



NEWSMAC

1992 Number 1

January

Outgoing President's Last Words

When I took office last January, 1992 was a long way off. There was time to organize the officers and committee chairs, identify specific goals, and continue the legislative and educational focus of the council. Now, suddenly, it is time to pass the Marshall Town trowel on to Wolky and to thank the membership, the people on the stand in and the *ad hoc* committees, the 1991 Executive Committee, and the many members and non-members who helped NMAC during 1991. I encourage all of you to continue to share your ideas, your time, and your energy for a successful new year.

Norman B. Nelson
Past President

President's Corner

Faced with writing my first note to the membership, I turned to a more or less complete collection of NMAC newsletters to try to get a sense of where the organization has been and what remains important to it. The first newsletter (1978) opens with Frank Broilo quoting Frank Broilo. The quotation comes from the seminal meeting of "what is now NMAC" in 1974, and it is a ringing call to get organized or be faced with the loss of all cultural resources. This endeavor to save cultural resources or at least to use them to utmost effect remains the central reason for NMAC's existence, and something which I venture is a unanimous reason for people belonging to the organization. The translation of that fundamental purpose into meaningful action is less unanimous both in vision of the method and in energy investment. My feeling is that some of the fervor expressed by Broilo in his opening comments has diminished. I think we have perhaps gotten complacent (as well as having had our mean age increase). We know that cultural resources are being lost, but we also know that at least something is being done about it some of the time, so our level of concern is less. Antidotes to complacency about cultural resources are not, however, hard to find, as is clear in the Utah Division of State Lands scheme to raise money through the sale of artifacts (see inside).

The number of things that NMAC *could* do if it had a full time staff and unlimited resources is fun to think about, but isn't much more than fantasy. Given reality, NMAC must choose a small number of things that it will focus on. It seems to me that there are three primary functions for the organization: 1) to serve as an advocate for cultural resources through monitoring legislation and policy and communicating the viewpoint of the archaeological community to officials; 2) to provide the membership with information about current archaeological issues and the opportunity to participate in continuing their education through workshops and meetings; 3) to participate in efforts to inform the public about cultural resource protection and appreciation. On a less tangible level, the existence of NMAC and its functions provides an opportunity for archaeologists interested in New Mexico to communicate and to work together. Clearly there are many other things that it would be useful to do, such as publishing reports, providing more membership benefits (legal counsel, insurance, equipment rental, for example), or monitoring sites, but the time and resources just aren't there.

At the well-attended December 6 afternoon session on research design requirements, Chip Wills suggested that anthropology departments and contract programs could really do a lot for each other when it comes to training new archaeologists. What's more, he offered to help should NMAC decide to organize a program to promote this kind of cooperation. This seems to me more than a theoretical call to bringing together academics and contractors, since each side clearly has something to gain. I think we should work toward means to implement such a cooperative effort. Please think about it and send in suggestions as to how it might be done.

Dave Cushman has announced within the last week that he intends to step down as chair of the Legislative Watch Committee, but that he will continue to serve on the committee. Dave has put a great deal of energy into this very important committee, and NMAC owes him many thanks. This committee therefore needs a new chair, and really should have an increased membership (it now has only two members). Ideally it should have a member from each of the U.S. congressional districts, since the opinions of constituents mean much more than

continued on next page

those of outsiders. This is a call, then, for offers to be on the legislative watch committee. This is an opportunity to really influence change; moreover, Dave says that he has really had fun doing this job.

It is time to renew memberships, and the form for doing so is included with the newsletter. After numerous discussions in the executive committee, and a long discussion at the December 6 meeting, the decision was made to raise the annual membership fee to \$20.00. The vote in favor at the meeting was nearly unanimous (those annoyed by the increase may wish to attend more business meetings to avert such events). To make us all feel better, it can be pointed out that around 1985 individual membership in NMAC was \$25.00. Although we presently have a bank balance of around \$9,000, a substantial portion of that sum is earmarked for producing the ceramics and protohistoric volumes. NMAC has been fortunate for the last several years in that employers of executive committee members have provided substantial subsidies, primarily in the form of employee time and copying and telephone access. It behooves NMAC to maintain a buffer for those times when such subsidies are not possible, and to allow it the freedom to do things that need doing. Southwest Archaeological Consultants, the New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Land Management, and the Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico are all to be thanked for this form of support given to NMAC in the last couple of years.

I want to salute and thank all the people who have devoted time and effort to making NMAC work, survive, and grow. The most immediate thanks are due the outgoing executive committee, but each that precedes it should be thanked again. Also to be thanked are the incoming officers, who have agreed to devote time and insight into furthering the cause. As could be seen from the closeness of the results, we had a strong field of candidates, and anyone who agreed to run should be recognized and thanked for being willing to contribute. While I draw great comfort from knowing that we have a really good group, I confess to some trepidation at the prospect of being able to add to the good foundations that have been laid, and the idea that looking out for New Mexico's past is my responsibility. I allay my fears with this thought: NMAC should not be the executive committee thinking and acting for the whole organization. NMAC should instead be the membership acting in concert to achieve its collective goals. This being the case, there is a large number of sources for ideas and approaches, and the energy to implement them.

Joining NMAC is one way of supporting it: a sizable membership does give its letters to officials more credence. More meaningful, however, is membership in the sense of contributing your perspective and energy to our effort to promote and preserve cultural resources. We do need your help—please don't hold back.

H. Wolcott Toll

Treasurer's Report

The books were returned from Halquist, Thurman, and Associates, and they have provided us with a set up for record keeping and instructions on the steps we need to take to maintain our status as a non-profit organization. This set up has been entered into a spreadsheet, which should make it easier to track NMAC's finances. The accounting bill of \$1,396 was by far our largest expenditure in the last 12 months.

The balance at the end of the year was \$9,362, which includes all expenses for ballot mailings and all expenses for the Chronometric Workshop except for copying paper owed to Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico, as well as a few early 1992 dues payments. With the exception of the anticipated paper cost, the Chronometric Workshop grossed \$1,475 and cost around \$585, leading to an overall gross of about \$830. Postage and printing were major expenses in the second half of 1991, totalling \$682; payment to the Protohistoric volume editor (\$598) was made in June. Keeping publication commitments in mind, the balance has held more or less steady for a couple of years.

News Flash!

The New Mexico Archaeological Council bylaws will be completed soon and sent to all the members. A ballot will be attached to the flyer. You may return your ballot vote (yea or nay) with your membership renewal. Three-fourths (3/4) of the returned ballots are needed in order to approve the bylaws.

New Mexico Archeological Council 1992 Officers

President: H. Wolcott Toll
President-Elect: Judy Propper
Vice-President: Peter Eidenbach
Treasurer: Brent Abel
Secretary: Cheryl Muceus

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

Subscription to *NEWSMAC* is through membership in the New Mexico Archeological Council. Membership is \$20.00 per year for individuals, \$35.00 as a sponsor, and \$35.00 for institutions.

NEWSMAC Editors: Marian Revitte and
LouAnn Jacobson

Meetings

The first NMAC meeting of 1992 will be in the BLM Albuquerque District Office on January 31 at 9 a.m. The awards luncheon will begin at 11:30 with the location to be announced at the meeting. If you want to make reservations for the luncheon call Norm Nelson at 827-5233 or Wolky Toll at 827-6343 by January 29th. The afternoon workshop will begin at 1 p.m. Eric Blinman and Patrick Hogan will discuss the interpretation of stratigraphy. A third (as yet undetermined) speaker will provide the geologist's perspective.

Congratulations to the New Officers!

In a very close election in which 77 ballots were cast, the following people were elected:

- Judy Propper, president-elect
- Peter Eidenbach, vice president
- Brent Abel, treasurer
- Cheryl Muceus, secretary

The 1991 executive committee thanks all those who agreed to run for their involvement and the nominating committee for its work. Results of the poll taken on the ballot will be reported at the January 31 business meeting.

News from around the State

Navajo Archaeology Work-Study Program at Northern Arizona University (NAU)

The Navajo Nation Archaeology Department (NNAD) has entered into a cooperative agreement with NAU, designed to promote educational opportunities for Navajo in the fields of anthropology and archaeology.

The NNAD is the Navajo Nation's agency responsible for providing cultural resource management services and conducting archaeological research on the Navajo Reservation. NNAD has offices in Window Rock and Flagstaff, AZ, as well as in Farmington, NM, and has a staff of about 45.

One of NNAD's goals is to train and educate Navajo staff as career professional archaeologists. To realize that goal NNAD has established a cooperative program with NAU's Anthropology Department, creating a NNAD field office on the NAU campus.

This program is designed to provide "work-study" opportunities for Navajo students majoring in anthropology. The program allows students to work part-time for NNAD while pursuing degrees in anthropology and archaeology.

NNAD-NAU are actively recruiting Navajo students, both graduate and under-graduate. Interested students should contact Dr. Miranda Warburton, NNAD-NAU Office Manager, at (602) 523-7428.

A Modest Proposal in Utah

The AP earlier this month reported that the Utah Division of State Lands and Forestry considered obtaining bids for paleontological and archaeological specimens, and then either selling the item or having the discoverer pay that amount. Due in part to a storm of protest, the idea reportedly never left the planning stage, archaeologists and paleontologists feel that similar threats remain in Utah.

Research

Rock Art as a Possible Example of Prehistoric Site Mapping/Planning

Cindy J. Bunker

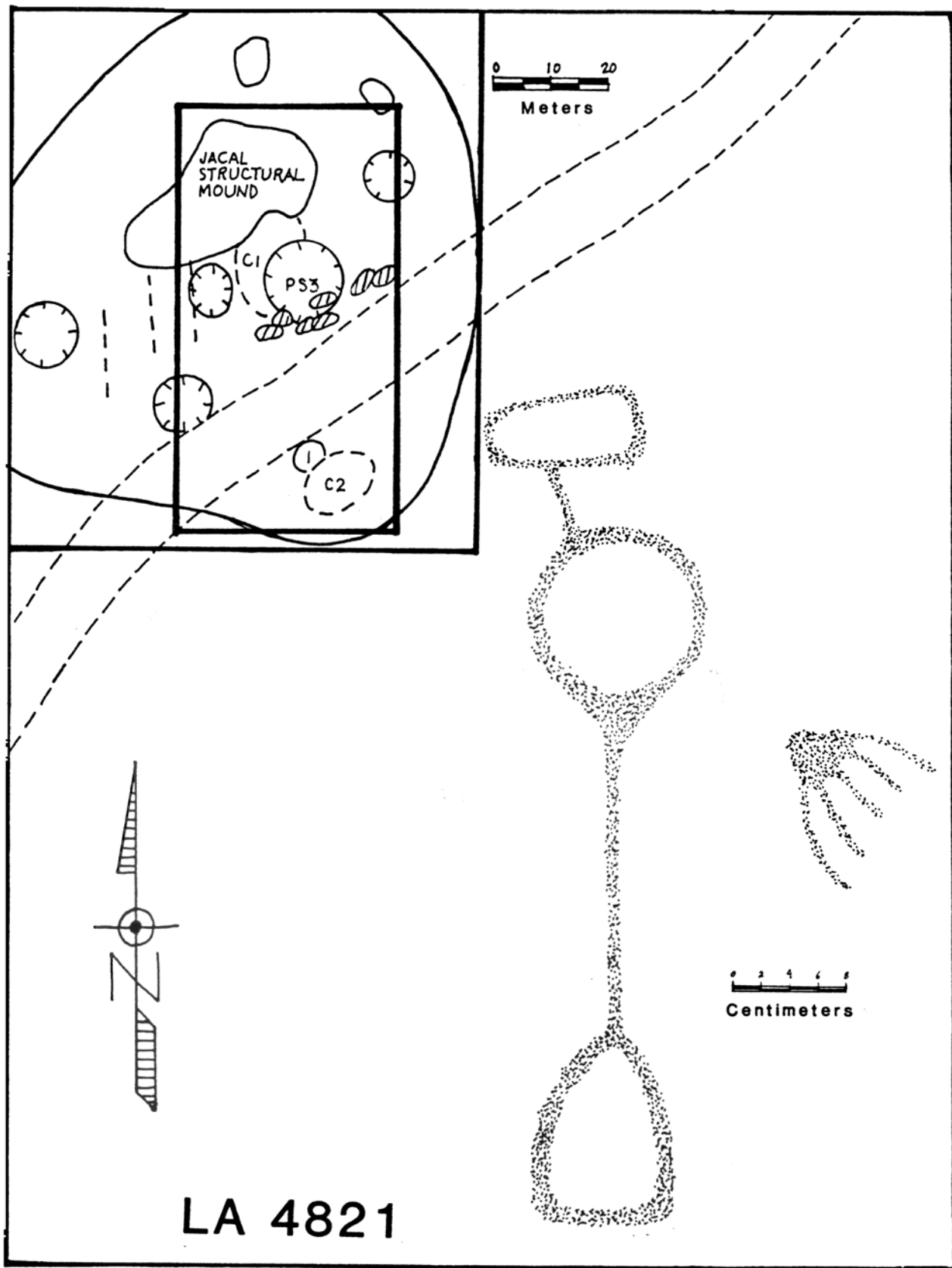
Site LA 4821 is located on Burnt Mesa in San Juan County, New Mexico. The site is an Anasazi, Rosa Phase village and covers a 10,148 sq. meter area. It has been defined as a multiple unit habitation which contains a jacal structural mound, 5 pitstructures, 3 possible surface structures, 2 concentrations of burned sandstone, a boulder with petroglyph, and an overall artifact scatter. Construction of the Pine River Road has bisected the site. The immediate site area has also been impacted by chaining and burning activities conducted during the late sixties and early seventies. The site form was recently updated as part of cultural resource surveys conducted for Phillips Petroleum company.

The jacal structural mound is located in the northcentral portion of the site. It is characterized by oxidized adobe casts covering an approximate area of 15 x 37 m. The adobe casts exhibit pole, corn cob, and finger print impressions, all of which are representative of post adobe architecture. The mound probably represents several surface rooms, however, without further investigation, the actual number cannot be determined.

Pitstructure 3 (PS 3) is located in the central portion of the site, near the southeastern edge of the jacal structural mound. It is the largest identified pitstructure on the site and is characterized by a 13 m diameter with an approximate depth of .75 meter. Along the northwest and west edge of the depression is a partial arc of structural debris, designated as Concentration 1 (C1). Several large sandstone boulders are situated along the southeastern edge of the pitstructure, one exhibiting a petroglyph. None of the boulders, including the one with the petroglyph, appear to be *in situ*. They all exhibit evidence of having been moved, such as caliche deposits on the upper sides and grooves and gouges, probably a result of heavy machinery or chains.

Three possible surface structures were identified within the site boundary. Surface Structure 1 is located approximately 21 meters due south of Pitstructure 3, along the south side of the county road. It is

continued on page 5



characterized by a significant amount of chunk and tabular sandstone, covering an area 5 x 6 m. Located immediately to the southeast of Surface Structure 1 is Concentration 2 (C2). It covers an area of 10 x 14 m and consists of a large amount of sandstone and several oxidized adobe casts.

Along the periphery of Pitstructure 3, the boulder with petroglyph measures approximately 1.00 x .75 x .50 m with the long axis of the boulder oriented parallel to the road. The petroglyph (see sketch) could be a partial map showing access to and the relationship of some of the structures within the site. The petroglyph consists of two figures. The first seems to represent a portion of the site and consists of an almost triangular-shaped unit connecting a circular unit by a linear alignment. A shorter linear alignment connects the circular unit with an irregular rectangular-shaped unit. The second figure was not pecked as deeply as the first and therefore is more difficult to define. However, it appears to consist of five slightly curved lines originating from a central point, giving the appearance of a fan.

When comparing the petroglyph with the site map, one can see a resemblance between the central portion of the site and the petroglyph as shown in the sketch. It appears that the triangular-shaped unit corresponds to Surface Structure 1 and Concentration 2. The circular unit appears to correspond with Pitstructure 3. The linear alignment connecting the two units could represent a subsurface passage way or a surface path which at this time is not visible. This could be the result, in part, of the chaining and burning activities and/or construction of the road. The smaller linear alignment could represent a passage way through or under the roomblock, which could connect the irregular rectangular-shaped unit to the circular unit. The irregular rectangular-shape appears to correspond with the jacal structural mound. The second figure of the petroglyph, the fan-shaped unit, could also represent a surface structure associated with the site. It would appear, however, that construction of the road destroyed this unit or feature.

It is interesting to note that not only the general spatial orientation of the petroglyph bears a marked similarity to the site, but the distance relationships between the defined structures and the rock art elements are identical in terms of scale. The possibility of the connection between the petroglyph and the location and orientation of the structures are indeed intriguing in terms of architectural planning and/or mapping. Underground passageways or tunnels are not uncommon in the Four Corners Area as evidenced by information obtained during excavations conducted by Alden Hayes and James Lancaster (1975) at Badger House Community, as well as Earl Morris (1939) in the La Plata Valley and Fred Lange *et al.* (1987) at Yellow Jacket. Without further investigation, the similarities between the site and the petroglyph can only be speculated.

Hayes, Alden C., and James A. Lancaster
1975 *Badger House Community, Mesa Verde National Park*. U.S. Department of the Interior. National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

Lange, Frederick, Nancy Mahaney, Joe Ben Wheat, Mark L. Chenault, and John Cater
1987 *Yellow Jacket: A Four Corners Anasazi Ceremonial Center*. Regents of the University of Colorado, Boulder.

Morris, Earl
1939 *Archaeological Studies in the La Plata District* (519). Carnegie Institute of Washington, Washington, D.C.

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

Tim Seaman
Historic Preservation Division
228 East Palace Ave.
Santa Fe, NM 87503.

The deadline for submissions to the next issue is March 1, 1992. 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.

Publications

New Chaco Publications:

Excavations at 29SJ 633: The Eleventh Hour Site, Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, edited by F. J. Mathien. Reports of the Chaco Center, No.10. \$19.95

Other publications:

Investigations at the Pueblo Alto Complex, Chaco Canyon, New Mexico, 1975-1979 (three volumes).

I. *Summary of Tests and Excavations at the Pueblo Alto Complex*, by T.C. Windes. \$18.95

II. *Architecture and Stratigraphy*, by T.C. Windes. \$21.95

III. *Artifactual and Biological Analyses*, edited by F.J. Mathien and T.C. Windes. \$21.95

Shipping charges: \$3.00 for first book ordered, \$2.00 each for additional books in same order.

Contact:

Southwest Parks and Monuments Association
Tina Begay, Area Manager
Chaco Culture National Historical Park
Star Route 4, Box 6500
Bloomfield, NM 87413

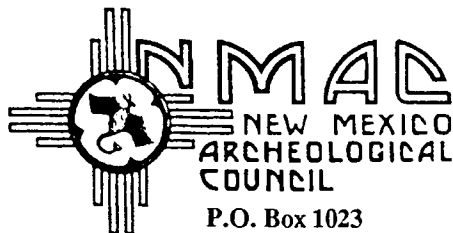
Positions Available

The Roads Environmental Planning Section of the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department, P.O. Box 2898, Window Rock, AZ 86515 is seeking to fill the following positions:

1. Archeologist
2. Archeologist (Contract/Compliance Specialist)
3. Archeologist/Computer Programmer
4. Archeologist (two junior level positions)
5. Archeological Technician
6. Engineering Technician
7. Anthropologist
8. Anthropological Technician
9. Technical Editor
10. Environmental Planner
11. Biologist
12. Biological Technician

In addition, individuals or companies should contact the HPD if interested in contract opportunities for topography, geology (mineral resources, paleontology), hydrology, climate, air quality use, archaeological data recovery, socioeconomics, esthetics, transportation and recreation studies.

For more information on either employment or contract opportunities contact Nina Sidler, John Stein, Alexa Roberts, or Alan Downer at the above address or at (602) 871-6437/8.



BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
Albuquerque, NM
PERMIT NO. 339

1992 NMAC MEMBERSHIP

*Join the New Mexico Archaeological Council in its efforts to preserve
New Mexico's cultural resources.*

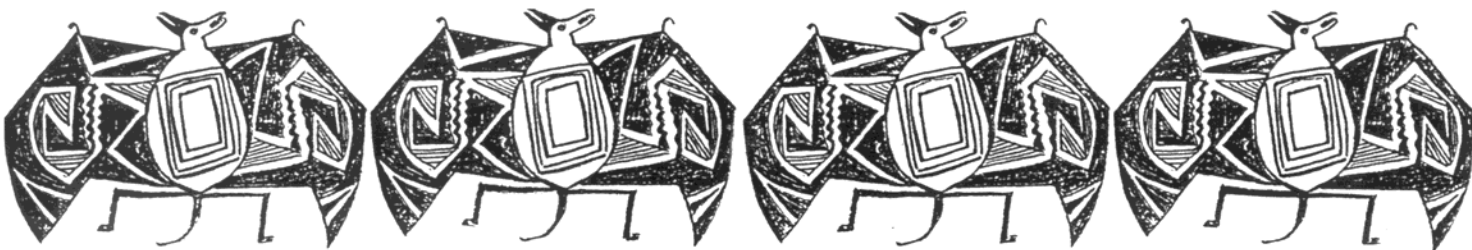
Legislative Watch

Public Education

Continuing Education

Conferences

NMAC offers opportunities to meet your colleagues and to work with them to raise public awareness about the issues, goals, and methods of archaeologists. Membership includes receiving the newsletter and attendance at sessions intended to increase professionalism and efficiency. Please join or renew your membership so that NMAC can continue to serve the archaeological community and work to preserve and better understand cultural resources.



NMAC 1992 MEMBERSHIP

Name: _____

Address: _____

Zip: _____

Phone: _____ Publish? _____

Type of membership:

_____ Individual (\$20.00)

Sponsor (\$35.00)

Institution (\$35.00)

Mail to: New Mexico Archaeological Council
P.O. Box 1023
Albuquerque, NM 87103

Insert

NEWSMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

1992 NUMBER 2

MARCH 1992

President's Corner

This issue of NEWSMAC marks the beginning of Tim Seaman's editorship, LouAnn Jacobson and Marian Revitte having retired (from NEWSMAC, that is). The Executive Committee thanks LouAnn and Marian for their noteworthy efforts, and welcomes Tim.

Bylaws Pass

A total of 35 bylaws ballots were cast (figuring a membership of 200, our "turnout" was 17.5%). The new bylaws were approved by a landslide: 34 to 1. Since a count of 3 to 1 of the returned ballots is sufficient to pass, we can consider the new Bylaws to be passed and adopted. The vote count is an affirmation that the Bylaws Committee did a very good job; I was instructed not to put their names on the copy that was distributed but they should be recognized now: Lou Haecker, Lynne Sebastian, Charlie Haecker, Al Schroeder. The bylaws portion drew relatively little comment; comments that were made show that perhaps the Code of Ethics should be reworked as well (the opposing vote was cast because of problems with this code rather than with the bylaws themselves). A couple of astute readers noted that the Code of Ethics (II.2.1.h) calls for quarterly publication of abstracts of projects being carried out. While this would add an interesting aspect to the newsletter and should be encouraged, NMAC contains no ethical individuals at present under this item. I think it would behoove NMAC to continue the process of bringing these documents into line with present practice and practicality, and perhaps offer the membership some revisions with the year-end ballot.

Mimbres Bill

At the January meeting a motion from the floor was made and passed that the Executive Committee could spend up to \$500 to support sending a representative to Washington to testify in favor of the bill creating a Mimbres Culture Monument. It was felt that it could be important to have favorable testimony presented, since it is very likely that opponents to the bill will be testifying. Dave Cushman continues to watch the process carefully and keep the Executive Committee informed. (The announcement of Dave's departure from the committee in the last newsletter happily was premature: he and Bill Brancard now co-chair the Legislative Watch Committee.)

It now seems likely that the bill will have a committee hearing in April. Since \$500 is a fairly large sum for NMAC, the Executive Committee is paying especial attention to the question of whether a personal appearance will be sufficiently more meaningful than written testimony to warrant the expense. Certainly, if having live testimony will be helpful we will find the appropriate person to make the trip and provide the funds. Human Systems Research offered to con-

tribute \$100 to this cause, setting an excellent fund raising example for the rest of us. All members should have received the Legislative Committee's call to write to the Committee on National Parks and Public Lands. A good showing by mail and telephone will be at least as important as sending a representative, so please do contact the committee.

Other Notes

Dan Wolfman has been tracking developments concerning the Legacy Resource Management Program, in which the Department of Defense has considerable funds to do environmental work on its considerable lands. Originally funded at \$10 million, Congress increased its funding to \$25 million because it liked the job being done. The Pentagon is trying to send the extra \$15 million back. This will obviously remove potential funds for a number of programs, including archaeology on military land, of which there is obviously a great deal in New Mexico. Dan is encouraging NMAC to write to Congressmen urging them to refuse the rescission. The DOD will have to work to return the money, because the bill has been signed; still, letters are encouraged.

The Protohistoric volume continues to progress. Final corrections to the manuscript will be complete by the end of March. Unfortunately, our tax status (501C(6)) is such that we were unable to apply for a Quincentenary Commission grant, and the possibility of funding from the Smithsonian also did not pan out. We will probably do a relatively small print run in order to be sure to break even. Since the Pecos Conference will probably have a Quincentenary theme, we fervently hope to have the volume available for sale there.

We have changed the mailing list so that the year for which an individual is current shows on the label. If your label doesn't say 92, either you haven't paid for the year or there's a problem in our records. In either case, you should contact us, with a check or with a gentle reprimand, as appropriate. This is the last newsletter that will be sent to those who have not renewed.

The next business meeting will be in Albuquerque, at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center. Gilbert Sanchez, one of the organizers of the Keepers of the Treasures, will be speaking in the afternoon. This session has been scheduled in an effort to look for ways for Native Americans and archaeologists to communicate. It should be a good session and I hope to see YOU there.

- Wolky Toll, NMAC President

NMAC Business

Business Meeting: 1/31/92

The first NMAC Business meeting of the year was held at the Albuquerque BLM offices on Friday January 31, 1992. The following items were considered during the morning business meeting:

Treasurers report: Brent Abel reported that there is \$9200 in the budget with more coming in for 1992 dues. \$250 will go to the SHPO for New Mexico Heritage Preservation Week poster and \$1000 is still owed to the editors of protohistoric volume.

NMAC Bylaws: You should have received your copy of the NMAC Bylaws in the mail. We needed 3/4 of the ballots returned in favor in order for the bylaws to be accepted.

Protohistoric Volume: Editing of the Protohistoric Volume should be completed by March 1. Dave Kirkpatrick is in charge of taking the edited protohistoric volume to UNM Press to see if they are interested in publishing it.

Ceramic Volume: NMAC needs to get completed introduction to the Ceramic volume from Stew Peckham and then complete the editing.

Education Committee Report: Loni Viklund, chair of the Education Committee reported that the committee members are Bob Leonard, Steve Lekson, Cheryl Muceus and Linda Popelish. The Speaker's bureau is going well -- most requests are for arrowhead making demonstrations. Loni asked that NMAC members approach local teachers about adding archaeology into their curriculum.

Legislative Committee Report: The report was made by co-chair Dave Cushman. Legislative Committee members are Bill Brancard (co-chair) and Sandy Marshall. Update on Mimbres Bill - bill has gone to House Insular Affairs Committee. If the subcommittee reports favorably, the bill will probably pass. A motion was made to send a NMAC member to Congress for the purpose of testifying in favor of the Mimbres bill and to spend up to \$500 for expenses.

NMAC Award: Jeff Bingaman is to receive NMAC Award this year but will not be able to accept it till March.

ARMS: Tim Seaman announced the availability of a free PC application automating the entry of ARMS coding forms. Tim also handed out drafts of the new state site form for comments.

1992 Pecos Conference: NMAC has been asked to co-sponsor the Pecos Conference which means help with whatever needs to be done. It was generally agreed that this will be a great place to recruit new membership.

New Mexico Archeological Council
PO Box 1023
Albuquerque, NM 87103

1992 Officers:

President: H. Wolcott Toll
President-Elect: Judy Propper
Vice President: Peter Eidenbach
Treasurer: Brent Abel
Secretary: Cheryl Muceus

NEWSMAC Editor: Tim Seaman

NEWSMAC is published quarterly. Subscription is through membership in the New Mexico Archeological Council. Membership is \$20.00 per year for individuals, \$35.00 as a sponsor, and \$35.00 for institutions.

Agricultural Workshop: A committee on developing the Agricultural Workshop in October was set up and includes Cherie Scheick, Bob Lawrence, Dave Cushman, Janet Weeth, Charlie Haecker and probably Tim Maxwell.

Heritage Preservation Week: Lynne Sebastian announced that NM Heritage Preservation Week will be held May 9 to 17. Lynne asked the membership to think about scheduling events now. NMAC agreed to handle money from poster sales. Lynne also mentioned that the SHPO plans to start a major education campaign about the preservation of archaeological sites.

Other announcements and discussions:

- Kit Sargeant is working on a 60 minute program for public television on early women in Southwest Archaeology. She asked NMAC to form an advisory committee for film.
- Pete Eidenbach talked about State Law 1887 which prohibits use of public funds for any program that will do harm to any National or State Historical Properties. Pete noted that citizens can demand that the law be enforced and get an injunction against an action. Pete also reminded NMAC members of the problem of looting sites in the southern part of the state and that ARPA violations can be reported by calling 1-800-NEIGHBOR (IMPACT).

A mini-workshop was conducted in the afternoon. Les McFadden, Pat Hogan and Eric Blinman provided stimulating lectures on Geology and Geomorphology. About 50 people attended.

- Cheryl Muceus, NMAC Secretary

Treasurer's Report

The balance as of March 1 was \$10,421.25. This may appear impressive, but a little over \$1,000 dollars is still owed to Clara Gualtieri for editing and revisions of the Protohistoric volume. A good portion of the remaining balance may be needed for publication of the volume.

A total of 76 members have paid their dues for 1992. Twenty-seven new members paid their dues since the last treasurer's report for a total of \$550. There are still a fair number of people who have not paid this year's dues and I would like to remind and encourage you to do so. Membership dues are a very important part of covering NMAC's basic operating expenses.

There still remains a minor discrepancy between our balance and that of the bank's. I am working on trying to resolve this. We may need to consult again briefly with the accountants, Halquist, Thurman and Associates to clear this up.

- Brent Abel, NMAC Treasurer

Public Education And Awareness Committee

The following is an annotated list of writer's guidelines from magazines that may be inclined to publish articles about archaeology and related fields. The list includes a brief description of the magazine's subject matter, requirements for publication, amounts paid to authors, and publication restrictions.

Each journal often has their own specific information and instructions beyond those listed here, but as a rule, they all require new authors send an inquiry to the magazine's editor including an abstract accompanied by samples of their writing. Prices paid range from \$15.00 to \$2000.00 depending upon the magazine and type of feature. Usually, the magazine retains exclusive rights to the article.

To date, not all journals contacted have answered but response is steady. If interested authors would like a copy of one or more of the guidelines, please send a self-addressed stamped envelope (up to 75¢ for all ten) with your request to NMAC, c/o Loni Viklund, 127 Romero St., Santa Fe, NM 87501.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

- Loni Viklund, Education Committee Chair

1992 NMAC Calendar

• April 17

8:45 AM: Business Meeting, Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, Albuquerque.

Noon: Lunch will be served by the Pueblo Kitchen at the Cultural Center. We need to know the number of people who will be eating lunch at the Cultural Center by April 13: PLEASE call Norm Nelson (827-5233) or Wolky Toll (827-6343) if you will be eating with us. The Pueblo Kitchen has a standard native menu (Posole, tacos, enchiladas, etc.) with some vegetarian dishes.

1:00: Mr. Gilbert Sanchez of San Ildefonso will be speaking about the *Keepers of the Treasures* and means of facilitating communication between Native American communities and archaeologists.

• June 26-28 (tentative)

Pete Eidenbach is still working on arrangements for a NMAC tour of White Sands Missile Range. Tentative plans also call for a day of talks on archaeology in southern New Mexico, probably in Tularosa. When arrangements are complete we will be sending out a flier with a response form. Be forewarned: you must be a U.S. citizen to go on the Missile Range.

• August 13

1:00 Business meeting, Meem Auditorium, Lab of Anthropology, Santa Fe. The first event of the Pecos Conference is a reception at the Lab at 7:00 PM. NMAC is a cosponsor of the Pecos Conference. Come to the Pecos Conference a little early and attend a NMAC meeting. We intend to encourage members of other state councils to attend the NMAC meeting.

• October 2-4

Workshop on Agriculture in the Southwest, Northern New Mexico Community College in Española. Two days of papers followed by a day of field trips to fields. More on this in the next issue!

A Meeting of Two Worlds

The Bureau of Land Management, in partnership with other federal agencies and the Universities of Arizona and New Mexico, is planning a Quincentenary commemorative event consisting of a one-day symposium in Tucson, a five-day bus tour, and a two-day closing symposium in Albuquerque. *A meeting of Two Worlds*, takes place October 3-9, 1992. Symposia will feature presentations by historians, archaeologists, cultural anthropologists, and Native Americans, exploring Spanish and Native American contributions to Southwest culture. The tour will visit Spanish Colonial missions and forts, and Native American pueblos and ruins to integrate symposium issues with actual Contact sites. Continuing Education Units will be offered for both symposiums.

Registration cost:

Tucson symposium	\$45
Albuquerque symposium	\$45
Bus Tour (single occupancy)	\$420
Bus Tour (double occupancy)	\$570

For further information, write to Gail Acheson, Bureau of Land Management, PO Box 16563, Phoenix, AZ 85011; or call (602) 640-5504.

Antique Tribal Art Dealers Association and the Museum of New Mexico

Most archaeologists disapprove of galleries and art dealers who sell prehistoric materials. Indeed, the intensity of an archaeologist's disdain for the antiquities market is a reasonably good index of his or her professionalism. So it may seem odd that the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture will be renting out a hall to one session of the May 14-17 meeting of the *Tribal Art Dealers Association*, a trade organization of dealers and galleries -- the people we love to hate. ATADA's headquarters are in Santa Fe, which underscores the strange relationship of museums, archaeology, and the market in this town. I'd like to clarify at least this one aspect of that tangled web.

ATADA was formed in 1988 as a response to "the current ethical/political climate regarding antique tribal arts" (according to their information package). Somehow or other, they ignored the implications of a century of laws that said, with unmistakable clarity, that the nation and the state prefer to end the supply side of "antique tribal art." With all the media coverage of repatriation, I believe the people in ATADA are getting panicky about the demand side, which of course is their livelihood. I'm told that the bottom has dropped out of their market: collectors aren't buying, either out of fear that they may lose their investment in "antique tribal art" to more radical legislation, or out of a realization that most of the country thinks that private ownership of prehistoric objects is wrong.

ATADA's formation suggests that the dealers have finally woken up -- but a little too late (apparently they think that they can still "debate" NAGPRA.) The ATADA session at MIAC is being organized around the ethics and legalities

of "antique tribal art." ATADA has set the program, but I'm not sure that they really know what they are doing to themselves. They have invited a number of heavy Federal guns and others unsympathetic to the market; but where they are looking for "dialogue" (like debating NAGPRA) I think they will get case law and Federal reg. numbers. The people in ATADA have no idea how deep our professional resentment runs, and how united we are against them and in support of the laws.

My hope is that ATADA members in the audience, who have already indicated a degree of uncertainty about their means-of-support simply by joining ATADA, will read the writing on the wall. The session should make very clear the precariousness of their position. I am told that many are already getting out of the business or at least diversifying into other types of art. I suspect that the ATADA session, with national ramifications, will convince more dealers and gallery owners that "antique tribal art" is not worth the moral, legal, and financial hassle. I think we are winning; the MIAC session should help that process along, but I wanted to let NMAC members know MIAC's thinking about what -- at first glance -- is an unlikely association of the museum and the antiquities market.

- Stephen H. Lekson, Curator of Archaeology,
Laboratory of Anthropology

Praxis

prax • **is** (prak' sis) **n.**, **pl.** -**es** (-sez). 1. Practical application or exercise of a branch of learning...[Med. Lat. < Gk., action < *prattein*, to do]

Archaeologists feel threatened. One Mimbres pot of dubious provenience sells for more than \$82,000; Utah contemplates the sale of fossils and artifacts; collectors voice claims to both the fragments of history and to a preservation ethic concerned with objects, rather than the context so important in our field. And finally, Native Americans, supported by recent legislation, begin to demand respect, repatriation, and full participation in decision-making about the past.

These themes outline the issues of the 90s. None of them is clear-cut. All of them are matters of perspective. And all of them focus on questions of "Ownership."

Our first response throws "Ethics" to the forefront. We become concerned about whether to allow presentation of professional papers when they bear the taint of the commercial market. We modify our by-laws, we sever our valuable ties with amateurs and local collectors, and we often deny, in the process, the very roots of our motivation -- most, if not all of us began our career with that first point or jagged sherd which posed the first question in our young imaginations. I still have mine, a talisman of the past's ubiquity -- a slate Woodland Archaic point from the East River beach gravels in the center of the Big Apple.

Today's fashion has cast the debate in ethical terms. Unfortunately, philosophy (to paraphrase particle physicist David Layzer) rarely succeeds in answering the questions it asks. Philosophy is ethnocentric; mainstream western ethics are no more useful in a dialog with non-western societies than, as they say down south, "tits on a boar." If we truly wish a resolution (but perhaps not a solution) to these issues we may be required to sidestep ethics and center on praxis.

After all, practical application is the rationale underlying science. The fundamental question which justifies our research is simply put, despite its day-to-day distance: How do we, the human species, survive on planet earth? Both aspects of that practical question should guide our goals for preserving the past: How do we resolve conflicts rooted in cultural perception of the past? And how do we identify, and then preserve, those aspects of the past which are most important for answering scientific (practical) questions while still accommodating a variety of non-scientific values?

For the past year or so, several of the NMAC membership have been informally exploring and discussing these issues. The time has come to begin presenting these materials to the full membership. In the next several issues, NEWSMAC will print a variety of short opinions on various critical issues. Our intention is to expose the issues, not mandate solutions. We hope the membership will respond with additional contributions. In addition, NEWSMAC will try to inform our membership about other resources on the issues: the books, articles, opinions, and perspectives developing beyond our borders. The ownership issue, in particular, has global, international implications in the political as well as the scientific arena.

As professionals we have a choice: sidestep the issues and be forced to accept solutions, or actively participate and contribute to the final compromise. Make no mistake. A broad compromise offers the only possible outcome which can satisfy the often diametrically opposed perspectives, claims, and legal issues.

As I see it, we can identify the following critical topics:

1) Mitigation of Adverse Effect on Private Land - In itself this is not too controversial, but is certainly essential if we are to preserve the large numbers of sites in private ownership. At the moment, little real economic support exists for the research and mitigation which need to be undertaken as the residential population of the western Sunbelt continues to grow. Particularly in desert areas people continue to distribute themselves in areas with critical resources, most importantly, water. In the Tularosa Basin, for example, virtually every modern community occupies the location of a prehistoric population center. Where are the big residential sites? Downtown!

2) Ownership, Sale, and Possession of Artifacts - Private ownership of artifacts forms the incandescent core concern at the heart of a variety of private land issues. Claimants are numerous, supported by conflicting legal, professional, or ethical positions. To name just a few with legitimate legal claims: private land owners, federal agencies with sub-surface easements, Native Americans, and scientific professionals who may or may not represent the claims of the larger society. At a minimum, we are faced with re-defining much of our own, and/or the legal terminology. For instance, what is an artifact, in the legal (i.e., protected) sense? Obviously a Folsom point qualifies, but what about a historic house? We buy and sell the latter all the time. What, and whose, is "cultural patrimony"? Aside from the obvious centrist bias in the term, how do we define kinship based ownership in a cross-culturally valid way?

3) Sacred Objects, Sacred Places, Ancestral Resources, Cultural Patrimony, etc. - Native American claims pose the most thorny general issue of all. The case can be made, for example (and has been, informally - I'm not letting the cat out of the bag) that Native Americans who conveyed lands to the federal government by treaty retained an inalienable, unstated easement to certain resources, sites, and landscapes, and any sacred objects they contain. The ethnographic literature is rich in the documentation of caching, particularly of religious objects. Many cultures do not recognize Euro-American distinctions about "abandoned property." Concepts about private ownership, what can and cannot be owned by members of a society, also differ markedly among the various cultures which make up the American population. Last year, Donovan Rypkema made a similar point regarding historic real estate, "the ego of ownership...has created the myth that the value of an asset somehow emerges from within the property boundaries....The value of real estate comes primarily from the investments others (i.e., non-owners) have made - taxpayers, other property owners, employers." Indeed, scientific value and market value for artifacts often reflect similar if not the same concerns: rarity, quality of preservation, technological sophistication, etc.

