

NewsMAC

• NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL •

1994 NUMBER 1

JANUARY 1994

President's Corner

This past year has been an illuminating one for me. I would like to thank the 1993 NMAC officers and committee chairs, and particularly Judy Propper, for their patience and guidance as I struggled to grasp the inner workings of the organization. As a result of their efforts and the enthusiastic support of the membership, NMAC has had a very productive year. I hope that we can continue building on those successes in 1994.

In that spirit, I would like to respond to Carol Condie's letter calling for a reappraisal of NMAC. I disagree strongly with her statement that NMAC "is obviously expiring again." In the past two years, NMAC has sponsored several conferences, workshops, and field trips that were well-received by the participants and generally well attended. It has remained active in legislative and political action and been more involved in public education. The membership has also grown, and NewsMAC has become an increasingly valuable medium for communication among New Mexico archeologists. If a reappraisal of NMAC is needed, then it is a symptom of growing pains and not malaise.

I share Carol's frustration at trying to keep up with ongoing research in the state and agree that one of NMAC's primary functions should be to facilitate dissemination of the results of that research. We differ only on how to achieve that objective. In her letter, Carol suggests that individuals be invited to discuss their research at regularly scheduled NMAC meetings. Based on comments at the last business meeting, it is also clear that she and some of the other members favor a return to more frequent one-day meetings that combine a business meeting with a short workshop or research presentation.

In my opinion, there is no shortage of opportunities for NMAC members to present the results of their research and to learn about other projects. For archeologists working in the southern part of the state, there are the alternating Mogollon and Jornada Mogollon conferences, while archeologists working in the northern part of the state have the Big MACC (meeting at Crow Canyon), the occasional Anasazi Symposium, and the Fruitland Conference. At a regional level, there is the Pecos Conference, the South-Gap Conference, the Southwest Symposium, the Plains Conference, the Great Basin Anthropological Conference, and the Rocky Mountain Anthropological Conference. The problem is finding time to attend those conferences and the national meetings, which is one of the primary reasons that I favor the current format of fewer NMAC meetings.

There also appears to be little justification for making the NMAC meetings yet another open forum for presenting research papers. Over the past few years NMAC has instead chosen to sponsor conferences devoted to a specific research topic, and workshops focusing on analytical methods and procedures. It seems to me that these programs nicely complement the local and regional conferences by providing NMAC members with in-depth information about recent developments in archeological

method and theory that is directly relevant to their own work. Admittedly, these "full dress affairs" require greater effort on the part of the organizers, but I am convinced that they have a broader appeal for the NMAC membership and contribute significantly to the professional development of the archeological community throughout New Mexico.

There are two areas where I believe that NMAC can contribute to informing the membership about ongoing substantive research, however. As discussed in this issue of the newsletter, progress has already been made in one of those areas — NewsMAC will begin publishing a section on current research within the state. In addition, I propose that the annual NMAC fieldtrip be expanded into a field conference.

My idea is that a field conference would be held in a different part of the state each year, and would include formal presentations by archeologists working in the region as well as guided site tours. NMAC might also want to publish guidebooks for these conferences that incorporate the formal papers and other background material, which could be used as a reference by the conference participants. Obviously, a number of obstacles would have to be overcome if NMAC decides to implement this suggestion: scheduling would be a problem, as most members have their own fieldwork commitments, and organizing the conference would require considerable effort. Nevertheless, I would appreciate some feedback from the members concerning the merits of this suggestion.

I hope that these comments will foster continued discussion about how NMAC can best serve its members and the professional archeological community in general. In particular, I have a sense that some members are dissatisfied with the direction that NMAC has gone in the past few years, and I hope that these individuals will choose to voice their opinions in letters to NewsMAC, in future business meetings, or in conversations with myself and the other officers. We cannot address your concerns if we are not aware of the problems.

On the other hand, I have watched NMAC repeatedly paralyzed by self-doubt about its appropriate role as a professional society. Although some introspection is healthy, we cannot afford to expend all of our energies in this direction. There are

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simply too many substantive issues that need to be addressed. Ultimately, it is our response to those issues that will determine the character and viability of the organization.

- Patrick Hogan, 1994 NMAC President

Outgoing President's Remarks

At the Executive Committee meeting on January 22, we made the official transition to an exciting new year for NMAC. A special thanks to all the candidates who agreed to run for office this year - it was a most impressive slate. And CONGRATULATIONS to Sarah Schlanger, John Montgomery, Jan Biella, and Mike Bremer as they join President Patrick Hogan on the 1994 Executive Committee. It's going to be a great year!

