations.

Please contact Gary L. Moore, Field School Director, San Juan County Archaeological Research Center, P.O. Box 125, Bloomfield, New Mexico 87413 (505-632-2013) for more information.

Positions Available

The Division of Conservation Archaeology (DCA) near Farmington, New Mexico will be conducting excavations in northwest New Mexico. Fieldwork will begin in mid-September. Hiring will begin immediately and continue through mid-October. Lab work and analysis will follow the fieldwork phase. Positions include crew members, lab positions, and an assistant ceramic analyst. For Field and Lab positions apply to: Timothy Kearns, Division of Conservation Archaeology, P.O. Box 125, Bloomfield, NM 87413. For Ceramic Analyst apply to: Lori Stephens Reed, at the same address.

Desert Archaeology, Inc. (DAI) is seeking a qualified individual for the position of Field Laboratory Director for the Roosevelt Community Development Study in the Tonto Basin of Central Arizona. This is a full-time position, overseeing lab activities for 30 archeological sites. The position is based in Globe, Arizona, with an approximate one year duration. The Laboratory Director is responsible for supervising a staff of 4-6 archeologists and laborers. Duties include supervising artifact check-in, cleaning, sorting, and initial analysis; and will also provide logistical support for the field crews as needed. A background in ceramics or other artifact classes is helpful although not essential. If interested, oppor-

From the Editors

Please let other NMAC members know what projects and research are occurring around the state by sending us a summary of your current research. Get the news out to your colleagues and friends. If you have or know of job openings, new publications, or other items of interest for the archeological community, NEWSMAC is a forum for spreading the word. If you have an open letter for the membership or editorial comments, please send them to

Marian Revitte
P.O. Box 4901
Santa Fe, NM 87502.

The deadline for submissions to the next issue is December 15, 1991. Submissions on computer diskette in ASCII, WordPerfect, or Word Star are appreciated.

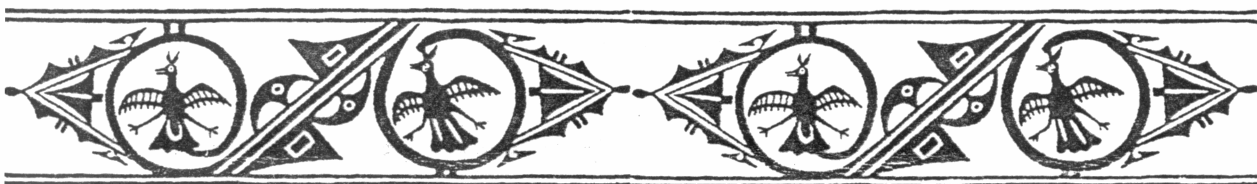
The editors wish to thank the Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office for use of their desktop publishing unit to design and print this issue of NEWSMAC.

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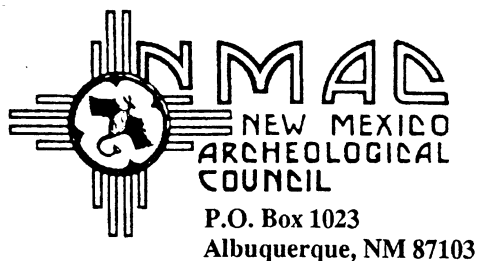
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Albuquerque, NM 87103

Positions Available (continued)

tunities for undertaking research are available depending on the individual qualifications; research interest is not a requirement for this job, however. Salary and benefits are highly competitive and will be negotiated depending on experience and qualifications. Housing and food allowance will be provided for the duration of the project. MA preferred, but individuals with equivalent experience will be considered. Please send resume with three references and/or contact Douglas Craig or Mark Elson, DAI, 3975 N. Tucson Blvd, Tucson, AZ 85716 (602-881-2244).

Desert Archaeology, Inc. is also seeking an individual with substantial previous field experience and a developed research interest within the Greater Southwest for Project Director. This position requires a willingness to design and implement creative research efforts. Minimum educational requirement is a Master's degree. Previous experience should include two years of supervising field projects. Demonstrated ability to write high quality reports is essential. This is a permanent, full time position, and benefits are included. The position is based in Tucson; some travel and undertaking of out of town projects may be necessary. Please send resume and names of three references to William Doelle, as above.



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