4) Traditional Cultural Properties - National Register Bulletin 38 is here! And it adds another dimension of complexity to Section 106 in addition to concerns for Native American Religious Freedom and Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation. Among other things, NR guidance makes it clear that there are limits to the degree of intrusion on traditional properties which can be justified under Section 106 investigations. Air Force MX Missile siting in Wyoming is particularly instructive, and is characterized by Parker and King as "excellent practice." Consultations with Lakota tribal authorities identified locations which were of concern without specifically identifying sites, nature of properties, or determining eligibility. Clearly, we cannot rely on Section 106 to mandate, justify, or require research access to certain cultural properties, or even to information about those properties. Science has no a priori right to materials which may be valued by others for quite different reasons. To gain access we may have to earn that right, not merely assert it.

- Peter Eidenbach, NMAC Vice President

BLM Land Donation

Richard and Juanita C de Baca donated 19,257 acres of land to the Bureau of Land Management on December 31, 1991. This parcel, with an estimated value of \$80,000, is located near the village of La Cienega southwest of Santa Fe. The parcel is an important addition to BLM's La Cienega Special Management Area (SMA), which was designated in the Taos Resource Management Plan in 1988 because of the many important archaeological resources found within the area. The La Cienega SMA includes about seven miles of the Santa Fe River Canyon, a portion of La Cienega Creek, and surrounding hills and mesas. The area contains nationally

significant cultural resources as well as riparian, wildlife and scenic values. The cultural resources include thousands of petroglyphs associated with three pueblo ruins, field houses, and numerous other prehistoric sites dating from about AD 800 to the beginning of the Historic Period. Portions of the Camino Real were recently recorded within the area during the Camino Real Project.

The C de Baca parcel contains some of the best examples of Rio Grande style rock art in northern New Mexico. It is located adjacent to LA 3, or Pueblo Cienega, which was partially excavated by N.C. Nelson in 1915. The ruin contains about 100 rooms in seven or eight roomblocks and dates to the 13th and 14th centuries.

Richard C de Baca grew up in La Cienega and played on the mesa and among the rock art when he was a child. He watched many sunsets from the mesa looking down the Santa Fe River Canyon where his ancestors plodded up the Camino Real which was built on top of an already-existing prehistoric trade route which linked the turquoise hills of the Santa Fe area to the pueblos to the west. Mr. C de Baca stated that he wanted to see the 19 acre parcel protected, and hopes that other people can share this special place.

This donation was facilitated by the Trust for Public Lands. Although the Bureau had been studying the possibility of a land exchange or purchase of the property for several years, the Trust was instrumental in informing the landowner of the tax advantages of an outright donation. (For more information on the Trust for Public Lands, call Tracy Conner at 1-988-5922).

- Paul Williams, Taos BLM

Publication Announcements

BLM Publications Now Available Through SNCHA

The Bureau of Land Management Cultural Resource Program has recently joined with the Southwest Natural and Cultural Heritage Association (SNCHA), who will now be selling our New Mexico Cultural Resources Publication Series. SNCHA is a nonprofit organization dedicated to enhancing an understanding of the natural and cultural resources of our public lands.

By distributing our publications through SNCHA, the Cultural Resources Program will receive additional funding to assist in paying the costs of editing, design, and printing of new publications and the reprinting of older publications. Although the Cultural Resources Series will no longer be free, the cost of the publications will remain affordably low. We will continue to distribute free copies to libraries, schools, and to firms with cultural resource use permits.

The New Mexico Cultural Resources Program remains dedicated to making local data available to the professional and avocational community and we hope that you will continue to support our goal through continued interest in the Cultural Resources Series. For more information about SNCHA, the location of SNCHA outlets and to order cultural resources publications please write:

Southwest Natural and Cultural Heritage Association
Drawer E
Albuquerque, NM 87103.

Rethinking Navajo Pueblitos

Rethinking Navajo Pueblitos, with contributions by Patrick Hogan and Michael P. Marshall, is now available through the BLM and SNCHA, as Cultural Resources Series No. 8, USDI, Bureau of Land Management, Albuquerque District. The volume consists of two papers:

- *Navajo Pueblo Interaction during the Gobernador Phase: A Reassessment of the Evidence*, by Patrick Hogan. The stone towers of the Dinétah have long held a fascination for archeologists, and almost a century of research has been devoted to understanding the cultural processes that gave rise to these monuments. For most of that period, construction of the pueblitos was attributed to Pueblo refugees who fled to the Navajos when the Spanish reconquered New Mexico in the closing years of the seventeenth century. Only in the last few decades have we come to recognize that these strongholds were built for defense against Ute and Comanche raiders. What has not changed is the long-standing perception that eighteenth-century Navajo culture was fundamentally altered by a massive influx of Pueblo refugees. This document provides a review of the archeological and historical evidence supporting this interpretation of the Gobernador Phase as a period of intensive Navajo-Pueblo interaction. Based on that review, it is suggested that scholars have greatly overestimated both the number of Pueblo refugees who joined the Navajos and the influence of those refugees of Navajo culture.
- *The Pueblito as a Site Complex*, by Michael P. Marshall. This report presents the results of archeological survey conducted at 9 eighteenth century Navajo pueblito sites in the Dinétah District of northwestern New Mexico. This Class III cultural resource inventory covered 430 acres of Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands in 20 to 80 acre tracts surrounding each pueblito. The study areas included Split Rock Pueblito, Largo School Pueblito, Hooded Fireplace Pueblito, Tapacito Pueblito, Frances Canyon Pueblito, Shaft House, Simon Canyon Pueblito, Crow Canyon Pueblito, and Hadlock's Crow Canyon Pueblito. A total of 76 archeological sites, including the 9 pueblitos, and 49 isolated occurrences were located and are described in this report. Eight of the nine pueblitos are in large complexes consisting of a variety of site types including sweat lodges, hearths and ovens, forked stick hogans, storage areas, rock art panels, and other associated features. Previous work at the pueblitos failed to record or discuss the many associated sites. The 1989 and 1990 inventory, therefore, provides a new perspective on the pueblito occupation.

Southwest Archaeological Consultants Publications

Southwest Archaeological Consultants is pleased to announce the publication of work conducted at McKinley Mine, northwest New Mexico. The report, entitled *Excavation of PM 303: An Early Pueblo III Site on the South Lease of*

McKinley Mine, by Cherie Scheick, details the archaeological investigation of the three loci comprising the site. Locus 1 contained the remains of an eight room pueblo with associated plaza and trash midden, and both Locus 2 and Locus 3 contained single room surface structures. Ceramic seriation studies place the occupation of Locus 1 between A.D. 1110 and 1170/1180. Dating of loci 2 and 3 proved ambiguous because of the small number of sherds. Nonetheless, based on ceramic evidence, both loci may have predated Locus 1, with occupations bracketing the turn of the twelfth century. Although the occupation of Locus 3 ended circa A.D. 1150, there is some indication use of Locus 3 continued into the late 1100s.

The combined site data suggest Locus 1 functioned as a seasonal residence until the final site occupation when use shifted to a temporary campsite. Although sketchy, there is some evidence to support a few years of year-round occupation during the site's hey day. The data also provide evidence of occupation by a commensal unit or extended family, and the arrival of an 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. Loci 2 and 3 served as specialized storage areas adjacent to loci 1, an 8 room pueblo.

Publication cost is \$22.50, plus a \$2.50 postage and handling fee. Request should be mailed to Ms. Gloria Vigil, Southwest Archaeological Consultants, 127 Romero Street, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87501.

In the Land of the Delight Makers

The University of Utah Press has announced the publication of *In the Land of the Delight Makers*, by Joseph Courtney White (1992, Univ. of Utah Press, Salt Lake City, paper, \$16.95). From the publication announcement:

"This unique book presents the essence of archeological fieldwork by providing an accessible introduction to modern survey techniques. The author captures the 'spirit' of survey through illuminating photographs representing a typical week on a survey and explains fairly complex methodology and terminology in a voice that readers can easily comprehend. During the summers of 1988 and 1989, White worked with the National Park service's Bandelier Archeological survey as a photographer...Readers of *In the Land of the Delight Makers* will find surveying an accessible, exciting, and easy-to-learn activity. Hopefully, readers will be inspired to set out on their own adventure as a survey volunteer...Joseph Courtney White is a writer and photographer based in Santa Fe, New Mexico."

Book Reviews

The Ethics of Collecting Cultural Property, Phyllis M. Messenger, ed., 1989, Univ. of New Mexico Press, Albuquerque, paper, \$15.95. (reviewed by Pete Eidenbach). These collected papers resulted from the 1986 Minnesota

conference of the same name and include contributions by a philosopher, an art dealer, an attorney, an agent of the U.S. Customs Service, several museum curators, as well as a variety of archaeologists, anthropologists, and representatives from the Pueblo of Zuni. A variety of ethical perspectives, a global, international context, and the perspectives of "victims" of cultural theft combine to present a broad, enlightening identification and discussion of the complex, intersecting, and often conflicting viewpoints noted in the collection's sub-title: "Whose culture? Whose property?" No pat solutions can be found in this volume, no comforting answers. Its greatest value lies in the wealth of challenging questions which it poses, and the assumptions which its questions. This volume should be THE BASIC TEXTBOOK on the variety of issues facing resource protection efforts in archaeology.

Protecting the Past, Smith & Ehrenhard, eds. 1991 CRC Press, Boca Raton, paper, \$50.00 (reviewed by Pete Eidenbach). This encyclopedic collection presents 48 authors, scholars, and jurists on six major topics: Archaeology and the Public; Archaeology and the Law; Archaeological Site Protection; Protecting Archaeological Sites through Education; Archaeological Site Protection Programs; and the Future of Protecting the Past. Many of the articles are exceptional, but the quality of both the papers and the editing is spotty. In addition, some of the papers are available, updated, elsewhere - for example *Archaeology and Education: the Classroom and Beyond* USDI/NPS Archaeological Assistance Study Number 2 (which is free!). The volume is also expensive for a paperback, despite the promise that royalties are being donated to SAA. If you are faculty, you can take advantage of the 50% discount. If enough NMAC members are interested, we can probably get a similar price in bulk. *Protecting the Past* is worth having on the bookshelf, and worth reading, but it's not at the top of my own list, especially at that price.

Predicaments, Pragmatics, and Professionalism: Ethical Conduct in Archaeology, J. Ned Woodall, ed. SOPA Special Publication Number 1. (reviewed by Pete Eidenbach). This little, unpretentious volume is a gem! I wish NMAC had published it instead of SOPA. The papers are drawn from a 1989 SAA symposium, are a bit uneven, and a bit too specific, but reflect day-to-day concerns from a variety of personal perspectives. I think the stress on "Ethics" is a bit misleading, for reasons discussed in the column, and there's more than I ever needed to know about maritime salvage, but this book is well worth reading. This volume also represents what I hope NMAC will produce after some needed give-and-take in the pages of NEWSMAC.

Positions Available

Southwest Archaeological Consultants currently has two job openings: *Project Director* and *Lithic Analyst*. Both positions require an MA in anthropology or archaeology, at least 1 year experience in the Southwest, and supervisory experience. The jobs are specific to an on-going excavation located northwest of Santa Fe. The project involves a 4,400 acre development with a current site inventory of 200 sites. A little over 1,000 acres remains to be surveyed. The *Project*

Director will be responsible for coordinating with the client, scheduling fieldwork, monitoring budgets, supervising field personnel, writing preliminary field reports, revising/updating the research design and writing the final report. The *Lithic Analyst* will be responsible for implementing the research design, coordinating with the project director, developing a sampling strategy, supervising the technical aspects of the lithic analysis, and writing a final report. These jobs are not mutually exclusive and could be filled by one individual. Salary is dependent upon experience. If interested, please send a resume to Southwest Archaeological Consultants, 127 Romero Street, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87501.

From the Editor

Please let other NMAC members know what projects and research are occurring around the state. Get the news out to your colleagues and friends. When you complete a project report, just copy the abstract onto a diskette along with an *American Antiquity* style reference, and I'll include it in our Current Research section. If you have or know of job openings, new publications, or other items of interest to the archeological community, NEWSMAC is a forum for spreading the word. If you have an open letter for the membership, editorial comments, or requests for information please send them in. All materials should be sent to me at:

NM Historic Preservation Division
228 East Palace Avenue
Santa Fe, NM 87503

Deadlines for submission for the next 3 issues of NEWSMAC are as follows:

July 1992 issue: 15 June 1992
October 1992 issue: 15 September 1992
January 1993 issue: 15 December 1992

All submissions should be on computer diskette (all diskettes will be returned). All IBM compatible or Macintosh disk formats are acceptable, and most any mainstream word processing format will work for text (WordPerfect, Microsoft Word, or ASCII are preferable, however). Contact me if you have graphics you want to include 827-6347 (voice) 827-6497 (fax).

The editor wishes to Thank the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division for use of their desktop publishing unit to design and print NEWSMAC.

Finally, I would like to encourage all NMAC members to think about the issues that Pete Eidenbach has raised. These issues are, and will continue to be, extremely important to all archeologists, so whether you agree or disagree, send in your opinions for inclusion in this newsletter.

- Tim Seaman, NEWSMAC Editor

New Mexico Archeological Council
PO Box 1023
Albuquerque, NM 87103

BULK RATE
US POSTAGE
PAID

Albuquerque, NM
PERMIT NO. 339

1992 NMAC Membership

Join the New Mexico Archeological Council in its efforts to preserve New Mexico's cultural resources.

- Legislative Watch
- Continuing Education
- Publication
- Conferences

NMAC offers opportunities to meet your colleagues and to work with them to raise public awareness about the issues, goals, and methods of archeologists. Membership includes receiving the newsletter and attendance at sessions intended to increase professionalism and efficiency. Please join or renew your membership so that NMAC can continue to serve the archeological community and work to preserve and better understand cultural resources.

NMAC 1992 MEMBERSHIP

Name:

Address:

Phone:

Do you want your phone number published?

Type of Membership:

Individual (\$20)

Sponsor (\$35)

Institutional (\$35)

Mail to: New Mexico Archeological Council
PO Box 1023
Albuquerque, NM 87103

Insert

NMAC Public Education and Awareness Committee

Dear Member:

The NMAC Public Education and Awareness Committee would like to compile a directory of members for distribution to individuals, archeological organizations, and public groups requesting expertise or speakers in archeology 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:

**New Mexico Archeological Council
PO Box 1023
Albuquerque, NM 87103**

Name: _____

Address: _____

Phone: _____

Institutional Affiliation: _____

Professional Specialization(s): _____

Geographic Regions(s) of Interest: _____

Fees: _____

Are you willing to lecture on this topic?

If so, to what audience?

____ Elementary School
____ Local Societies

High School ____ College
Community Groups

Lecture Fees? _____

Insert

NEWSMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

1992 NUMBER 3

JULY 1992



Dave Cushman, Wolky Toll, and Judy Proper present Senator Jeff Bingaman with NMAC's annual honor award in recognition of his work to preserve cultural resources in New Mexico.

which we need to be aware as we work on our communication skills. E.T. Hall told us this long ago, but the lesson bears keeping in mind.

Without trying to give an account of everything Mr. Sanchez said, I will present some of my moderately editorial impressions. As we had requested, he spent some time discussing the Keepers of the Treasures meeting and organization. The Keepers is an organization of representatives from over 60 tribes, as well as non-voting non-Indian members dedicated to preservation of cultural traditions and historic properties on Indian lands. The Department of the Interior has been active in promoting the initiation of the organization. The first general meeting was held at San Ildefonso in November, 1991; Peter Eidenbach attended this meeting and was impressed with the spirit of cooperation he saw there, and that impression led to the scheduling of this program.

Having discussed the Keepers, Mr. Sanchez turned to his thoughts about the relationship between Native Americans and anthropologists and archeologists.

The concept of "scientific" carries a negative connotation for Mr. Sanchez. He perceives of science as a process which destroys something in order to understand it. In the case when the subject is an important aspect of a people's tradition, this kind of study is of course noxious to the people. He asks that in some instances if an anthropologist is told that a place or an object is sacred, that the identification be sufficient reason to leave it unstudied. I think that most of us understand that knowledge about some things must be restricted for those things to retain their meaning. We are being asked, then, to allow mystery and secrecy to

President's Corner

Gilbert Sanchez Speaks

The April 17 meeting of NMAC at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center included a business meeting and an afternoon presentation by Mr. Gilbert Sanchez of San Ildefonso Pueblo. It is the feeling of the Executive Committee that it is of utmost ethical and practical importance for archeologists to make concerted efforts to open communication with Native American communities, and requests for workshops from the membership also reflected this concern. It is this subject that we asked Mr. Sanchez to address.

The day that we had selected was Good Friday, which made it inconvenient -- if not inappropriate -- for Mr. Sanchez to participate. The date, selected long in advance, was a spot decision on my part revolving around the availability of the Cultural Center. In a spirit of good natured chastisement, he pointed out that there are parts of the calendar during which there are many ceremonial demands on community members' time, and others during which some kinds of discourse are discouraged -- a point reiterated by Frank Gachupin. Having a standing interest in annual scheduling, I was especially chagrined to have made this mistake, but it was a clear illustration of the sorts of things of

IN THIS ISSUE ...

- Gilbert Sanchez Speaks to NMAC
- Mr. Cushman Goes to Washington
- 1992 NMAC Calendar
- NAGPRA Draft Regs Reviewed
- Archeology and the Antiquities Market
- NMAC Records Roundup
- NMAC Agricultural Symposium Announced
- Room 2 at Pendejo Pueblo, Revisited

and much more ...



remain when we are told that they are important.

Clearly both archeologists and Native Americans need to better understand each other's ways of knowing about the past. For example, Mr. Sanchez believes that the anthropological tenet that there was no indigenous human population in the Americas is part of a colonialist agenda to justify the European takeover of the hemisphere (clearly "New World" is an inappropriate term in the context of this discussion). The tenet obviously does not agree with traditions of emergence in the Western Hemisphere. There are students of prehistory that argue that the antiquity of human presence in the Americas is far greater than most archaeologists believe, and that mainstream archeologists allow the acceptance of this belief to confine the contexts in which they look for evidence of human activity.

The discrepancy of view of emergence between archeological and traditional accounts is presently irreconcilable, but I was struck by differing perceptions of time scale. Thus, Mr. Sanchez can say I know who I am and where I came from: Mesa Verde; can any of you Europeans trace yourselves back to Neanderthal? The difference in actual years here is 700-1300 as opposed to 50,000. Granted, the majority of Europeans probably cannot go back 700 years, either, and certainly not on this continent. Though perceptions of permanence and deep antiquity may differ, the archeological view certainly affirms the relative longevity and deeper tie to this land expressed by the Native American perception.



Mr. Sanchez left little doubt that there were aspects of actions by anthropologists that left bitterness in his tribe's collective memory. For example, when San Ildefonso's population had gotten quite small around the turn of the century, various forays were made to the pueblo under the guise of recording a "dying"

culture. This recording consisted of collection of anything that struck the collectors' fancy, without regard for the feelings or future of the people whose culture it was. In spite of the fact that the pueblo did not die out, access to the collected items, some of which have great significance to the San Ildefonsos, has been denied to tribal members until recently.

New Mexico Archeological Council
PO Box 1023
Albuquerque, NM 87103

1992 Officers:

President: H. Wolcott Toll
President-Elect: Judy Propper
Vice President: Peter Eidenbach
Treasurer: Brent Abel
Secretary: Cheryl Muceus

NEWSMAC Editor: Tim Seaman

NEWSMAC is published quarterly. Subscription is through membership in the New Mexico Archeological Council. Membership is \$20.00 per year for individuals, \$35.00 as a sponsor, and \$35.00 for institutions.

Mr. Sanchez said that it made him sad that Native Americans are no longer experts on themselves, having been supplanted by anthropologists and archeologists. In spite of the negative aspects of anthropology and archeology, it was gratifying that Mr. Sanchez did have a number of positive things to say about archeology. He said he respected our methods, and that if he had specific questions about areas used in the past or some features, that he would ask an archeologist. He also credited archaeology with some of the improvements he sees in access to areas within Los Alamos National Laboratory lands and to materials in museums. It is these sorts of cooperative efforts that could benefit both the Native American and archeological communities. Were our communications better, our mutual interests in the Native American past could work in concert rather than in conflict.