As we close the files on 1993, I would like to thank the members of the 1993 Executive Committee, Patrick Hogan, Neal Ackerly, Cynthia Bettison, Peter McKenna, and Wolky Toll for an outstanding job. They each made a significant contribution, and together they provided the ideas, recruiting skills, and hard work that enabled NMAC to present some quality workshops and activities last year.

A large part of NMAC's success in any given year depends on the interest and help of the membership in making things happen. We were especially fortunate last year to have had the assistance of Lynne Sebastian and Anne Baldwin in the spring workshop, the key involvement of Tim Maxwell and Bob Leonard in the fall symposium, and the help and hospitality of Tom Diamond in the summer field trip. As always, the standing committees provided leadership and continuity in their areas, so a special thanks to committee chairs David Cushman (legislation), Lonnie Viklund (education), Norm Nelson (finance) and Tim Seaman (NewsMAC). Well done.

Highlights of the past year include:

- the excitement of the Archaeology and the Public workshop and the products that have come out of that workshop thus far (the public education directory, the SHPO grant proposal for a teacher workshop coordinator, the interagency work group, and, perhaps in part, the upcoming Archaeology Fair);
- the expanding excellence of NewsMAC, which has be-

come an important link among archeologists in New Mexico;

- the success of the summer field trip, and how much participants enjoyed the chance to get together and see a new area of archeological interest, or to see a familiar area with new colleagues;
- the excellent papers and discussions at the Archaeological Theory Symposium, which drew a large number of participants from all segments of the profession (see write up this issue);
- and, the fact that NMAC membership is up a bit over recent years, 213 members in 1993, a sign that the organization is alive and doing reasonably well (even if we can still get by with just a couple dozen donuts at the business meetings).

Areas where we could have done more include:

- activism - we probably could have done more to get involved in archeological issues. Although not that many burning issues were brought to our attention, we could have looked more closely for small things that could have been done to encourage and support archeological conservation around the state;
- and, practical applications/techniques - we may have lost some interest and participation last year from members interested in improving their field and laboratory skills. The hands-on workshops on ceramics, lithics, etc., have certainly been some of NMAC's most popular activities in recent years.

Overall, I believe our shift to fewer meetings was a success, and there was general agreement on this at the fall business meeting. The key seems to be to try to have something for everyone at some point throughout the year, and I'm sure this is one aspect the new officers will be focusing on as they develop this year's agenda. Finally, I would simply like to express how much I enjoyed the opportunity to serve as an officer in 1993, and I know my fellow officers feel the same way. It's a unique way to get involved with the archeological community in our State to promote common goals, and I would highly recommend it. So, thanks - and all good wishes for the new year!

- Judy Propper, 1993 NMAC President

NMAC Symposium On Archeological Theory

About 130 people attended the December 4-5 NMAC symposium at the University of New Mexico on the current status of archeological theory. After it was over, comments from the participants and audience were positive and everyone felt that they had learned something about the diverse theoretical perspectives in archeology today. NMAC will be publishing the symposium papers in an upcoming volume.

The symposium started with Bob Leonard's overview of current archeological theories and Michael Schiffer's appraisal of the last 20 years of behavioral archeology. These overviews were followed by specific applications of current theory to on-the-ground research by Dean Saitta, Phillip Duke, and Doug Bamforth. These studies ranged from those having a Marxist stance to post-processual and processual perspectives. The next day's morning session had more case studies by Kelly Hays-

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1993 Officers:

President: Patrick Hogan
President-Elect: Sarah Schlanger
Vice President: John Montgomery
Treasurer: Jan Biella
Secretary: Mike Bremer

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.

Gilpin, Patricia Crown, Miranda Warburton, Alysia Abbott and Michelle Hegmon. The diversity of their approaches to archeological research was considerable. Presentations varied from the interpretation of the iconography of pottery and rock art and its implications for understanding social organization to explicating shifts in lithic reduction strategies within a selectionist framework; using ethnographic data to expand our understanding of lithic use; and using modeling for understanding the pithouse to pueblo transition. That session was followed by retrospectives of large-scale Southwest projects by Shirley Powell (Black Mesa), Jim Judge (Chaco Project) and Bill Lipe (Delores Project). The day closed with a panel discussion (Dick Chapman, Tim Maxwell, Lynne Sebastian, Carol Raisch, Phil Shelley, Cherie Scheick, Richard Wilshusen) and group exchange on the application of theory and its relevance for doing "everyday" archeology.