Mr. Sanchez presented archeologists with a fundamental and thus very difficult challenge: What is it that we want to know and why? If we can answer this question in a way that is satisfying to non-archeologists, we will have done the discipline a great favor, as well as answered an ultimately unavoidable question for the public. Certainly answering this question well is a far sterner reality check than any research design.

The Mimbres Bill

Based on Dave Cushman's monitoring of the impact of personal testimony in support of the Mimbres Culture Monument, the Executive Committee decided to send a NMAC representative to the Committee hearing on May 21. As you will recall, the membership approved expenditure of up to \$500 to do this, if it appeared that such testimony would be meaningful toward the end of passage of the bill. Steve Lekson agreed to represent NMAC, but was unable to go at the last minute because of family circumstances. Dave Cushman did go and presented testimony for both NMAC and the Historic Preservation Division. It is gratifying that Dave thought that the trip was worthwhile—his account may be found later in the newsletter.

The cost of the trip was \$313, of which \$239 was the plane ticket. Steve Lekson and Human Systems Research each gave NMAC \$100 explicitly to defray the costs of this action, and they deserve our hearty thanks. This brings up two issues:

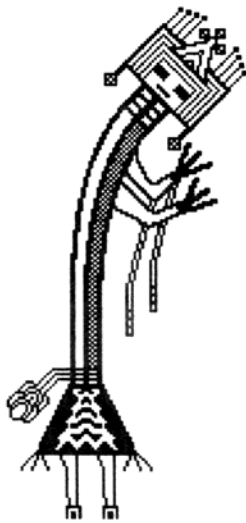
- 1) the HSR gift was offered as a challenge to other companies to support the effort, and I hope that organizations and individuals in a position to contribute will do so and encourage others to do so;
- 2) since the need for this type of action will recur, and since it is in keeping with NMAC's general mission to strive to preserve cultural resources, it would behoove NMAC to establish a fund which could be used to respond quickly to situations involving such expenses.

This returns us once again to the realm of fund raising about which we seem to be naive and tentative. We greatly need someone who is knowledgeable and bold to come forward, or be thrust forward.

White Sands Tour

Thirty-five members of NMAC and the El Paso Archeological Society and other guests went on the June 26 White Sands Missile Range Tour, taking advantage of the considerable organizational efforts of Pete Eidenbach and Bob Burton, WSMR

Base Archeologist. On behalf of those who went, many thanks to Pete and Bob and the Army. Human Systems Research put up a bounteous reception the day before, and Pete gave a preview slide show for the tour. The focus of the tour was historic sites and the problem of structures just turning 50 years old. We saw a number of nice ranch houses (some of which figured in the Manhattan Project), some German architecture enlisted by the U.S., the Trinity Site (a.k.a. LA 100,000!), mound springs on the basin floor (an attraction since Paleo times and the home of the Tularosa Basin Pupfish), the state's tallest yucca (over 30 feet!), antelope, oryx, pictographs, Eugene Rhodes' grave, and a lot of truly beautiful country. My condolences to those of you who didn't go.



Other Notes

Dave Cushman, Judy Propper, and I presented Jeff Bingaman with the annual award for 1991 on April 14; though his office sent press releases to a number of papers, none seems to have run it. A letter noting the award and the reasons for it was sent to and appeared in the *Albuquerque Journal* and the *Santa Fe New Mexican* (which rendered my name as Troll); the *Las Cruces Sun-News* apparently did not run even our letter. The Executive Committee approved and made a \$50 donation to the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center in appreciation for the use of their facilities in April. They have acknowledged the gift and will use it toward their Pueblo House Children's Museum. We have also continued our support/membership in NENIX, a computer bulletin board for New Mexico environmental organizations on the thought that it was potentially useful to NMAC and was an idea worthy of support (see article below). In trying to complete the change to calendar (rather than fiscal) year filing, we have had our Corporation Commission report returned because we listed officers as directors. I suggest that rather than adding another set of officers, we install past, current, and future presidents as directors for this purpose, at least in the interim. On the other hand, it may be that the perspective of directors who are not on the executive committee would be a healthy thing to have once a year. In either case some change to the bylaws is probably in order.

Please do contact the Executive Committee about archeological concerns you have, and try to attend the pre-Pecos Conference meeting.

- Wolky Toll, NMAC President



Last November, the Mimbres Culture National Monument Establishment Act of 1991 passed the Senate without opposition. The Bill then went over to the House side for deliberation. Since this Bill has received opposition from people concerned with the government "takings" issue, the Subcommittee decided to hold a public hearing on the matter. NMAC went to the hearing representing the professional community to urge passage of this legislation. Also testifying in favor were Peter Russell of the Main-street program in Silver City, and Margaret Truesdell, a private citizen whose land would become part of the Mattocks site interpretive unit. Testifying against the bill was Mr. Gerald Wilson whose land also contains a part of the Mattocks site.

Before the witnesses spoke, the politicians did their thing. Senator Bingaman addressed the committee (never more than the Chairman and four committee members at one time) and asked for their support. Congressman Richardson also urged passage of the Bill and while doing so, took the opportunity to fire off a couple of shots at Senator Bingaman for not forcefully supporting his Jemez National Recreation Bill in the Senate.

Once the blood letting had subsided, Congressman Skeen spoke; his position on the bill is important so we all listened with bated breath. Skeen said he favored the proposal so long as no private property was used, a critical statement since private property is involved at the Mattocks site. Mr. Skeen did not, however, rant and rave or pull off his shoe and beat something (he is far too much of a gentleman to act this way). My assessment is that his statement is conditioned by a tough reelection campaign and his desire not to be painted as "soft" on the takings issue; this is fast becoming a political hot potato nation wide, especially in the West.

Following Skeen, the Park Service presented their proposal for the monument in some detail. Both the Director of the Park Service, James Ridenour, and the Assistant Regional Director for Planning in the Southwest Regional office, Doug Farris, were there. Their presentation included tastefully prepared color graphics.

The Park Service took some heat from the ranking minority member Congressman Ronald Marlenee (R. Montana) for being - well - the Park Service. Mr. Marlenee does not like the Park Service and chose this opportunity to lambaste Ridenour for being part of a government agency whose sole mission is to take over the country by slowly acquiring all private property and selling it to Japanese owned concession companies. This was all very educational.

Then the really important part began. Each witness read a short prepared statement, which we were told could be as long as we wanted so long as it was under five minutes. I represented both NMAC and the State Historic Preservation Division. Once all the statements had been read, the Chairman, Bruce Vento (D. Minnesota), asked questions. In the course of this interrogation several otherwise murky points became clear.

One, inclusion of the Mattocks site as an interpretive unit of the Monument is the only major source of conflict. Two, the controversy surrounding the Mattocks site involves a total of 9 acres of private land out of 959 acres proposed for the monument. Three, Mr. Wilson does not object to selling his portion of the Mattocks site to the Park Service; he objects to its use for public visitation. He argued vigorously that the Mattocks site

NMAC Business

Mr. Cushman Goes to Washington!

Last month, NMAC sent me to Washington D.C. in our first attempt at high level participatory democracy; my report follows. On Thursday May 21, 1992, the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands heard testimony on the proposal to create a National Monument celebrating the prehistoric Mimbres culture in southwestern New Mexico. NMAC has been involved in this effort for almost two years.

was not suitable for interpretation anyway because it had been potted. I reminded the Subcommittee that Mr. Wilson's opinion was directly contradicted by the findings of the several prominent professional archeologists (and NMAC members) and that it was the opinion of the professional community that the Mattocks Site was ideally suited for public interpretation. The Chairman observed that the Subcommittee

would have to accept the testimony of the professional community on this matter.

The hearing ended with the Chairman promising to act quickly on the Bill, and sure enough, the mark up, where final language is worked out, is scheduled for June 11th. There is still a considerable amount of behind-the-scenes maneuvering going on especially over the Mattocks site. I am encouraged, however, and in my opinion the bill has a good chance of passage.

In all, this experience was exciting for me as a student of human behavior with an interest in the bizarre. But more importantly, I think that this opportunity to get up and assert the interests of the archeological community was a great moment for NMAC. In my opinion, NMAC should continue to represent the interests of its members at the highest levels of public discourse. I will keep you posted.

P.S. On June 11, 1992, the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands voted to recommend that the full Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs pass the Mimbres Bill. This was the biggest hurdle facing the legislation. Next step: passage by the House. It's looking real good!

- David Cushman, Legislative Committee Chair

Public Education And Awareness Committee

The Public Education and Awareness Committee had a busy spring. Many new speakers have joined the committee, and I want to welcome them all. We had only a few requests for speakers this spring, but other contacts we made will lead to increased exposure for us, hopefully.

I met with Dave Sanders, the Santa Fe school district director of the Science and Math Learning Center. The Center is a federally funded program designed to help primary and secondary school teachers teach subjects in science and math to their students in various innovative ways, to better relay to students that science and mathematics can be, and are, applied in many aspects of life. Mostly, the centers sponsor workshops to show the teachers how to teach their students. The Education Committee is hoping to develop a workshop for teachers interested in including archeology in their curriculum. To date, 58 of the school districts in New Mexico have science and math programs.

Two New Mexico students made it to the state science fair finals with their projects on archeology. Congratulations to Meghan Boyer of Taos Jr. High and Amalia Kenward of Sandia High School. The students tell us that many of their peers are interested in archeology and anthropology as subjects for science fairs, but they have a hard time finding archeologists to help them with ideas--they need mentors. The Education Committee soon will have the names and addresses of the science fair coordinators so that the frustrations of these interested students can be alleviated.

Members of the Education Committee were invited to participate in the Earth Day Celebration at Española in April. The archeology booth was a great success. In partnership with the MNM Office of Archeological Studies Education Committee, we had examples of non-provenienced chipped stone tools, whole and partial ceramic vessels, historic cans and bottles, photographs of archeological excavations in progress versus pothunted sites, and a couple of archeology games. Photographs used to show the difference between pothunted sites and true excavations were provided courtesy of the SHPO, the Santa Fe and Gila National Forests, and Southwest Archeological Consultants--thank you for your help. Incidentally, the book of photographs is available for the Speakers Bureau use. Just send a request through NMAC's PO box.

Finally, members of the Archeology Society of New Mexico invited the NMAC Education Committee to present information on the doings of the committee. The meeting was very informative. Several papers were presented on the various education programs in the Four Corners area, and it is obvious that bridging the gap between archeologists, educators, and students is being done quite smoothly. Because of programs such as these, children are growing up more aware of their own cultural heritage as well as others', and they are learning about the importance of conservation and preservation.

- Loni Viklund, Education Committee Chair

NMAC Business Meeting, 4/17/92

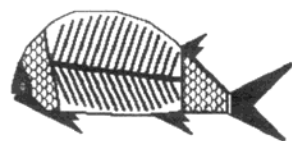
The Spring NMAC Business Meeting was held on April 17 at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center in Albuquerque. Three topics not considered elsewhere in this issue were covered. A brief synopsis of these discussions follows:

Code of Ethics. Most comments on the NMAC Bylaws referred to problems in the Code of Ethics. Adopted in 1979, the Code needs to be updated. Since a number of current issues, such as repatriation, are still unfolding, it was decided to review the Code of Ethics to correct obvious glitches, but to hold up on a major revision for a year or two. Bob Lawrence agreed to tackle the minor revisions.

Publications. UNM decided not to publish the Protohistoric Volume, so NMAC will publish the volume as originally planned. Dave Kirkpatrick plans to have camera-ready copy set to go in June, and hopefully the volume will be out by fall. Cherie Scheick reported that the Ceramics Volume is still on hold awaiting Stew Peckham's introduction. It was decided to go ahead and draft an introduction from Stew's taped opening remarks and forward this to him for editing. The Lithics Volume is back on track, and Bill Whatley needs some assistance. Roger Moore offered to help. A field version and a desk version are envisioned.

Review of NEPA documents. NMAC receives quite a few Notices of Intent about upcoming projects, but has no system for responding to these. Bob Lawrence volunteered to draft a form letter stating that NMAC is concerned about the protection of cultural resources and that if sites will be affected, NMAC would like to receive copies of the draft NEPA documents. The Executive Committee will monitor the work load this involves to see if a more formal system of review is needed.

-Judy Proper, NMAC President-Elect



1992 NMAC Calendar

• August 13

1:00 PM Business Meeting, Meem Auditorium, Lab of Anthropology, Santa Fe. The first event of the Pecos Conference is a reception at the Lab at 7:00 PM. NMAC is a cosponsor of the Pecos Conference. Come to the Pecos Conference a little early and attend a NMAC meeting. Part of the afternoon will be devoted to discussing NAGPRA Regulations. Please encourage members of other state councils to attend the NMAC meeting.

• August 13-15

The 65th Annual Pecos Conference will be held at Pecos National Historical Park. Registration: \$15 before 13 July -- \$18 thereafter. Registration (and refreshments) will be held on 13 August at the Laboratory of Anthropology, 708 Camino Lejo, in Santa Fe, between 7 and 9 PM, and on 14 August at the Conference site starting at 8 AM. Field Reports: 9 AM to 5 PM, 14-15 August. This year's Mini-Symposia consist of:

- Transitions in the Rio Grande Sequence
- Dating Methods
- Issues of Architectural /Archeological Documentation and Preservation

A Traditional NM dinner will be held on 15 August (\$12 pre-registered; \$15 at the Conference). Live music and the usual carrying-on afterwards. Park admission is free for Pecos Conference members and their families. For more information, contact Todd R. Metzger at 505-757-6414.

• October 2-4

NMAC Agricultural Symposium. See the announcement on page 11.

• November 6

A NMAC Business Meeting will be held in Grants, NM. An afternoon program is being organized around the El Malpais (a field trip?). Specifics will be announced in the October issue of NEWSMAC. If you have ideas and/or want to participate, please call a NMAC officer.

NAGPRA Draft Regulations Are Out!

The April 21, 1992 "Draft Three" NAGPRA regulations just arrived (11 June) in my rural PO box -- all fifty pages. The deadline for "interested party" comment closed 15 June, and as usual, I missed it. But the Departmental Consulting Archeologist, NPS will continue to accept comment through the public review period (which is unspecified).

Here are some short highlights, based on my first quick reading. I have simplified the language a bit in the interests of brevity and clarity - "agency official" always refers to the responsible Federal agency official; "Native American" is always used in the most extensive sense, including Native Hawaiians, Alaskan Native Corporations, etc., but since none of these have claims in New Mexico, I have again simplified the language.

First, the regulations are detailed and thorough - no matter who you work for they will affect your agency. Subpart A contains the usual purpose, authority, and applicability sections, as well as general guidance about consultations, and, detailed definitions.

Take note that *the agency managing the lands at the time of removal (of covered "cultural items") is responsible for complying ... unless ... ownership ... has been otherwise conveyed.* Yes, you did see a new term, *cultural items*, defined to include "human remains", "associated funerary objects", "unassociated funerary objects", "sacred objects", and "objects of cultural patrimony." These and the other definitions expand on those in the Act itself, and include some key discussions. For example, in defining "sacred objects" the regulation states that there *must be present-day adherents*, either currently practicing or able to renew traditional ceremonies, in order for the items to qualify. Further, while all items (i.e., artifacts) may possess sacredness in the eyes of some, the statute is limited to those specifically devoted to traditional Native American religious ceremonies or rituals. This restricted usage should relieve some anxiety, both among archeologists and museum personnel, since it does not allow the wholesale claim of "sacredness" to apply to complete collections.



Also note that the regulations define "archeological site" as *a location the contains or may contain burial sites or human remains or other cultural items as defined in the Act.* Well, that settles one long-standing professional dispute, doesn't it?

Subpart B applies to museums and collections, and, with three exceptions, I leave it to those professionals to comment. Suffice it to say there are no major surprises. Section 10.7 explicitly defines the basis of "determination of cultural affiliation" which requires *i) existence of a present-day group; ii) existence of an identifiable earlier group; and iii) existence of a shared group identity between the two.*

The regulation defines three kinds of scientific studies. "On-going" studies can continue after a repatriation request only if the materials are *indispensable ... and the outcome ... of major benefit to the United States.* Provisions for new "Studies necessary to determine cultural affiliation" will be specified in a future section 6(d)(4) of the regulation. "Other future studies" require consent by descendent or affiliated Native Americans, based on a written plan and consultation.

Finally, this subpart directs that *information that is not published or common knowledge ... shall be shared with descendants and potential affiliates ... to assist them in demonstrating valid claims for cultural items, subject to the requirements of ARPA ... regarding disclosure of protected archeological site location information.* No additional discussion of this ARPA concern is offered.

Both the scientific study and information sharing provisions seem incomplete to me, but suggest reasonable directions which could accommodate Native American concerns without discouraging necessary research.

Subpart C deals with recovery of items from federal and tribal lands, and contains most of the stipulations which will concern the NMAC membership.

The regulations are unequivocally explicit: *Federal agency officials shall consult with the appropriate Indian tribe ... prior to any undertaking which may effect (sic) Native American hu-*

man remains or cultural items, or upon discovery of cultural items on Federal or tribal lands. Programmatic Agreements are encouraged; written agreements are required; and these agreements shall condition the issuance of a permit under ARPA.

Section 10.12 addresses procedures for intentional excavation. *In the absence of any previous formal agreement ... the agency official ... shall determine whether a proposed activity such as agency operations, development, or archeological research might or will result in the disturbance of ... burial sites, ... or encounter cultural items as defined .* If so, the agency will notify, consult, and reach a written agreement. On tribal lands, if no agreement can be reached the project can proceed only if it is possible to avoid burial sites or archeological sites containing cultural items.

Section 10.13 discusses procedures for inadvertent discovery. First, it requires "advice of discovery" - *any person who knows, or has reason to know, that Native American human remains or cultural items have been discovered on Federal or tribal lands must notify, in writing, the responsible Federal agency official ...* I didn't find any stated means for enforcing this provision, however, nor any discussion of who is really meant by "any person."

If the discovery is part of an on-going activity the agency official shall ensure that activity in the vicinity of the discovery ceases immediately. Further, the ... agency official shall ... take immediate steps to secure and protect ... human remains and ... cultural items, including as appropriate, stabilization, covering or reburial ...

The activity may resume: 1) On Federal lands, 30 days after ... returned receipt from the certified notification letter. 2) On Tribal ... lands only after consent by the ... tribe ... or 3) Upon reaching agreement, ... even if 30 days have not expired ... The ... agency official shall notify within 24 hours, and supply all available information on the discovery situation, ... the kinds of cultural items, ... their ... age and condition and propose a treatment plan.

My interpretation of all this so far is that NAGPRA applies to virtually all substantial aboriginal archeological sites on federal or tribal lands, and in the absence of a prior agreement, may require at least 30 days delay of excavations, and/or other activities. In addition, the open site will require protection during the interim. I suspect that current Federal Acquisition Regulations (FARs) do not explicitly cover compensation or schedule changes for these types of interruptions, except in the most generic sense. Both contract parties will need to be careful to include language to cover such contingencies, or at least ensure they are not excluded.

The inadvertent discovery situation is even more perplexing on tribal lands. *In the absence of agreement ... the agency must either continue consultation until an agreement is reached or, avoid and preserve the cultural items in place.* How long must agencies continue to consult? And with whom - the tribal owner, or all claimant tribes? Who bears responsibility for protection if remains (especially marketable artifacts) are left in place after a project terminates under media scrutiny? Can tribes afford such



protection, after large scale mitigation of federal effect is canceled? These are just a few of the questions that occur to me, and will to you.

One thing is clear. A new large step is mandated in both the research and compliance modes of archeological work on federal and tribal lands. In practical terms, claimants must be identified, conflicting claims resolved, and agreements completed prior to initiating the project. If these steps are not completed, the project risks delays, increased costs, or even cancellation. In addition, areas with complex occupational histories by extant Native American groups may still require case-by-case treatment even when generic Programmatic Agreements have been negotiated.

Subpart D concerns Administration, dispute resolution, review committee, grants, and penalties. The penalties for sale, purchase, transport for sale or profit, etc. of Native American human remains or cultural items without right of possession are substantially those specified in the Act itself, under 18 USC 53, "Illegal Trafficking", with appropriate fines and not more than 5 years imprisonment, or both.

Subpart E - Appendices - are included by titles only:

- § 10.18 Sample Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Collection Use, Treatment, and Right of Possession
- § 10.19 Sample Memorandum of Understanding Regarding Graves Protection and/or Disturbance
- § 10.20 Sample Repatriation Agreement involving Disposition of Federal Property
- § 10.21 Review Committee Charter

Requests for copies, and comments should go to NAGPRA Program Leader, Archeological Assistance Division, NPS, Box 37127, Washington DC 20013-7127.

- Pete Eidenbach, Human Systems Research

(according to Deputy SHPO Lynn Sebastian, "Draft Three" is intended for limited distribution -- "Draft Four" will be more widely distributed and subject to comment. -ed.)

The NM 509 Extension and East Connecting Road to Chaco Culture National Historical Park

The New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department is currently reviewing proposals to complete a location study and prepare the environmental documentation for a project to extend NM 509 from Whitehorse and Pueblo Pintado to NM 44 near Nageezi. The analysis also includes the study of a connecting road to Chaco Culture National Historical Park (CCNHP) that would begin at the proposed NM 509 extension and would end at the Gallo Wash entrance to the Park. The NM 509 extension and the spur road are located east of CCNHP. Previously studied corridors that connect to NM 371 or that parallel existing access roads are not being considered at this time.

The location study team will include representatives from the agencies, local governments, and organizations with management responsibilities within or adjacent to the study area. In addition, the public will have an opportunity to comment on the alternatives developed during the location study. The dates of meetings and comment periods will be announced later. Please contact Steve Koczan at 505-827-5235 for additional information.

Archeology and the Antiquities Market in New Mexico

Editor's Note: As a follow up to Steve Lekson's article in the last issue of NEWSMAC, I am including a reading draft of Steve's presentation made at the Antique Tribal Art Dealers Association meeting held at the Laboratory of Anthropology, Santa Fe, May 14, 1992. It is a little long for this newsletter, but I think the NMAC membership will enjoy reading Steve's thoughtful and diplomatic presentation.

I am the curator of archeology at the Museum of Indian Art and Culture and the Laboratory of Anthropology. Like almost all of my colleagues, all my predecessors and -- presumably -- my future replacement, I was trained in anthropology, which tries to be a scientific study of humanity. Archeology is a little narrower subfield of anthropology: the scientific study of humanity's past, more often than not through material remains. "Scientific" here doesn't mean test tubes or guys in lab coats turning dials -- although there are a lot of them in archeology. "Scientific" refers to a way of learning, a way of knowing, which attempts to be external, systematic, and verifiable in a way that aesthetics is not. This is not to denigrate aesthetics; I'm just trying to make some differences clear.



Aesthetics can be informed, aesthetics can be intelligent and academic (sometimes two very different things), aesthetics can be rarefied; but ultimately, aesthetics are internal and personal. There is a jargon, and there are books and magazines full of discourse, but in this whole business of connoisseurship, of taste, of judgment, the tools of the trade

reside in and with the individual. The individual can persuade by personal argument -- the essay -- or by simple authority. But the tools -- the mechanisms of aesthetics -- are and must be *ad hominem*.

Scientists, too, are individuals. There are some scientists who are smarter than other scientists, some who see elegant ways to address research problems that their less imaginative colleague miss. But the tools of the trade are external and systematic. Scientists evaluate arguments based on (explicit, non-intuitive and boring) logic, and measurement, tools that are external and shared and systematic -- often tediously so. The tools of the trade make up the discipline; indeed the tools define the field, regardless of the brilliance or stupidity of its practitioners.

The whole life of the field is a public life, an external life. The whole idea is to build systematic knowledge, larger knowledge. If you gain a little personal insight along the way, that's great. But the call is literally "publish or perish." To do archaeology and NOT add the knowledge gained to that common store is -- scientifically -- to not exist. Not all archeologists manage to pull this off; there are many projects that never got finished, never got published. But, by God, the archeologists knew that they weren't playing by the rules, that they were not pushing things along, and they FELT GUILTY. Archeology is external; it exists outside the locus of the individual in a way aesthetic judgments never can -- and never should.

I make this statement because there are many people out there who dabble in the past, who deal with ruins and broken pottery and petroglyphs. Art history, New Agers, the tourism industry, chambers-of-commerce, the National Park Service, the antiquities market, the preservation crowd, Indian people -- all these and more have interests in and wildly different uses of the Southwestern past, the archeological past. Yet none of them are archeologists, and more than a few would be miffed if you called them that. It's important to figure out who you are, and who you are not. I'm coming at this from the point-of-view of anthropological archeology, with a small dash of preservation community thrown in. This brand of archeology is not inimical to art, or to aesthetics, or the art market, unless art and aesthetics become inimical to archeology ... and I'll return to that theme later.

Many archeologists -- I would say most archeologists -- are sympathetic to the Indian concerns addressed in NAGPRA. Naturally, there was a certain amount of nervousness when the law was being drafted, but the Society for American Archeology -- the main professional organization -- cooperated closely with the various parties who framed the law.

Perhaps this was because archeology is a relatively regulated field. Inside the academic discipline, there is this archaic but still useful hierarchy of degrees and positions; in the much larger profession of archeology, which entails a dozen bureaucrats for every professor, the last three decades have seen the growth of a tangled web of laws, regulations, permits, obligations, and rules that rival nuclear regulation and genetic engineering. Most of the current generation of archeologists grew up within that atmosphere -- you might say, within that Byzantine framework -- of legal regulation and permits. We are used to it, we live with it, we support it.

We support the existing Federal and state structures, even if they are occasionally annoying. And we support the legitimate concerns of repatriation and NAGPRA -- because we have never suffered under the illusion that we owned or could own the past -- or that anyone could own the past. The past is knowledge, not objects. You can have a personal aesthetic experience with an object, but I submit that you are not gaining knowledge of the past: you are, instead, learning about yourself and the society in which you live. That's important stuff, but it isn't archeological knowledge.

We know that there are parts of the past that simply are unknowable. There's nothing direct about pulling things out of the ground, and learning about the past. The archeological past comes to us through a whole series of filters and distortions: the original deposition of archeological remains; centuries of degradation, of erosion, of physical obfuscation; the twentieth century, which sat down on a whole lot of the archeological past and messed it up real good. We cross the line, there, from natural processes to more recent social or historical filters. Some of those filters are in our own heads: it took us a couple of decades at the end of the last century to figure out that Chaco Canyon and Mesa Verde were built by Pueblo Peoples, and not Aztecs, because we were being a bit racist back then and we didn't want to believe that the Pueblo people actually built big things like Chaco.

NAGPRA and repatriation may be yet another filter, in that sense. There are enormously productive ways to research the past, and there are many doors that are simply closed. We can live with NAGPRA and repatriation; compared to the vast array

of limits and distortions we already have to cope with, repatriation is a small thing -- but a very, very important thing for non-scientific reasons.

It's pleasant to be able to say that archeologists support NAGPRA, helped write NAGPRA, and are currently crafting the regulations that will make that law real. Not just because NAGPRA's a good law: it is THE RIGHT THING TO DO. Archeologists do not claim to own the past; but in this part of the world, there are a lot of Indian people who can make a very powerful case not to own the past, in some proprietary sense, but to have deep and valid concerns with how it is used. Repatriation involves much more than just archeological materials, more than just burials and burial goods. But I'll use the very emotional and dramatic case of burials to illustrate a point, and the differences between art and science approaches to repatriation and NAGPRA.

Think about Mimbres. Mimbres is that nice-looking black-on-white pottery with the cute designs -- bugs, fish, deer, antelope, people playing, people doing rude things to each other. You've seen Mimbres designs. They show up on greeting cards, T-shirts, wind chimes, light fixtures, neck ties, pot holders, and any number of other knick-knacks in the shops downtown. People buy that stuff because the art appeals to us. It's interesting to speculate if Mimbres art appealed to that large a market when it was originally made, back about AD 1100. There are several kinds of ancient Southwestern pottery that were traded all over the region. Really popular pottery types -- like St Johns Polychrome -- were traded over huge areas, from Kansas to San Diego, and from Salt Lake City to Chihuahua. Mimbres was not one of the really popular types. It didn't get around much outside of the area it was made.

But we like it. We truly have no idea what were looking at when we see Mimbres scenes -- all of the dozens of coffee table books to the contrary -- but Mimbres art appeals. Its a staple of the antique Indian art market. Perhaps the demand for Mimbres has cooled, but...perhaps not, especially for the high end stuff. I'm sure you have all seen the last issue of "American Indian Art" and the list the greatest hits of the 1991-1992 auction season. Of the top ten money-makers, four were prehistoric pots; three of those four were Mimbres. Mimbres is still a big money item.

There are probably over 25,000 out there in museums and private collections. Maybe 2,500 were excavated by archeologists -- and maybe half or two-thirds of those show up in reports, in ways that add to our archeological knowledge. The rest were looted, for the market.

I don't know if any of you have walked over a pot-hunted Mimbres site. You can go to Old Town, on the lower Mimbres, and see what a site looks like after a century of pick-and-shovel pothunting. Actually, it could be worse; there's a little information left at Old Town. The fact that most of it has been turned upside down is just another, really nasty distortion the archeologist has to figure out how to deal with. But that's not the case for the dozen or so big Mimbres sites that were commercially pot

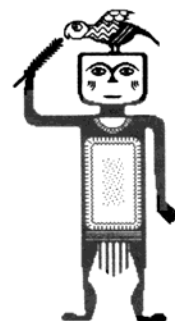
hunted during the boom days of the late 70s and early 80s. The commercial pot hunters use bull dozers. The pots are with burials, and the burials are under the pueblo floor. That makes the pueblo itself just overburden, to be removed, like mining overburden, and pushed aside. There not a lot you can do with a site that has been systematically removed, mined out of existence.

I'm sure you all know about the Mimbres -- it's literally, a text book case of cultural destruction -- and I'm sure that no one here ever did this kind of thing. None of our hands are dirty with commercial pot hunting. We -- the museums and the galleries and the collectors -- are all on the demand side. The slimeballs from El Paso with the bulldozers and the wet-back laborers, they are the supply

side.

So what has this got to do with collecting, with repatriation, with NAGPRA? A lot, really. Out of those 25,000 or 30,000 or whatever-the-number-is Mimbres pots, I will stand up in front of a judge with my hand on the Bible and swear that it is my expert opinion that 90% of those Mimbres pots came from burials. It's a fact: those Mimbres pots, and the vast majority (2/3, 3/4) of ALL prehistoric pots in museums and private collections came from burials, whether we "know" it or not. Does that make them "unassociated funerary objects"? That depends on how the NAGPRA regulations are finally written; but there is a reasonable chance that those pots will be repatriated. I wouldn't want to guess to whom, but under any reasonable reading of NAGPRA, the law, it's possible.

It's interesting to think about from the point of view of science and art. Would that be a disaster? An artistic disaster, yes. But science? I have to admit I have mixed feelings. It would be rough to lose all those pots, I suppose, but I wouldn't shoot myself. Those pots, and our lust for Mimbres art, has destroyed archaeology. At one time, there were a score or so of big Mimbres pueblos; today there is only one that isn't riddled with pot holes, and only three or four that have even survived the bull dozer. They are GONE. That's too bad, because we are now realizing that those sites had a value far beyond being mines for pottery. Big Mimbres towns were the earliest Pueblos. Those sites are, or were, seminal for understanding the origins of Pueblo culture -- and we've destroyed them so we can have pots in museums and pots in private collections. And here's where the difference between art and science comes home: I'd rather have the sites and have never seen a museum quality, Sotheby's level Mimbres pot. The pictures on those pots are dead ends, scientifically. All the little pictures of ceremonies, and mythological beings, and whatever, are teasers, little glimpses about things we -- probably -- can never know, lines of research which are truly unproductive. Out of all the iconography that fills so many coffee table books, the aspect of Mimbres art that most interests me, so far, is the species of fish



that show up in the painting. The rest of it is will-of-the-wisps, things that are interesting, but in my judgment, useless. If Indian people want them back in the ground, I won't argue. That's a part of the past that's their domain, not science's. And because of the pernicious effects of the art on the archeology, I might even say good riddance.

NAGPRA and repatriation don't affect private collections. It's a museum bill, a Federal money bill. But that kind of dramatic statement should put a chill on an already glutted market. Frankly, I cannot imagine why, with 25,000 or 30,000 of those things out of the ground, we need more in the market place. Surely that's enough of a mass to maintain a healthy market. There's not 30,000 Old Masters, but that market seems safe.

I obviously have some fairly strong feelings about this, because I have walked on commercially pot hunted sites in the Mimbres area -- and in central Arizona, and in the Mesa Verde area. And it cuts into what I can do with the past. I resent it. I have no idea what Indian people think about it, but I can't imagine they are real big on that aspect of the market either. I'd urge you folks to either get out of the prehistoric end of antique Indian art, or to develop ways to register the tens of thousands of pots and other objects that are already out there, and close the cycle. Every time a pot sells for \$80,000 at Sotheby's or \$40,000 at Butterfield, the goons in southern New Mexico fire up their 'dozers.

- Stephen H. Lekson, Curator of Archeology, Museum of New Mexico

EXCAVATION OF ROOM 2, PENDEJO PUEBLO

Editor's Note: Many years ago, at the 50th Annual Pecos Conference, Dr. Richard C. Chapman delivered this landmark paper. The paper was reprinted in the NMAC Newsletter in 1981, but a new generation of archeologists have joined our ranks since then. Since back issues of this newsletter are as rare as Paleo points, I have again reprinted this paper for these new members. Thank you Dick, for this gem. Enjoy!

It was a small site. It was located in a place very much like other places where small sites can be found. A mesa stood to one side of the site, and an arroyo flowed to the other, if sand can be said to flow.

The arroyo had a name, Hodido Wash. It seemed to fit.

The site was called Pendejo Pueblo. I was standing at the edge of the second room.

The wall foundations were made of rock. The rocks were small and uniform in size and shape. They were good rocks for making a wall, sandstone blocks which had been pecked to shape and mortared together by someone who cared. The walls made from those rocks should have stood for centuries. They were now a jumbled mass of rubble.

My job was to find out why.

I hadn't asked for the assignment. I was working late in my office, a small basement flat furnished with a desk, typewriter and intermittent running water during the summer months. It was a typical August night in the City, hot, dry and breezeless. I was making my own contribution toward improving the atmosphere by lighting another Camel when she walked in.

She was young, in her late twenties, blonde and in trouble. Her eyes were gray-green and I could tell from the way she walked that the trouble was big. She looked quickly around the room, spotted my client chair and started talking as she moved toward it.

"We've lost a theory. One of our top operatives reported it missing three days ago. I think I know where it is, but we need outside help."

She sat in the chair and waited for me to speak. Her skin was darkly tanned, and her hair held tints of red which only long exposure to direct sun could account for. The Marshalltown handle protruding from the right hip pocket of her Levis gave her away. She was an Archeologist.

"You've got the wrong man," I said. "I specialized in methodology. I don't find theories. I make them work."

My answer didn't phase her.

"I know that. That's why I've come to you. We need a methodological investigator for this job."

I knew the problem. I'd worked on theory cases before. They were elusive and didn't pay well. I was getting steady pay with office space doing methodology. I told her the obvious.

"I charge 50 dollars a day and expenses, 200 dollars in advance, if the theory is worth it."

She reached inside her Penney's work shirt and placed two portraits of Benjamin Franklin on the desk beside my bottle of Old Crow.

"It's a simple theory. It helps explain the evolution of human behavior. I can't tell you any more than that. The dynamic underlying the theory is what is missing. Our operative has traced it to the Pendejo Pueblo ruin. We can provide you with the location of the ruin and survey notes. Your job will be to find that dynamic."

I considered her proposition. The theory was obviously simple. The matter of the missing dynamic bothered me.

"Where is your operative now?" I asked.

Her face crumbled. I could tell my question was a good one. I poured a generous slug of Old Crow into my cleanest jelly glass and pushed it across the desk. She sipped at the glass with a tentative motion and put it down before she answered.

"He's dead. It looks like suicide. He left a note, but his files are missing."

There was little I could say. It seemed a clear case of theoretical frustration. I asked to see the note. She reached again within her Penney's work shirt. I would have been intrigued with her search some years ago.

The note read "In Pendejo Lies Truth."

It was a cryptic statement. I decided to take the job.

The excavation was routine. Removing wall rubble, stripping exterior surfaces, screening, bagging, voluminous note taking, photography, samples of this and that for the usual.

The documentation was different. A dynamic was missing. Dynamics are subtle, unpredictable in form and occurrence. I knew they had a way of disguising their existence in seemingly obvious facts. There was only one way they could be isolated -- through measurement.



I measured the interior wall lengths. The north wall measured 2.28 m. The south wall measured 2.15 m. The east wall measured 1.86 m. The west wall measured 1.92 m.

It was obviously a room no larger than the interior space of a pre-1973 Buick.

There was a circular, adobe-rimmed firepit in the center of the room. It measured 21 cm in diameter, 12 cm deep and was filled with fine white ash. There were no other interior features.

The critical measurements were beginning to add up.

The room faced southwest, its long axis bearing 290° - 110°. A floor-level entrance was centered in the southern wall. The entrance was 23 cm wide at the base. Wall fall to the south indicated that the entrance was originally 32 cm high.

A quick perusal of my solar ephemeris shed light upon the missing dynamic. It was a winter habitation.

I rechecked a few other measurements of artifactual variability, paid off the crew and hitch-hiked to the nearest place where I could catch a bus to the City. It was after midnight when I arrived.

I called her from a pay phone in the depot, bought a bottle of Old Crow on my walk to the office and tried to air out the musty smell by opening the casement window behind my desk. I was contemplating the significance of the hat on the crow when she gave a tentative knock on the open door and entered my office.



She was pale, and seemed more nervous than before. I nodded toward the bottle, but she ignored my invitation and carefully sat in my client chair. I'd tried about a dozen ways of saying it nicely to myself and hadn't come up with one that seemed to work, so I just said it.

"All I can do is lay out the facts. I measured the room. It was small. It had a small firepit in the center. The room had burned and the assemblage was intact. There were ollas, cooking jars, serving bowls, eating bowls, canteens and ladles. All the vessels were small."

I took my time lighting another Camel to see how she would react. She didn't. I decided she had been trained well, to accept the apparent.

"I measured the stone tool assemblage. I counted 17 small siliceous stone tools inside the room. There were two manos lying underneath an overturned trough metate just outside the entranceway. The metate was small. The manos were small. There was a scatter of debitage 2.4 meters away from the entrance. It was a small scatter. The flakes and angular debris comprising the scatter were small. They had been detached from small cores by small hammerstones."

I took a final drag on my Camel and stubbed it out as I looked at her. She seemed to slump a little in the chair. I poured a generous slug of Old Crow in my client jelly glass and pushed it across the desk. She picked it up and downed it in a single movement. I decided I could give her the rest of it straight.

"I think you can see where it's leading to. It was a good theory. Your operative traced it down to the final dynamic. He

knew where the proof could be found, but couldn't deal with that reality once he understood it. That's why he committed suicide."

I looked at her carefully, perhaps more carefully than I usually look at a client. She was still taking it well, for a theoretical operative. In a few years she might have the making of a methodologist.

"You mean...?" she said.

"Yes," I answered. There was only one way to say it.

"They were small people."

Announcements

Coronado Trail Conference: 21-23 August 1992

The Coronado Trail Association will hold a conference in Las Vegas, NM at the NM Highlands University on 21-23 August 1992 entitled *Where Did the Encuentro Happen in the Southwest?: Questions of the Coronado Expedition's Route*. It is the intent of the conference to address 1) the limits of current knowledge of the first encounter between Europeans and indigenous peoples of the Southwest during 1540-1542; 2) on-going research into where the encounter occurred, what peoples were directly affected by it, and what the immediate effects were; and 3) directions for continued research and prospects for its regional coordination. An excellent conference is anticipated, featuring 16 to 20 scholars, many of whom are currently active in *Encuentro* research. For more information on attending this conference and local accommodations please contact Shirley Flint, Conference Coordinator, Box 216, Villanueva, NM 87583.

NMAC Records Roundup

Every year there is a little known NMAC ceremony that takes place in dark offices and parking lots around New Mexico. It is known simply as "the handoff." In this ceremony, the wise, old NMAC officers gather up all their NMAC records into the sacred cardboard boxes and, in a brief but touching ceremony, they are transferred to the new officers. Unfortunately, important items are being lost during this ceremony and, over the years, NMAC has lost a part of its illustrious past. Now it is time to recover these things so that future generations of NMAC officers will have a solid link to the past -- or at least an unbroken chain of scribbled business meeting notes and coffee filter receipts.