Abundant time was scheduled for interaction between speakers and the audience and for general discussion. NMAC members took advantage of that time to ask numerous questions, discuss the significance of various perspectives, and to examine problems of general concern to all archeologists. One unscheduled topic that received a lot of attention during the last session was the need for archeologists to expand public outreach and education programs. The quality of the presentations and the group discussions made the symposium an exciting opportunity to learn about the present state of archeological theory.

- Tim Maxwell, MNM Office of Archaeological Studies

1994 NMAC Election & Member Poll Results

Election Results (55.5% returned):

President	Pat Hogan
President-Elect	Sarah Schlanger
Vice President	John Montgomery
Secretary	Mike Bremer
Treasurer	Jan Biella

1994 Summer Field Trip Poll:

Gallina Area	27
Chuska Area	23
Blackwater Draw	19
Fruitland Area	8

1994 Seminar/Workshop Poll:

Subject	% blank	% high*	Total Votes
Mapping	33	64	64
Tribal Issues	39	54	61
Lithics	49	34	57
Ethnobotany	57	27	54
Dating	73	11	49

* rank 1 or 2

- Pete McKenna, 1993 NMAC Treasurer

NMAC Executive Committee News

The first meeting of the 1994 NMAC Executive Committee was held on 22 January 1994. Besides the usual excellent feed, the meeting implemented the transition to the new officers. President Pat Hogan took the reins from Ex-President Judy

Propper and led a discussion focused on NMAC's plans for 1994. Highlights of these discussions follow.

By popular demand, the 1994 NMAC Field Trip will focus on the Largo-Gallina area of New Mexico! It was agreed that NMAC should try to make this a two-day Field Conference with formal papers on the archeology of this fascinating but poorly understood culture area. A NMAC business meeting will be conducted, but it will be held around a campfire so as to not interfere with papers and site tours. As mentioned in the *President's Corner*, publication of a guidebook (ala' the NM Geology Guidebooks) will also be considered. (It was even suggested that we invite a token geologist to attend and write a short section on the geology of the area!). The timing of this meeting is constrained by the springtime mud, the carnivorous summertime knats, and hunting season -- hence, the early Fall date for this event. Fall in the Gallina country is wonderful and, in the opinion of the NewsMAC editor, it is also the center of the archeological universe. This should be GREAT!

Also by popular demand, NMAC will sponsor two workshops this year. As currently envisioned, the spring NMAC meeting will involve a business meeting and a workshop on site mapping methods, the Global Positioning System (GPS), and not-so-remote sensing technology (i.e., magnetometer, radar, etc.). It was decided to leave the subject of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) out of this workshop, and consider a separate workshop in Spring 1995. The second day of this exciting workshop will involve some hands-on mapping at a site near Albuquerque (like Paako?).

The subject of the second one-day workshop focuses on Native American issues in archeology. The meeting will be held in late June, hopefully in Gallup, and will not involve a NMAC business meeting. Stay tuned.

The Executive Committee needs your feedback on all of these events. If you have ideas on sites to visit, speakers to invite, and places to camp during the Field Conference, please give Tim Seaman (827-6347 / 438-9771) or Mike Bremer (753-7331 / 988-6993) a call. If you are doing some innovative site mapping, or know of someone who is, please let the executive committee know about it. Those members involved in Native American consultations should also seriously consider participating in and/or organizing the summer workshop.

-Tim Seaman, NewsMAC editor

Public Education and Awareness Committee

With the holidays, requests for speakers and teacher workshops have waned, but we do welcome a couple of new speakers to the Speakers Bureau. Albuquerque speakers, prepare yourselves -- perhaps the largest number of requests will come this spring in the Albuquerque area when the Archaeology Fair and accompanying bookmark contest to be held in conjunction with Heritage Preservation Week come to pass. Heritage Preservation Week will be held May 8 through 15; the Archaeology Fair will be held on the 14th and 15th. Kicking off the week will be a bookmark contest aimed at Albuquerque school students, and winners will be invited to participate in Fair activities. Since the general theme of the bookmark contest is to be Albuquerque's Past, Present, and Future, we expect requests for speakers to visit schools. More details on the Archaeology Fair and other celebra-

tions for Heritage Preservation Week are included in this issue of NewsMAC.