Past NMAC Officers: if you have any old NMAC-related records, manuscripts, publications, correspondence, etc., please turn them in to the present officers. NMAC has been given a permanent space to keep its records and publications in the Survey Room at the Laboratory of Anthropology (ARMS). There, NMAC records can be organized, inventoried, and kept away from the dark closets and pick-up beds of future NMAC Officers. Thank you in advance for your help.

Northern New Mexico Environmental Information Exchange (NENIX)

As mentioned in the President's Corner, NMAC subscribes to NENIX, an information clearinghouse for environmental organizations in New Mexico. With over 70 environmental groups in the state, NENIX was founded to speed the dissemination of information and eliminate duplication of efforts among these organizations. In addition, NENIX serves as an environmental information utility for the general public. NENIX brokers informa-

tion in two ways: through a free monthly newsletter and a computer bulletin board system (BBS). The newsletter, **NENIX NEWS**, contains a re-cap of pertinent events from the previous month, a profile of an environmental group, computer tips, a calendar of events, and other news. If you would like to receive the newsletter, call or write David Knauer at PO Box 22445, Santa Fe, NM 87502, 505-982-8172.

The NENIX BBS supplies information ranging from a mailing list of environmental and related organizations, to a way to cross-reference through listing project areas and the groups working on them, to regional conferences, a calendar of events, action alerts, plus other file areas. The BBS also serves as a means of exchanging information electronically between groups. If you would like to use the NENIX bulletin board (BBS), contact Wolky Toll at 505-827-6343 or Tim Seaman at 505-827-6347. The only cost involved in using the BBS (aside from the basic subscription fee paid by NMAC) is the phone call. The BBS is located in Santa Fe, but will soon be available through Technet, making it a local call from many cities in NM.

NMAC Agricultural Symposium: Recent Work, New Findings, and Traditional Practices in the Agriculture of the Northern Southwest

The New Mexico Archeological Council is pleased to announce a symposium on agriculture. The study of crops and their production is an ongoing and exciting aspect of the archeology and anthropology of the greater Southwest. These topics are, of course, inextricable from any understanding of how people have lived for the last two or three millennia in this large area. Because of the dynamic nature of this field of inquiry, there are always new techniques and results that have not yet become widely known. The purpose of this symposium is to allow interested professionals and practitioners to be informed about new work in the study of managed plant use. The symposium is organized into four broad topics:

- **Agricultural Fields and Systems** (Organizer: Tim Maxwell, Office of Archeological Studies, 505-827-6343)
- **Water Control Management** (Organizers: Wolky Toll, Office of Archeological Studies, 505-827-6343; T. Weber and Sally Greiser, Historical Research Associates, 406-721-1958)
- **Anasazi Agriculture and Diet** (Organizer: Cherie Scheick, Southwest Archeological Consultants, 505-984-1151)
- **Traditional Agricultural Practices** (Organizers: Charles Haecker, National Park Service, 505-988-6757; Louanna Haecker, NM Historic Preservation Division 505-827-6347)

We have invited a number of people practicing traditional crop production to share their results as well as to offer their perspective on archeological findings about field and irrigation systems and prehistoric crops. We also will take advantage of the presence of a variety of visible remains of prehistoric and proto-historic agricultural features in the Santa Fe area by following the two-day symposium with a guided field trip.

The NMAC Agricultural Symposium will be held October 2-4, 1992, at the BLM State Office on Rodeo Road in Santa Fe. If you have any suggestions or would like more information, please contact one of the Symposium organizers. Registration materials and other specifics will be mailed to the NMAC membership in the coming weeks.

Congratulations!

NMAC member Dan Scurlock, historical archeologist and environmental historian, has recently been named co-recipient of the Fray Atanasio Dominguez award by the Historical Society of New Mexico. Boyd Pratt, architectural historian and former resident of Santa Fe, is the other recipient. This award was made for the four regional, eco-cultural resource overviews Pratt and Scurlock produced for the Historic Preservation Division. The four studies, including the southeast, southwest, northwest, and the central transportation corridor regions, were produced from 1987 to 1991.

St John's College Student Employment Opportunities

The St. John's College Placement Office has contacted NMAC concerning undergraduate and graduate placement opportunities. They have asked for information on internships, summer jobs, grants, and so on. Please call Marilla Hazlett at 505-982-3691, x219, if you have something that would interest St. John's students and contribute to their studies or careers.

Is America Allowing its Past to be Stolen?

Copies of the Congressional Quarterly's Editorial Research Reports, *Is America Allowing its Past to be Stolen?* are being made available to the NMAC membership by Human Systems Research and ARMS. This volume, which is now out of print, is the most balanced and clearly-presented position on the problem of vandalism in American archeology. Major sections include:

- **Who Owns the Past?** "The looting and mining of American Indian artifacts have become serious problems. Archeologists fear that irreplaceable knowledge about America's past is being lost; Indians deplore loss of their patrimony."
- **Interest in Indian Art.** "Behind the increase in looting is a sharp increase in interest in Indian art and artifacts. The looting problem is not limited to the Southwest."
- **Protection Efforts.** "Tougher law enforcement and increased efforts at public education may help control looting on federal and tribal lands, but mining on private lands is legal."
- **Problems Persist.** "The crackdown on looting sometimes has unintended consequences: It drives up prices of artifacts and increases incentives for people to go out and loot more of them."

Other areas dealt with include *Returning Indian Remains*, *Surveying Federal Lands*, and *State Laws*, a review of state legislation concerning the protection of cultural resources on non-federal or tribal lands. If you would like a xerox copy of the 15 page issue, contact Pete Eidenbach at HSR (505-585-2858) or Tim Seaman at ARMS (505-827-6347).



Book Reviews

Handbook of American Indian Religious Freedom, edited by Christopher Vecsey (1991). Crossroads, New York. \$14.95. There is a growing trend in some federal agencies to include ethnographers in the study of traditional cultural proper-

ties. Nevertheless, archeologists still play a key role in addressing such properties in the context of NEPA and Section 106 compliance documents. Unfortunately, most archeologists have little direct experience with Native Americans or their concerns about cultural properties. As a first step in changing this situation, Vecsey's *Handbook* should be required reading.

The volume presents a series of papers from a 1988 conference on the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA). It does not, therefore, address P.L. 101-601. It does contain several legal analyses (O'Brien, Stewart, Moore, Michaelson) that explain how AIRFA has become the law with no teeth (Masayesva). Perhaps more importantly for archeologists, discussions by Vecsey, Echo-Hawk and Echo-Hawk, and Walker explain what kinds of sites are considered sensitive by Native Americans and why. They also provide important insight and historical perspective on the issues that led to the passage of P.L. 101-601, and to the present attempt to amend AIRFA. After reading this book, archeologists should have a clearer understanding of the Native American concerns that directly affect our discipline. It is for this reason that the *Handbook* is a required text in my CRM course

- David Carmichael, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, UTEP

From the Editor

Please let other NMAC members know what projects and research are occurring around the state. Get the news out to your

colleagues and friends. When you complete a project report, just copy the abstract onto a diskette along with an *American Antiquity* style reference, and I'll include it in our Current Research section. If you have or know of job openings, new publications, or other items of interest to the archeological community, NEWSMAC is a forum for spreading the word. If you have an open letter for the membership, editorial comments, or requests for information please send them in. All materials should be sent to me at:

NM Historic Preservation Division
228 East Palace Avenue
Santa Fe, NM 87503

Deadlines for submission for the next 2 issues of NEWSMAC are as follows:

October 1992 issue: 15 September 1992

January 1993 issue: 15 December 1992

All submissions should be on computer diskette (all diskettes will be returned). All IBM compatible or Macintosh disk formats are acceptable, and most any mainstream word processing format will work for text (WordPerfect, Microsoft Word, or ASCII are preferable, however). Contact me if you have graphics you want to include 827-6347 (voice) 827-6497 (fax).

The editor wishes to Thank the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division for use of their desktop publishing unit to design and print NEWSMAC.

- Tim Seaman, NEWSMAC Editor

New Mexico Archeological Council
PO Box 1023
Albuquerque, NM 87103

BULK RATE
US POSTAGE
PAID

Albuquerque, NM
PERMIT NO. 339

NEWSMAC

• NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL •

1992 NUMBER 3⁴

OCTOBER 1992

President's Corner

Meetings, Attendance, Etc.

Our experiment of piggy-backing a NMAC meeting on the Pecos Conference did not go well. The idea was to make the NMAC meeting available to people who otherwise cannot come to the meetings since they would be in town already. It was also hoped that we could interest members of councils from other states in attending in order to increase communication among these remarkably insular organizations. None of this came to pass, perhaps due to too large a piece of time being required, perhaps due to insufficient advertising (though certainly the membership had been apprised of the date for a long time), or perhaps due to apathy?

The low attendance was unfortunate, since Larry Nordby afforded us an inside view of how regulations are written, and what the thinking is behind various aspects of the NAGPRA regulations. There is no doubt that people in all walks of archaeology need to know about the details of this law. Aside from the actual definitions and requirements of the law, it seemed to me that an important object lesson from listening to someone who has participated in writing regulations is that it really is people who are struggling with a complex issue during that process. In turn, that means that well-reasoned comment really can have an effect.

In discussing the attendance problem with Tim Seaman, we concluded that the schedules of some other councils might make more sense for NMAC. The Colorado and Texas councils have a meeting of everyone once or twice a year. Colorado has one executive committee meeting in addition. The attendance at these annual meetings is reportedly quite large. It seems quite possible that there are too many NMAC meetings to ever get a substantial attendance by other than the old faithfuls. I think we should consider amending the annual schedule to fewer business meetings. Perhaps something like this would work:

- One general business meeting to cover what was done in the last year and what should happen in the next. There could be some topical presentation as well so that there is some variety, but the focus would be what NMAC is up to and should be up to.
- One symposium along the lines of the workshops or the agriculture symposium.
- Perhaps one field trip.
- Three (or maybe two?) executive committee meetings in addition to the general business meeting.
- Four newsletters.
- One publication?

Changing the meeting structure would require a change in the bylaws, but it is something worth considering.

On a happier Pecos Conference note, the NMAC table managed to distribute and sell a number of protohistoric volumes, acquire some new members, and publicize the agriculture symposium. The NMAC/OAS-organized symposium went off well, and my new (if rudimentary) NMAC parliamentary skills were drafted for conducting the business meeting.

Funds

As the point to which gripes come to rest (the bitch stops here?), I have heard some complaints about the use of NMAC funds vis-à-vis some of its efforts. When, for example, we publish a book or put on a conference, should we be trying get the endeavor to pay for itself, or should we be devoting some of the money we have on hand to pay for part of it? My feeling is that insofar as possible we need to go into projects with an eye toward getting them to *eventually* pay for themselves. When someone looks at the balance and sees that we have in excess of \$8,000, they may feel that NMAC can afford to sponsor events more fully. They might ask why there is a \$30 registration fee for the Agriculture Symposium.

I would ask anyone wondering those things to remember several things:

- A bank balance is necessary to do projects. That is, if we operated very close to the minimum balance at all times, we would be unable to pay for any printing or publishing. At present we have a substantial inventory of protohistoric volumes which have theoretical value, but we are currently sponsoring the editing, assembling, and printing of that volume to a healthy tune. As that cost is recouped (advertise this book, *please*), those funds will then be available to print the ceramic volumes, and so forth.
- NMAC costs money to run. Memberships usually cover the costs, especially if there is hidden subsidy of NMAC by the places the officers and the members work, but the memberships do not generate huge surpluses. Some buffer should be maintained for those years during which the subsidy is not available or is reduced.
- When we put on a conference there is a substantial tab for travel assistance, copying, speakers' meals, postage, and

IN THIS ISSUE ...

- NMAC Nominations Solicited
- 1992-93 NMAC Calendar
- The Find of the Millennium
- Current Research
- New Publications
- Announcements
- 1992 NMAC Membership List

and much more ...

sometimes facility rental. The number of presenters at the Agriculture symposium, for example, meant that the tradition of taking speakers to lunch cost a couple of hundred dollars. We put on conferences because we think they are important and exciting things for NMAC to be doing and that they benefit the membership; they are also sometimes a means of generating some funds for NMAC. A conference is a lot of work, and if NMAC makes some money, it has earned it.

- A bank balance means flexibility to pursue other projects that need doing but for which there are no means of recouping costs. An example is sending a representative to testify before a congressional committee.

Mimbres Bill Fails

The Mimbres Monument Bill became a battle, contrary to our more sanguine assessments of a few months ago. Dave Cushman made two weekend trips to Silver City to attend meetings staged by the opponents to the bill. This is a hostile crowd, and there were few supporters of the bill. Considerable gratitude is due to Dave from the archaeological community for his continued vigilance and expenditure of effort on behalf of this bill. More than that, recognition of Dave's continued energetic endeavors in public archaeology is due--again. The *Santa Fe New Mexican* published an editorial by Dave and me which was aimed at pointing out that there is more to the Mimbres bill than the land owner controversy reported in early August by the AP. The *Albuquerque Journal* showed no interest in our piece.

Sadly, in the vote during the week of September 28, the bill was not approved by the House, in spite of receiving the do-pass recommendation of the Interior Committee, which is usually a major stride toward a Bill's passage. The failure of the bill resulted from late, concerted opposition from Representative Skeen, who is on record as supporting the concept of a monument to educate the public about Mimbres and to protect the what remains of Mimbres sites. This opposition was presumably stimulated by the heated campaign waged by a few recent resi-



dents of the Mimbres Valley (one of whom made some moves trying to get Dave fired for writing the newspaper piece). Although we can't celebrate the outcome, we can take some comfort in the fact that NMAC really did make an effort on behalf of this bill. We can also join local supporters of the bill, which include the Silver City Council and the Grant County Commission, in encouraging Joe Skeen to demonstrate his support for the preservation of Mimbres sites by sponsoring a new bill that will accomplish the aims of the one he scuttled. It is important that Representative Skeen hear from the professional community that it supports the concept of a Mimbres Monument.

Fakes and Other Public Issues

The man who was accused of selling fake prehistoric bowls to some Santa Fe galleries pled guilty in August. There was some possibility that the judge might order him to repay some of the galleries and individuals to whom he had sold vessels. Throughout this case there has been very little recognition of the fact that the act of buying prehistoric artifacts encouraged destruction of sites and disturbance of burials. A letter was sent to Santa Fe papers pointing this out. A letter was also sent to *Archaeology* magazine questioning the use of photographs of burials and tone of discussion in a July/August article about Sinagua excavations by Grinnell. The letter suggests that archaeologists and publishers need to strive for new levels of respect in the treatment of human remains and that those levels were not apparent in this article. It seems important to me that the archaeological community be seen as monitoring itself on issues such as this. In the current (September/October) issue of *Archaeology* there is a letter taking exception to the same article on somewhat different grounds.

Volumes and Conferences

We have been considering ways to advertise the protohistoric volume. Clearly one of the best is if we can get it reviewed in a few relevant journals. Thus far we have sent a copy to the *Colonial Latin American Historical Review*, where Joseph Sanchez (one of the authors) is an editor. We are also considering *Historical Archaeology*, *New Mexico Historical Review*, the Newsletter of the Southwestern Mission Research Center, and possibly *American Antiquity*. We encourage individual sales efforts and solicit other ideas for advertising.

The Agriculture symposium is now history. Over a hundred people attended, and I have heard nothing but favorable comments and, even after accounting for politeness and relief, I feel that the sessions and the field trips went very well and were very instructive. This good result is the result of a lot of work by a number of people, headed by Cherie Sheick. Lou and Charlie Haecker, Tim Maxwell and Jim Moore, Sally and Weber Greiser, and Cherie all organized sessions. Tim, Jim, Sally, and Kurt Anschuetz organized and led field trips. Tim Seaman, Norm Nelson, and Judy Propper all did important support work. Most important of all, of course, were the 31 people who gave presentations. We sent out over 500 fliers, even after weeding out those who knew about it, and we had a good diversity of audience and presenters. We plan to do an experiment with rapid, if less polished, production of a volume containing the papers we receive. The symposium also contributed some to the membership rolls which now stand at 191 current members. As requested

New Mexico Archeological Council
PO Box 1023
Albuquerque, NM 87103

1992 Officers:

President: H. Wolcott Toll
President-Elect: Judy Propper
Vice President: Peter Eidenbach
Treasurer: Brent Abel
Secretary: Cheryl Muceus

NEWSMAC Editor: Tim Seaman

NEWSMAC is published quarterly. Subscription is through membership in the New Mexico Archeological Council. Membership is \$20.00 per year for individuals, \$35.00 as a sponsor, and \$35.00 for institutions.

by the membership, a directory of addresses and phone numbers (when permitted) of current members is included. As always, if there are problems with your address, please let us know.

November NMAC Business Meeting

Please note that the November 6 meeting will take place at The Inn in Grants. The Inn is near Interstate 40 exit 85, on the left on the way into town. This is an effort to make meetings accessible to members that do not live in Albuquerque and Santa Fe. We will also be getting an introduction to and tour of the BLM portion of El Malpais.

Solicitation of Nominations

In accordance with the bylaws, nominations for executive committee offices are hereby solicited. Nominations can be sent to the Nominating Committee at the NMAC post office box, or can be submitted at the November meeting. Offices to be filled are president-elect, vice president, treasurer, and secretary.

- Wolky Toll, NMAC President

NMAC Business

Public Education and Awareness Committee

Being summer, requests for speakers was minimal. Managers of one of the trailer parks in Santa Fe have asked for two engagements this month and next, wanting speakers to lecture on local history and prehistory. Farthest away, the Raton Museum requested for someone to give histories of northern New Mexico ghost towns.

Schools all over the state are beginning to ask for speakers, and the Speakers Bureau is trying to meet their demands. Fortunately, our newest speakers have brought quite a range of topics and regional specializations, from the Great Basin to Australia and the Arctic.

The busiest time for the committee is coming up, however, as we are putting together the first teachers workshop on introducing archaeology into the classroom. Scheduled for next spring, the workshop is sponsored by local teachers and funded through the federal Science and Math Program; it promises to be a great success. Since the program concentrates on math and science, those elements of archaeology will be emphasized, and hopefully will make people more aware that archaeology is not just a social science. If any NMAC members are interested in how to put on such a workshop in their school district, or have any suggestions, please let me know through the NMAC PO box.

- Loni Viklund, Education Committee Chair

NMAC Business Meeting, 8/13/92

Wolky Toll welcomed the 16 members and 4 officers present.

Old Business: Wolky thought that NMAC should begin a formal exchange between the other Four-Corners Archaeological Councils for better communication. This could be started by getting on their newsletter mailing lists.

Cherie Schieck gave an update on the Agricultural Symposium: it will be held at the BLM state office in Santa Fe. Four



sessions are planned. Field trips might be in the Chama area. Mailing for the symposium will go out soon.

Cherie also gave an update on the **Ceramics Volume**: nothing has changed since the last meeting. Tom Windes and Pete McKenna have sent an outline and format to authors. The question was raised as to the money available for producing the volume.

Lithic Volume: Wolky reported that William Whatley's computer problems have been fixed. He will send

out portions of manuscript for comments.

Dave Kirkpatrick announced that NMAC was sent a check for \$1800 from sales of the Ancient Cities volume.

1992-93 NMAC Calendar

• November 6

9:00 am Grants Business meeting at the Inn, 1501 E. Santa Fe, and tour of El Malpais

• November 11-14

Plains Conference, Lincoln Hilton, Lincoln Nebraska; contact NPS/MWAC Room 474, 100 Centennial Mall North, Lincoln, NE 68505 (402-437-5392).

• December

NMAC ballots mailed.

• January

NMAC ballots due.

• January 29 (tentative)

Business meeting, installation of new officers, awards lunch, presentation on the new ARMS setup, Santa Fe.

• March 19-20

Biennial Jornada Conference, Tularosa Women's Club, Tularosa; contact Human Systems Research for more information.

Protohistoric Volume: Wolky noted that the volume is ready for sale at \$40.00 or \$32.50 for Protohistoric conference attendees. Prepaid orders will be distributed at the next NMAC meeting and the Pecos Conference, or they will be mailed out. Promotion of the book was discussed: Fran Levine could review the volume for SHA, or it could be sent New Mexico Magazine, El Palacio and others for review. Carol Condie offered that NMAC needs a style guide for the next conference and that all papers should be provided to NMAC in camera ready form on a diskette. Pete Eidenbach added that it might be easier to sell the diskettes instead of paper copies. Bob Lawrence mentioned that there could be two types of papers: a formal version for publication and an informal one Wolky offered that however we publish, we should do so with speed.

Treasurer's Report: Brent Abel reported that it cost \$312 to send Dave Cushman to Washington, offset by donations of \$100 each from HSR and Steve Lekson. Brent also reported that there is a balance of \$10,667 for the Protohistoric Volume before publication and postage costs and that are 156 paid NMAC members.

Committee Reports: Dave Cushman of the Legislative Committee reported that US Senators asked for assistance from NMAC to help pass the Mimbres Bill. The bill will probably be in a form ready to be signed by the president in October, thanks to those of you that sent letters to your Senators and Congressmen. Dave also said that NMAC may need to do something similar in the Fall with the state legislators in support of legislation to increase penalties for pothunting on state land and make these applicable to county land as well. Carol Condie reported that she was working on the proposed Albuquerque City and Bernalillo County ordinance concerning the protection of archaeological sites, and that some form of a proposal will be ready this fall. The Education Committee report by Loni Viklund was read by Wolky. Loni reported that requests for speakers have been few during the summer and that a couple of new speakers were added to the speaker's bureau list.

New Business: Louanna Haecker mentioned that we need to think of nominations for 1993 officers. It was decided that the next NMAC business meeting will be on November 6 in Grants at an as yet undetermined location.

At 3:00 PM, the mini-workshop portion of the meeting was turned over to Larry Nordby of the National Park Service. Larry discussed draft 3 of the proposed regulations for the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act. About 25 members attended the workshop. The meeting was adjourned at 4:20 PM.

- Cheryl Muceus, NMAC Secretary

Announcements

Northern New Mexico Environmental Information Exchange (NENIX) Now Available on Technet

As announced in the last NMAC newsletter, NENIX may now be accessed through Technet, making it a local call from many cities in NM. If you are interested in using NENIX to communicate with the many environmental organizations, government agencies, and interested individuals in Northern NM, call or write David Knauer at PO Box 22445, Santa Fe, NM 87502, (505) 982-8172.

The HSR Clip Art Collection

Pete Eidenbach is currently digitizing all the line art illustrations in Human System Research's 20 year report archive, as well as selected illustrations in the public domain. The first HSR Clip Art Collection will be available as "shareware" early next year. Once Pete has caught up with HSR's collection of artwork, he will begin on art used in the El Paso Archeological Society journal *The Artifact*, and hopes to solicit the loan of other collections of original illustrations from academic and contract institutions. The initial format will be standard Macintosh PICT files, to be followed by an IBM PC version.

The selections illustrated in this issue of NEWSMAC are from recent HSR projects, and from Frank H. H. Roberts

"Archeological Remains in the Whitewater District, Eastern Arizona", BAE Bull. 126.

SHPO News

Annual Requests for Proposals Being Prepared

As most NMAC readers are probably aware, the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division issues requests for proposals annually to qualified consultants to perform historical and archeological survey and research projects. The grants require the Grantee to produce 50% match either through cash or donated services. HPD tries to maintain a current list of individuals and organizations interested in writing proposals for these grants, but we typically see only 10-15% of the people on this list responding with proposals. This year we are trying to reduce our costs for copying and mailing, so we are asking everyone to let us know if you want to receive the RFP and provide us with a current address. You must respond in writing to HPD by 23 October 1992 if you want to be on our RFP mailing list. If you have any questions, please contact Tom McCalmont, Preservation Programs Planner, at (505) 827-6320.

Historic Preservation Conference Announced

The New Mexico Historic Preservation Division will host a statewide Historic Preservation Conference in October 1993. The Division is asking for suggestions and recommendations for topics related to historic preservation in NM to be discussed during the conference. Topics may be addressed by both laymen and preservation professionals. Please contact HPD with proposed topics for this conference by 31 October 1992 at:

NM Historic Preservation Division
228 East Palace Avenue
Santa Fe, NM 87503

Section 106 Training Workshops Offered

The Historic Preservation Division will be taking its Section 106 Training Workshop on the road in December 1992. The workshops will be held on December 1 at the BLM Las Cruces District Office, and on 2 December at the Roswell District Office. *Attendance is mandatory for all BLM permittees in the Roswell and Las Cruces Districts who have not yet attended this workshop.* Call Lynne Sebastian or Dave Cushman at (505) 827-6320 for more information.

Site Steward Program Being Organized

In cooperation with the Historic Preservation Division, the New Mexico State Land Office is planning a Site Steward Program for NM State Lands. At this time plans are being formulated for a steward training program involving professional and avocational archeologists alike. If any NMAC members wish to participate or have any ideas concerning this program, please contact Dr. Lynne Sebastian at HPD.

Employment Opportunities with New Mexico State Government

Most NEWSMAC readers are probably aware that many professional archeologists are employed by New Mexico State agencies such as the Office of Cultural Affairs (i.e., the Museum of New Mexico and the Historic Preservation Division), the State Highway and Transportation Department, the State Land

1992 New Mexico Archeological Council

Membership Directory

(Area Code 505 assumed)

ABBOTT, SCOTT
312 CALLE ESTADO
SANTA FE, NM 87501

ABEL, BRENT
P.O. BOX 1044
PECOS, NM 87552
757-6121

ACKERLY, NEAL W.
BOX 30001, DEPT. 5700
NM STATE UNIV
LAS CRUCES, NM 88003
646-1446

ACKLEN, JOHN C.
1205 MORRIS NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87112

AKINS, NANCY J.
4452 3RD NW
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87107
827-6343

AMSDEN, CHARLES W.
6320 ISLETA BLVD. SW
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87105
277-5853

ANSCHUETZ, KURT F.
MUSEUM OF ANTHRO.
UNIVERSITY OF MI
ANN ARBOR, MI 48109
313-764-0485

BAKER, LARRY L.
ANASAZI ARCHITECT. SYSTEMS
BOX 226, STAR RTE
BLANCO, NM 87412
326-0074

BAKER, STEVEN G.
CENTURIES RESEARCH, INC.
P.O. BOX 1603
MONTROSE, CO 81402
303-249-2283

BALDWIN, ANNE
P.O. BOX 1611
ESPAÑOLA, NM 87532

BARSANTI, DAVID
524 FRANKLIN AVE.
SANTA FE, NM 87501

BEARDSLEY, JOHN
P.O. BOX 162
FLORENCE, CO 81226

BECKETT, PAT H.
COAS PUBLISHING
317 S. DNTN MALL STE 201
LAS CRUCES, NM 88001
525-1742

BETTISON, CYNTHIA
WNM UNIVERSITY MUSEUM
P.O. BOX 680
SILVER CITY, NM 88062
538-6148

BICE, RICHARD A.
8714 SALA DEL CENTRO NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87111
296-6303

BIELLA, JAN V.
STAR RT BOX 18
BERNALILLO, NM 87004
761-8931

BLINMAN, ERIC
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPPORT SVCS
6 MIMOSA ROAD
SANTA FE, NM 87505

BOYER, JEFF
P.O. DRAWER B
TAOS, NM 87571
758-0349

BRABANT, MERRY LYNN
366 RD 5500
BLOOMFIELD, NM 87413-9302

BRADFORD, JAMES E.
BOX 728
SANTA FE, NM 87504
988-6766

BRANCARD, BILL
P.O. BOX 8828
SANTA FE, NM 87504
989-8763

BRANDT, CAROL
P.O. BOX 548
ZUNI, NM 87327
782-5558

BREMER, MIKE
P.O. BOX 1611
ESPAÑOLA, NM 87532

BROWN, GARY M.
52 CAMINO DEL OSO
PLACITAS, NM 87043

BROWNING, CODY
P.O. BOX 3809
LAS CRUCES, NM 88003

BRUGGE, DAVID M.
4300 BRYN MAWR NE #31
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87107
881-8503

BULLOCK, PETER Y.
MNM/OAS
P.O. BOX 2087
SANTA FE, NM 87504
827-6343

BURNEY, MICHAEL S.
BURNEY & ASSOC, INC
P.O. BOX 7063
BOULDER, CO 80306
303-666-0782

BURTON, ROBERT J.
P.O. BOX 520
HIGH ROLLS, NM 88325
682-3248

BUSTARD, WENDY
1307 SILVER SW #2
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87102
242-1030

CARTLEDGE, THOMAS
167 JUNIPER HILL RD. NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87122
292-4928

CHAPMAN, RICHARD
STAR RT. BOX 18
BERNALILLO, NM 87004
277-5853

CHASE, JOAN W.
8401 SPAIN RD NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87111
822-0501

CHEAVENS, ELIZABETH
5741 OSUNA AVE NE #1114
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87109
881-3127

CLIFTON, DONALD E.
1120 BURKE ROAD
LAS CRUCES, NM 88005
523-4088

CONDIE, CAROL
QUIVIRA RESEARCH CENTER
1809 NOTRE DAME NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87106
255-9264

CORDELL, DR. LINDA S.
10700 ACADEMY RD. NE APT. 114
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87111
296-8315

CRAWFORD, G. W. (BILL)
3315 MERCURY LANE
LAS CRUCES, NM 88001
382-0837

CUNNINGHAM, VICKY J.T.
812 CARLISLE NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87106
984-1151

CUSHMAN, DAVID W.
705 E. ALAMEDA ST.,
APT 2
SANTA FE, NM 87501
988-5714

DAVIS, PHYLLIS S.
3713 CMNO SACRAMENTO NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87111
299-7773

DEYLOFF, GLENDA G.
1 VERANO PLACE
SANTA FE, NM 87505
989-8039

DIAMOND, TOM
700 1ST CITY BANK BLDG.
EL PASO, TX 79901
915-533-2277

DORSHOW, WETHERBEE B.
2803 LA JUNTA ST.
SANTA FE, NM 87505
438-0647

DUNCAN SR, JAMES H.
RTE 4 BOX 278
TANO ROAD
SANTA FE, NM 87501
948-4846

EIDENBACH, PETER L.
P.O. BOX 174
HIGH ROLLS, NM 88325
585-2858

EININGER, SUSAN
299 CJO de la VACA
SANTA FE, NM 87505

EVASKOVICH, JOHN A.
9417 B RIO GRANDE NW
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87114
898-8431

FERG, ALAN
ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, AZ 85721
602-670-6576

FISCHER, STEVE
217 MAPLE NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87106

1992 NMAC Membership Directory
(Area Code 505 assumed)

FLANARY, PAT BLM P.O. BOX 1857 ROSWELL, NM 88202	HASKELL, DR. J. LORING NM ARCH. SERVICES. INC. P.O. BOX 1341 CARLSBAD, NM 88221-1341	KOHLER, TIM SANTA FE INSTITUTE 1660 OLD PECOS TR. SANTA FE, NM 87501
FORD, DABNEY CHACO CNHP STAR ROUTE 4 BOX 6500 BLOOMFIELD, NM 87413 786-7014	HAYDEN, JOHN 300 PALMER PARK AVE ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87123	LANGENFELD, KRISTIN 103 W. 33RD STREET FARMINGTON, NM 87401 327-6115
FORD, CHERYL 21 MATTERHORN DR TIJERAS, NM 87059	HAYS, JOHN D. P.O. BOX 40171 ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87196	LAKATOS, STEVE 409 DON MIGUEL PL SANTA FE, NM 87501
FREED, ROBERT A. 14312 STALGREN CT NE ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87123-2209	HICKS, PATRICIA 6030 SUMMIT CIRCLE SUN VALLEY, NV 89433 (702) 673-1588	LARRALDE, SIGNA 601 9TH AVE. SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84103 801-977-4357
FREEDMAN, LINDA DREW P.O. BOX 700 ROWE, NM 87562 757-2651	HILL, DAVID V. P.O. BOX 35063 ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87176-5063 246-9017	LARGE, ELINOR 945 N PASADENA APT 5 MESA, AZ 85201
GADD, POWYS P.O. BOX 742 RESERVE, NM 87830 533-6231	HOGAN, PATRICK 4031 COMMANCHE NE ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87110 881-5216	LAUMBACH, KARL W. 401 CONWAY LAS CRUCES, NM 88005 524-9456
GARRATT, ALFRED E. 4040 PEARCE ROAD SILVER CITY, NM 88061 388-9165	HOMBURG, JEFF 2500 N. PANTANO STE 218 P.O. BOX 31865 TUCSON, AZ 85751	LAWRENCE, BOB P.O. BOX 217 QUO CALIENTE, NM 87549 758-6273
GAUNT, JOAN 1028 OSAGE CIRCLE SANTA FE, NM 87501	HUMAN SYSTEMS RESEARCH INC., BOX 1225 TULAROSA, NM 88352 585-2858	LEKSON, STEVEN H. LAB/MIAC P.O. BOX 2087 SANTA FE, NM 87504 827-6344
GILPIN, DENNIS 800 SOUTH THIRD STREET, APT. E-3 GALLUP, NM 87301 722-9140	HURST, WINSTON 259 NO. 100 W (19-3) BLANDING, UT 84511 801-678-3305	LEONARD, ROBERT DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF NEW MEXICO ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87131
GLANDER, WAYNE P. 400 MEADOW LEA AUSTIN, TX 78745 512-448-3553	JACOBSON BALL, LOUANN P.O. BOX 450 RANCHOS DE TAOS, NM 87557	LEVINE, DAISY 1151 GOLDMINE RD. CERRILLOS, NM 87010 827-6343
GOMOLAK, J.R. ANDREW P.O. BOX 630 LA LUZ, NM 88337-0630 434-0690	JOHNSON, DEBORAH 119 PARK AVE. #8 SANTA FE, NM 87501 986-3882	LIGHTFOOT, RICKY 12296 COUNTY ROAD 33 MANCOS, CO 81328-9185
HABICHT-MAUCHE, DR. J.A. 407 KERR HALL UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA SANTA CRUZ, CA 95064 408-459-3201	JOHNSON, MICHAEL D. 3940 SMITH SE ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87108	LINDSAY, JR., DR. A. J. ARIZONA STATE MUSEUM UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA TUCSON, AZ 85721
HAECKER, CHARLES M. P.O. BOX 209 CERRILLOS, NM 87010 473-1326	JOHNSON, BYRON 418 ROAD 3000 AZTEC, NM 87410 632-2779	LIPE, WILLIAM D. DEPT OF ANTHRO. WSU PULLMAN, WA 99164-4910 509-335-3441
HAECKER, LOUANNA P.O. BOX 209 CERRILLOS, NM 87010 827-6347	KATZ, DR. SUSANA R. PRIAM P.O. BOX 1535 PANHANDLE, TX 79068 806-537-5040	LOVE, DAVID STAR RT 1 BOX 45 SOCORRO, NM 87801 835-3409
HANCOCK, PATRICIA M. P.O. BOX 221 LA PLATA, NM 87418 599-0332	KATZ, DR. PAUL P.O. BOX 1535 PANHANDLE, TX 79068	LUTONSKY, ANTHONY F. 9136 GUADALUPE TRAIL NW ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87114 761-8792
HANNAFORD, CHARLES A. 7 AZUL LOOP SANTA FE, NM 87501 983-2732	KEMRER, MEADE F. 17 WESTLAKE NE ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87112 292-6026	MARTINEZ, GUADALUPE 615 E. BARCELONA SANTA FE, NM 87501 827-6343
HARLAN, MARK E. 4900 SUNDANCE TR. NW ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87120	KIRKPATRICK, DAVID 3201 LINDEN LAS CRUCES, NM 88005 524-9456	MATHIEN, F. JOAN 11807 APACHE AVE. NE ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87112 277-7600
	KNIGHT, TERRY L. ADVANCED SCIENCES INC 555 S. TELSHOR BLVD. S 310 LAS CRUCES, NM 88001-8205 522-7229	

1992 NMAC Membership Directory
(Area Code 505 assumed)

MATTHEWS, MEREDITH
609 FERN DRIVE
FARMINGTON, NM 87401
325-9370

MAXWELL, TIM
MNM/OAS
P.O. BOX 2087
SANTA FE, NM 87504
827-6343

McGEHEE, ELLEN D.
71 HACIENDA
LOS ALAMOS, NM 87544
672-1121

MCKENNA, PETER J.
4713 HAINES NE.
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87110

METZGER, TODD R.
1028 OSAGE CIRCLE
SANTA FE, NM 87501
989-8528

MICK-O'HARA, LINDA
1228 APACHE AVE.
SANTA FE, NM 87501
471-4858

MILLS, BARBARA
DEPT. OF ANTHROPOLOGY
U OF ARIZONA BLDG 30
TUCSON, AZ 85721
602-621-9671

MOGA, SUSAN
P.O. BOX 2645
SANTA FE, NM 87504
471-3668

MONTGOMERY, JOHN
1019 W. UNIVERSITY
PORTALES, NM 88130
359-1558

MOORE, JAMES L.
511 JEFFERSON NE APT. 3
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87108
2655-4609

MOORE, GARY L.
BOX 3023
732 OLD APPLE VALLEY RD.
LYONS, CO 80540
303-823-5703

MOTSINGER, THOMAS
7531 N. PILGRIM PL.
TUCSON, AZ 85741
602-575-4091

MUCEUS, CHERYL
P.O. BOX 217
OJO CALIENTE, NM 87549

NELLER, EARL
P.O. BOX 124
KALAUPAPA, HI 96742

NELSON, NORMAN B.
P.O. BOX 361
TESUQUE, NM 87574
984-0751

OAKES, YVONNE
RT. 10, BOX 88 B
SANTA FE, NM 87501
827-6343

OBENAUF, GRETCHEN
7531 LA MADERA NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87109
821-9412

PACE, JOANNA
2817 PLAZA ROJO
SANTA FE, NM 87505

POPELISH, LINDA
P.O. BOX 2799
GALLUP, NM 87305

POST, STEPHEN
692 E. ZIA RD.
SANTA FE, NM 87505
827-6343

POWERS, LLOYD
P.O. BOX 71
QUEMADO, NM 87829
773-4678

PROPPER, JUDITH G.
167 JUNIPER HILL RD NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87122
292-4928

RAISH, CAROL B.
36 CASA HERMOSA NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87112
292-9283

RAMENOFKY, ANN
UNM DEPT OF ANTHRO.
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87131
277-2200

REED, HEIDI E.
816 VALENCIA SE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87108
277-6733

REED, JUDITH ANN
P.O. BOX 5192
SANTA FE, NM 87502-5192

REVITTE, MARIAN
P.O. BOX 4901
SANTA FE, NM 87502

ROGERS, HUGH C.
4014 SKYLINE DRIVE
FARMINGTON, NM 87401
325-8634

RONEY, JOHN R.
805 LOMA VISTA, NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87106
761-8757

SANCHEZ, LYNDA A.
BOX 67
LINCOLN, NM 88338
653-4821

SARGEANT, KATHRYN
850 CHAMISAL RD., NW
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87107
898-3279

SCHAAFSMA, CURTIS
P.O. BOX 2087
SANTA FE, NM 87504-2087
827-6344

SCHEICK, CHERIE L.
127 ROMERO ST.
SANTA FE, NM 87501
984-1151

SCHELBERG, JOHN D.
4452 3RD ST NW
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87107
344-9247

SCHIAVITO, ROBERT
2610 N. SILVER ST.
SILVER CITY, NM 88061

SCHLANGER, SARAH
601 9TH AVE.
SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84103

SCHOLL-MEEKER, DOROTHY
NM LANDS OFFICE FIELD DIV.
P.O. BOX 1148
SANTA FE, NM 87504-1148
827-5738

SCHROEDER, ALBERT H.
1108 BARCELONA LANE
SANTA FE, NM 87501
982-0064

SCHWARTZ, DOUGLAS W.
SAR P.O. BOX 2188
SANTA FE, NM 87504

SCOTT-CUMMINGS, LINDA
PALEO RES. LABS
15485 W. 44TH AVE. STE. A
GOLDEN, CO 80403
303-277-9848

SEAMAN, TIMOTHY J.
7495 SAGEBRUSH RD.
SANTA FE, NM 87505
827-6347

SEBASTIAN, LYNNE
4031 COMANCHE NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87110
881-5216

SEYMOUR, DENI J.
1127 GRETTA ST NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87112

SLAUGHTER, MARK
5251 S BRYCE AVE
TUCSON, AZ 85746
602-721-8083

SLIWINSKI, ZOFIA
P.O. BOX 849
CUBA, NM 87013
289-3491

SNOW, CORDELIA THOMAS
220 ALTA VISTA
SANTA FE, NM 87501
827-6476

SOFRANOFF (MATTHEWS), STEPHANIE
P.O. BOX 1027
BAYFIELD, CO 81122
(303) 884-9569

STAUBER, RONALD L.
4706 CONSTITUTION NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87110
277-5853