The interagency Coordination Group on Education currently is concentrating on helping with Heritage Preservation Week. Afterwards, group members will concentrate on working with Megg Heath of the BLM's Anasazi Heritage Center in creating large scale archeology/teacher workshops in New Mexico. One major aspect will be in developing a workbook for teachers to use that is germane to New Mexico.

Lastly, I will be stepping down as chair of NMAC's Public Education and Awareness Committee -- I feel that last year I was in the field far too much to be an effective coordinator. This year and possibly next year promises to be just as busy. While I still want to be involved with the committee, I think the position of chair needs to have someone closer to a phone and fax machine than I have been, and expect to be -- public education and outreach programs are really taking off in this state. The workload is not constant and I don't feel it is overwhelming, so if any of you have initiative, an interest in becoming more involved with public education and awareness in archeology, and have ready access to electricity, contact either me or anyone on the executive committee. Thanks!

P.S. Don't forget to fill out the enclosed Speakers Bureau Directory form and send it in.

- Loni Viklund, Education Committee Chair

1993 NMAC Awards

The following awards were approved at the fall business meeting to acknowledge outstanding contributions to New Mexico archaeology. We hope to present the awards at the upcoming spring business meeting.

Silverio Arredondo. (Non-member contribution to NM archaeology) On August 12, 1993, Mr. Arredondo made quite a discovery in the Gobernador area east of Bloomfield. Navajo artifacts had rested, untouched in a rock shelter, for approximately 300 years. This protohistoric Navajo cache contained a pitch-covered necked basket, a ceramic necked jar, 10 sealing lids made of clay and juniper bark, and three planting sticks. Mr. Arredondo, who works for Aztec Well Service Co., Inc., made the discovery while on break and showed the cache to fellow worker George Murphy. The two then notified their supervisor, Mr. Jerry Lacy, in Actec. He called John Kershner of Arboles Contract Archaeology. The New Mexico State Archaeologist and the New Mexico State Land Officer were also notified, and with their approval, Mr. Kershner recorded the find and removed the artifacts. Mr. Arredondo was later quoted as saying he enjoys viewing similar pieces in museums and that he never thought of keeping the artifacts: "A lot of people dig them out. I just don't think that is right."

Anne McArthur and August Muth. (Non-member contribution to NM archaeology) In August of 1993, Ms. McArthur and Mr. Muth began house construction on a plot of land located on the first terrace of the La Cienega Creek in La Cienega, New Mexico. They were unaware at the time that a buried puebloan village site (LA 149) had been recorded on their land by H.P. Mera in the late 1930s. Cultural materials were encountered almost immediately and the SHPO's office was notified under the provisions of the Santa Fe County archaeological ordinance. During subsequent meetings, an acceptable data recovery plan

was prepared. According to David Cushman of HPD, "From the beginning, Anne and Augi (as he is known) expressed great concern over the disturbance of the site and have taken pains to have their house moved so as to avoid further impact to the site. Their desire to preserve the site and their cooperation in working with all parties to develop a preservation strategy has been exceptional."

Tom Diamond. (Certificate of Appreciation) NMAC would like to formally thank Mr. Diamond for hosting our excellent summer field trip to the Beaverhead and Ojo Caliente areas, including providing lodging and camping space, making arrangements with land owners, and generously sharing his knowledge of the area.

-Judy Propper, 1993 NMAC President

Legislative Update

NMAC members should be aware of several preservation initiatives that are being made in the legislative arena on both the state and local levels.

First, with the opening of the New Mexico legislature on January 18, 1994, the Historic Preservation Division will seek funding for the Cultural Properties Restoration Fund, which was created with the passage of the Cultural Properties Protection Act last year. No money was appropriated for the fund at that time, but this year HPD will be asking for \$50,000 to be used for the stabilization of archeological and historic sites on state lands. In addition, HPD will attempt to funnel \$10,000 its own money into this program. Tom Merlan, Director of HPD, believes that the chances for the capital request this year are "not good" despite the \$300 million dollar state revenue surplus. Go figure.

Also in the legislature this year, the Office of Cultural Affairs will submit a capital request for 5.7 million dollars to construct a new archeological repository for the Museum of New Mexico. The bill was first introduced in last year's session but was dropped during the last minute horse trading that characterizes our form of government. So, they're going for it again.

The Office of Cultural Affairs has been pursuing this goal for many years in response to the ever deteriorating conditions of the existing facilities. Storage areas are practically bursting at the seams and are wholly inappropriate for modern collections management. The request has the highest support within OCA and may be included as part of the governor's legislative package. The chances of its passage appear good, but I urge the NMAC membership to call their legislators and voice their support for the archeological repository. If you don't know who your legislator is, call me (hey, don't laugh, it happens).