STICKNEY, TEDDY L.
201 W. SOLOMON LANE
MIDLAND, TX 79705
915-682-9384

STONE, GLENN E.
P.O. BOX 216
ARTESIA, NM 88210
746-2356

TERRY, BETTIE
833 FLORIDA SE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87108
266-9494

THOMPSON, MARC
P.O. BOX 6962
TAOS, NM 87571
583-2495

TOLL, H. WOLCOTT
107 LUGAR DE ORO
SANTA FE, NM 87501
827-6343

1992 NMAC Membership Directory
(Area Code 505 assumed)

TOLL, MOLLIE S.
107 LUGAR DE ORO
SANTA FE, NM 87501
989-7316

TOWLE, LINDA A.
P.O. BOX 8
MESA VERDE, CO 81330
303-529-4510

TURNERY, WILLIAM F.
312 MONTEZUMA AVE.
SANTA FE, NM 87501-2695
983-6957

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SER.,
DIVISION OF TECH. SERVICES
P.O. BOX 1306
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87103

URBAN, SHARON
ASM
UNIVERSITY OF ARIZONA
TUCSON, AZ 85721
602-621-4011

VAN DEN BARK, EDWIN
716 CALLE DEL RESPLANDOR
SANTA FE, NM 87501
988-4947

VIERRA, BRAD
4605 HANNETT AVE.
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87110

VIKLUND, LONI
121 ALAMO DR.
SANTA FE, NM 87501
984-1151

WALKER, JAMES B.
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSERV.
415 ORCHARD DRIVE
SANTA FE, NM 87501
982-3278

WARD, ALBERT E.
CTR. FOR ANTHRO. STUDIES
BOX 14576
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87191
255-6467

WASE, CHERYL L.
403 19TH NW
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87104
835-0412

WATERWORTH, ROBERT
P.O. BOX 548
ZUNI, NM 87327
782-5558

WEBB, DOROTHY
P.O. BOX 657
MESILLA PARK, NM 88047

WEETH, JANET M.
P.O. BOX 1021
CORTEZ, CO 81321
303-529-4510

WHEELBARGER, LINDA
1605 COCHITI
FARMINGTON, NM 87401

WHEELER, CHUCK
6131 US HWY 64
FARMINGTON, NM 87401
632-2779

WILKES, JOAN
937 BOBCAT NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87122
292-3572

WILLIAMS, STEPHEN
DEPT. OF PLANT, SOIL,
AND INSECT SCIENCES
UNIV. OF WYOMING
LARAMIE, WY 82071-3354

WILLIAMSON, NATASHA
P.O. BOX 1694
SANTA FE, NM 87504
827-6343

WILSHUSEN, RICHARD
2045 ALPINE DR
BOULDER, CO 80304
303-442-5932

WILSON, JOHN P.
1109 SKYWAY
LAS CRUCES, NM 88001-4016

WINDES, THOMAS C.
305 RICHMOND SE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87106
266-2793

WISEMAN, REGGE N.
MUSEUM OF NEW MEXICO
P.O. BOX 2087
SANTA FE, NM 87504-2087
827-6343

ZAMORA, DOROTHY
RT. 10 BOX 88B
SANTA FE, NM 87501
827-6343

Institutional Members:
ALPINE ARCH. CONSULT. INC.,
P.O. BOX 2075
MONTROSE, CO 81402-2075
(303) 249-6761

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY CONS.,
P.O. DRAWER D
ROSWELL, NM 88201

ARCHAEOLOGY UNIT,
NM STATE HIGHWAY DEPT.
P.O. BOX 1149, ROOM 115
SANTA FE, NM 87504-1149
827-5235

CITY OF SANTA FE
PLANNING OFFICE,
P.O. BOX 909
SANTA FE, NM 87504-0909
984-6543

CREAMER, WINIFRED
ANTHROPOLOGY DEPT.
N ILLINOIS UNIV.
DeKALB, IL 60115
815-753-8579

DAGGETT AND CHENAULT, INC.,
3539 E. 30TH ST, SUITE 7B
FARMINGTON, NM 87402
326-0074

MOORE, ROGER A.
MOORE ANTHRO. RESEARCH
P.O. BOX 1156
AZTEC, NM 87410
334-6675

PECOS NATIONAL
HISTORICAL PARK,
P.O. DRAWER 418
PECOS, NM 87552
757-6414

ROGGE, A.E. (GENE) DIR.
ICRS/DAMES AND MOORE
7500 N DREAMY DRAW STE 145
PHOENIX, AZ 85020

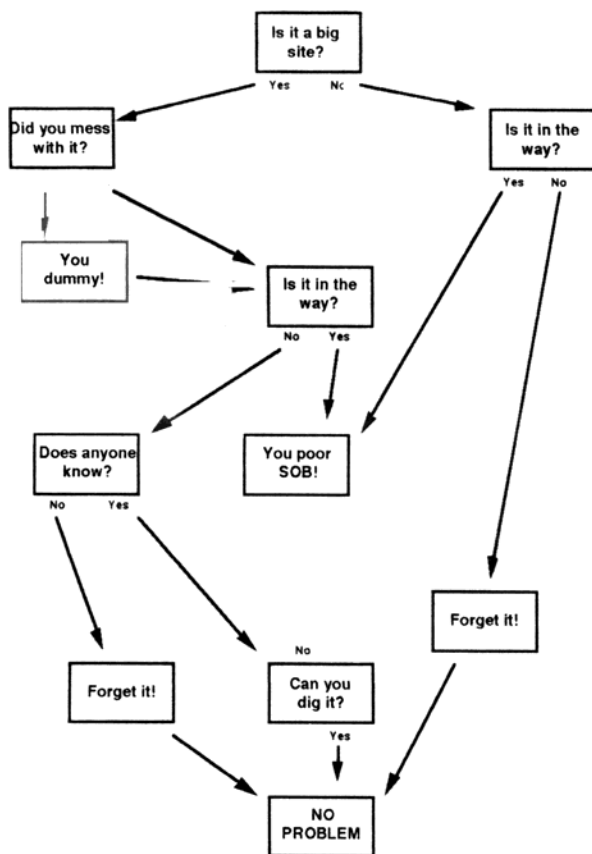
SAN JUAN CTY. MUS. ASSOC.,
DCA
P.O. BOX 125
BLOOMFIELD, NM 87413
632-2779

SAN JUAN ARCH. SOCIETY,
P.O. BOX 118
FLORA VISTA, NM 87415
326-2719

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS,
BRANCH LIBRARY
423 CENTRAL NE
ALBUQUERQUE, NM 87102

Office, and the Energy and Minerals Department. Many of you may not, however, be aware that all state agencies are required to hire from a list of eligible applicants maintained by the State Personnel Department, and that these lists are frequently barren of qualified applicants. To get on this list you must complete a standard employment application and a detailed questionnaire concerning your archeological education and experience and submit it to the State Personnel Department. If you are interested in moving up to an exciting and high paying cultural resource position with NM State Government, contact the State Personnel Department or Perla Anaya at the Office of Cultural Affairs Personnel Department. And remember, it's not a job -- it's an adventure!

NHPA Section 106 Compliance Flow Chart



New ARMS Forms and Guidelines

The second draft of the new *Guidelines for Submitting Archeological Records to the New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIIS)* is now available for review and comment. This document provides detailed instructions for completing the new Laboratory of Anthropology Site and Project forms, and documents the procedures for submitting reports and site records to the Historic Preservation Division. For those archeologists who were not able to attend the ARMS presentation at one of the BLM permittee meetings held in September, a 2-3 hour workshop on the new forms will be held after the NMAC Business meeting on January 29 in Santa Fe. Final

copies of the *Guidelines* and new forms will be distributed in the 1st quarter of 1993. Old LA site forms and ARMS coding forms will continue to be accepted by HPD for 6 months after the *Guidelines* are distributed, but reports will be rejected after that date if they are not accompanied by the new forms. If you wish to review the documentation, field test the new forms, or ask questions about the implementation schedule, please contact Tim Seaman at (505) 827-6347. Please note that *to have any impact on final forms or procedures, you must communicate them to ARMS before 15 November* (or forever hold your peace).

State Archeologist Position moved to HPD

Curtis Schaafsma has accepted the position of Curator of Anthropology at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe and will no longer be serving as State Archeologist. Curt will be devoting his time to the archeological collections at MIAC/LAB and to public tours and other Museum activities.

The State Archeologist position has been moved to the State Historic Preservation Division and will be filled by Dr. Lynne Sebastian. Lynne will continue to serve as Deputy SHPO, but she and the HPD archeology staff are planning to devote increasing amounts of time to public awareness and public education programs. In 1993, the State Archeologist and her staff will be working on strengthening ties between avocational and professional archeologists, producing popular publications on the archeology of New Mexico, and sponsoring a statewide Archeology Fair.

Anyone who wants additional information about these program changes or who wants to suggest additional new directions for the State Archeologist's program, please contact Lynne at HPD.

Mogollon Conferees Concerned About Ft. Bliss

More than 150 professional, avocational, and agency archaeologists from several states and three countries attending the Seventh Mogollon Conference in Las Cruces expressed concern for the continuing preservation of archaeological sites on the Department of the Army, Ft. Bliss. Responding to recent newspaper articles, the conferees unanimously passed a resolution urging that the current high level of protection be continued, and opposing any revision of the current Historic Preservation Plan which would categorically exclude any land or classes of resources from consideration and treatment under Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

An ad hoc committee was also chosen to investigate any changes to the Ft. Bliss Historic Preservation Plan. The members of the committee include: Dr. Lynne Sebastian, Deputy New Mexico SHPO; Dr. Phillip Shelley, Eastern New Mexico University, chairman of the New Mexico Cultural Properties Review Committee; John "Jack" Hedrick, Texas Archaeological Society Steward for West Texas; Teddy Stickney, past president, Texas Archaeological Society; and Dr. David Carmichael, University of Texas, El Paso.

- Pete Eidenbach, NMAC Vice President

The Find Of The Millennium

Reprinted from the Editorial Section of the Albuquerque Tribune, 17 January, 1992.

DUKE CITY SITE, January 17, 1992 -- University of Texas archaeologists, in an extraordinary find, today uncovered the remains of what appears to have been a meeting of an "archaeological advisory committee" in the former city of Albuquerque.

The archaeologists based their conclusion on well-preserved documents discovered on the floor of an underground meeting room, which was severed by a bulldozer hundreds of years ago. The floor then was protected by a layer of asphalt laid down for a parking lot.

More astonishing was the discovery of several pairs of mummified feet, also cut off six inches above floor level.

It appears that members of the advisory committee died where they sat, waiting for local government officials to act on a proposal for an "archaeological ordinance." The ordinance, intended to protect an estimated 1,377 archaeological sites in Bernalillo County at the time, never was passed, according to archival records in Santa Fe.



"City Hall must have completely forgotten about the suckers," said head archaeologist Ken Schultz XXXIII. "That would explain why the feet are still here."

Documents show the ordinance first was proposed in 1986, along with a proposal to establish an "archaeological oversight committee" and hire a permanent city-county archaeologist. But the idea was dropped for lack of political support.

The idea was revived in 1992 by Albuquerque officials inspired by a more-than-1,000-year-old Santa Fe ordinance that's still in effect. That ordinance requires developers and builders to conduct archaeological surveys before digging up the site with nuclear-powered lasers.

The surveys are paid for by builders with the aid of modest fees tacked on to Santa Fe building permits to help cover surveys with excessive costs.

Santa Fe's ordinance was credited in 1992 with saving 50 major sites ranging from ancient pueblos to parts of the original Santa Fe plaza. Since then it has preserved thousands more.

Albuquerque never passed the ordinance.

Schultz, who specializes in Southwestern history around the year 2000, says the lack of an ordinance may have contributed to Albuquerque's humiliating demise.

Around 2000, New Mexico began to run out of oil and other natural resources that had helped sustain its economy, and federal spending -- another economic mainstay -- began to decline.

Santa Fe Preserved its historic heritage, believing it would help encourage tourism and make the community more attractive to residents. Albuquerque, by contrast, bulldozed virtually every

archaeological site in existence. The advisory committee site is a rare discovery.

Santa Fe continues to prosper with the help of its tourism economy. Albuquerque was completely abandoned by 2200. The remote Duke City Site, long worthless economically, was sold to the University of Texas in 2886 for the purposes of archaeological and desert-ecology research.

Schultz says the advisory-committee remains will be hauled off to a museum in Austin, "where at least there are people to study them."

-Jack Ehn

Current Research

Archaeological Investigations at Grassy Canyon: A Gobernador Phase Navajo Habitation in the Navajo Reservoir District.

Gary M. Brown, John A. Evaskovich, Richard G. Holway, and C. Dean Wilson. Technical Report No. 535. Mariah Associates, Inc., Albuquerque, 1992. x + 126 pp., figures, tables, references, appendix. \$12.50 (paper, perfect bound).

Archaeological investigations at the Grassy Canyon site (LA 80854) were conducted by Mariah Associates, Inc. in May 1991. This intensive data recovery program was implemented to retrieve all significant archaeological data from the site before construction of a well pad to extract coal bed methane gas. Data recovery excavations were requested by Consolidated Natural Gas Production Company in compliance with federal and state laws governing the management of cultural resources, particularly Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act. The Grassy Canyon site is located on lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Albuquerque District, in the Farmington Resource Area. Archaeological research was performed under a permit from the New Mexico State Office of the BLM (Cultural Resource Use Permit No. 45-8152-91-7).

The site consisted of a single-component early Navajo habitation located in a mesa-top setting west of the Pine River section of the Navajo Reservoir district, San Juan County, New Mexico. A complete investigation of the site area revealed a single forked-pole hogan with an interior hearth and slab-lined bin associated with two extramural hearths, a midden area containing an ash dump, two amorphous charcoal stains, and an outlying cobble-filled hearth. An abundance of ceramic materials warranted classification of the entire site typologically within the Gobernador phase. Chronometric dating indicated seventeenth-century occupation, probably preceding the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, making the site earlier than traditional interpretations of the Gobernador phase have assumed. Chronological placement was based on multiple dating techniques, including radiocarbon assays, thermoluminescence, and obsidian hydration. Also analyzed was



a small but diverse lithic assemblage dominated by expedient ground stone, with chipped stone characterized by both expedient and formal technologies. Faunal remains were dominated by cottontails with some deer and other mammals, while botanical analyses indicated that both wild plants and cultivated maize were used as food.



Results of the project support the interesting possibility that the Gobernador phase and major acculturation associated with this time period is less attributable to the Pueblo Revolt and post-Revolt influences than commonly believed. Information collected at Grassy Canyon also indicates that upland sites in the Navajo Reservoir district might be more similar to lowland sites excavated by the Navajo Reservoir salvage project than suggested by previous interpretations of the upland sites as seasonal stations complementing an agricultural focus on riverine areas. Rather, Grassy Canyon appears to have been a very generalized upland habitation occupied throughout most or all of the year, associated with cultivation, wild plant gathering, and hunting.

The project produced significant new data on the Gobernador phase in the Navajo Reservoir district. The data recovery program was implemented to mitigate adverse effects associated with well pad construction by collecting all significant data prior to development. This goal was accomplished. Archaeological clearance for construction of CNG's Grassy Canyon Well No. 2 was recommended to regulatory agencies, resulting in issuance of a drilling permit to CNG by the BLM in 1991.

Archaeological Data Recovery at San Juan Coal Company's La Plata Mine, San Juan County, New Mexico.

Gary M. Brown, editor, with contributions by John C. Acklen, Gary M. Brown, Joanne Eakin, Amy C. Earls, John A. Evaskovich, Jannifer W. Gish, Howard C. Higgins, Janet L. McVickar, Peter T. Noyes, G. Robert Phippin, Craig S. Smith, Stephanie Rippel, B. Bagley Tainter, and C. Dean Wilson. Technical Report No. 355. Mariah Associates, Inc., Albuquerque, 1991. xxvii + 768 + A-12 + B-14 pp., figures, tables, references, 2 appendices. \$35.00 (paper, perfect bound).

At the request of San Juan Coal Company (BHP Minerals Inc.), archaeological investigations were carried out by Mariah Associates, Inc. at La Plata Mine, northwestern New Mexico. The project was aimed at mitigating adverse effects to cultural resources during expansion of the existing coal mine and facilities. Twelve cultural resource sites were treated within the mine lease area between September 1988 and November 1989 under permit from the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management (ARPA Permit No. 45-8152-88-3). The sample includes ten prehistoric sites that were completely excavated, another prehistoric site that was intensively tested, and one historic site that was surface collected and documented. A total of 27 discrete cultural components was identified: one Early Archaic;

one Middle Archaic; eight Late Archaic (including two Armijo phase, four En Medio phase, and two undifferentiated); one Basketmaker II; nine Anasazi (including three Pueblo II, four Pueblo III, and two undifferentiated); six protohistoric (including one unknown early protohistoric and five Dinétah phase); and one historic Euroamerican.

Major results of the project include evidence for: (1) the definition of a foraging and maize cultivation pattern centered at limited base camps with single expedient habitation structures at least as early as 400 B.C. associated with diagnostic En Medio phase artifacts; (2) the persistence of such a pattern at least as late as A.D. 450, despite (3) a classic Basketmaker II occupation during the first half millennium A.D.; (4) specialized pottery firing (kilns) as part of an Anasazi logistical system that used heavily wooded uplands to help support dense Pueblo III settlements in the La Plata Valley; (5) a hunting-gathering-cultivation complex by protohistoric Athapaskan groups during the Dinétah phase, ca. A.D. 1500-1700; (6) the identification of a distinctive Dinétah phase architectural style characterized by conical, earth-covered, forked-pole hogans built in excavated hexagonal house pits; and (7) an aceramic occupation chronologically intermediate between the Puebloan abandonment of the region by A.D. 1300 and the beginning of the Dinétah phase around A.D. 1500.

The report provides an overview of the project and its relationship to present and past archaeological investigations in the area, a research design, results from the work conducted at each site, analytical studies of the artifactual and nonartifactual materials and samples, and conclusions, including a provisional synthesis and assessment of issues addressed by the research design.

New Publications

Recent Research on the Late Prehistory and Early History of New Mexico

The New Mexico Archeological Council announces the publication of *Recent Research on the Late Prehistory and Early History of New Mexico*, NMAC Special Publication #1, edited by Bradley J. Vierra. The publication is available now through NMAC and costs \$40 (\$32.50 to people who attended the Protohistoric Conference) plus \$2.50 shipping and handling.

Pothunting in Central Arizona: The Perry Mesa Archeological Site Vandalism Study

The Southwest Region of the U.S. Forest Service announces the publication of a new monograph, *Pothunting in Central Arizona: The Perry Mesa Archeological Site Vandalism Study*, by Richard Alstrom, Malcom Adair, R. Thomas Euler, and Robert Euler. The monograph, published as Cultural Resource Management Report Number 13, is available from the Cultural Resources Section, USDA Forest Service, 517 Gold SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102.

From the Editor

Please let other NMAC members know what projects and research are occurring around the state. Get the news out to your colleagues and friends. When you complete a project report, just copy the abstract onto a diskette along with an *American Antiquity* style reference, and I'll include it in our Current Research

section. If you have or know of job openings, new publications, or other items of interest to the archeological community, NEWSMAC is a forum for spreading the word. If you have an open letter for the membership, editorial comments, or requests for information please send them in. All materials should be sent to me at:

NM Historic Preservation Division
228 East Palace Avenue
Santa Fe, NM 87503

Deadlines for submission for the next 2 issues of NEWSMAC are as follows:

January 1993 issue: 15 December 1992

March 1993 issue: 15 April 1993

All submissions should be on computer diskette (all diskettes will be returned). All IBM compatible or Macintosh disk formats are acceptable, and most any mainstream word processing format will work for text (WordPerfect, Microsoft Word, or ASCII are preferable, however). Contact me you have graphics you want to include 827-6347 (voice) 827-6497 (fax).

The editor wishes to Thank the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division for use of their desktop publishing unit to design and print NEWSMAC.

- Tim Seaman, NEWSMAC Editor



New Mexico Archeological Council
PO Box 1023
Albuquerque, NM 87103

BULK RATE
US POSTAGE

PAID

Albuquerque, NM
PERMIT NO. 339