Lastly, the Albuquerque City Planning Department has formed a working group to draft and present an archeological ordinance to the Albuquerque City Council and the Bernalillo County Commission. This will be the culmination of several years worth of work and is an outgrowth of recommendations made to the City and County governments in 1986. So, its round 2 (?) on the ordinance.

The high lights of the ordinance are that it creates the office of the City/County Archaeologist, a volunteer Archaeological Review Committee, and is tied to the City/County permitting process. A draft of the ordinance has been completed and efforts have been made to get input from the development community

to assess the potential opposition. Negotiations, however, have not yet begun. The plan is to start the ordinance through the committee process starting in March with a presentation before the City Council in May to coincide with Heritage Preservation Week. Several NMAC members are working on the City's planning team: Carol Condie, Matt Schmader, Judy Propper, and myself.

The ordinance will dominate NMAC's legislative agenda this year and will require the time and energy of many individuals to win the anticipated battles for its passage. The NMAC membership will be asked to assist, especially those living in the City/County area. This means you, so stay tuned.

Anyone who wants to help with or know more about the ordinance, or any of the other legislative actions mentioned here, should call me at 827-6320 (w) or 438-3623 (h).

- David Cushman, NM Historic Preservation Division

Fifth Occasional Anasazi Symposium

From October 21 to 24, 1993, the Fifth Occasional Anasazi Symposium was hosted by San Juan College in Farmington, New Mexico. The symposium was organized by San Juan College Cultural Resources Management Program and the Museum of New Mexico Office of Archaeological Studies. On October 21st, 22nd and half of the 23rd, papers were presented to an amassed audience in the college theater, with Dr. David A. Breternitz providing the keynote address on the 21st. During the afternoon of the 23rd, the symposium participants separated into four, topically-oriented groups to discuss regional questions relative to ceramics, lithics, architecture, and research in the Chuska area. On October 24, Douglas Dykeman of the Navajo Nation Archaeology Department (Farmington) led a tour to four Anasazi Great Houses and Communities at Newcomb, Skunk Springs, Crumbled House and Sanostee Gap. Sixteen individuals participated in the tour.

Fifty-three papers were presented at the conference. A central theme of the Anasazi Symposium was The Big Project and the Big Picture: Synthesis in the Four Corners and Beyond. To address this theme, four symposia were organized, three presenting data from large, multi-year projects and the fourth presenting papers from numerous projects within a particular project area. Topics of the symposia were: the La Plata Highway Archaeology Project, the Homolovi Research Project, the Transwestern Expansion Pipeline Project, and archeology within the Chambers-Sanders Trust Lands. In addition to the symposia, 25 individual papers were given, covering a diverse array of topics. Because so many of the papers will be published through other venues, the organizers of the Anasazi Symposium have elected not to compile and publish the proceedings of the conference. However, copies of the abstracts can be obtained from San Juan College CRMP, 4601 College Blvd, Farmington 87402.

Approximately 220 people attended the Fifth Occasional Anasazi Symposium. Both the response to the call for papers and the attendance exceeded the organizers' expectations, and the organizers would like to thank all the participants. The proceeds from the registration fees collected more than covered the expenses incurred by San Juan College CRMP. Consequently, four donations have been or will be made with the additional funds. As a gesture of appreciation to San Juan College for its support of the Anasazi Symposium and the use of the facilities, \$1000

will be donated to a scholarship fund that assists Native American students attending the college. A contribution of \$400 has been made to a fund sponsored by the BLM, Farmington District, to purchase Morris Site 41 (LA 5631) located north of Farmington in the La Plata Valley. With the assistance of money from the Anasazi Symposium, this important site was purchased on November 7, 1993, and will be under the stewardship and protection of the BLM. Also, approximately \$1000 will be donated to the Archaeological Conservancy, earmarked for the Andrews Site (LA 17218), a large Anasazi site located near Grants. Finally, \$250 will be put aside to assist the next group willing to undertake the organization of the Sixth Occasional Anasazi Symposium. The start-up money will be held by NMAC until about April 1996. If another symposium is not initiated by that time, the money will be donated to the Archaeological Conservancy or a similar organization.

-Meredith Matthews, San Juan College CRMP

1994 NMAC Calendar

- 29-30 April - NMAC Business Meeting and Site Mapping, GPS, and Remote Sensing Workshop, Albuquerque, NM
- 24 June - NMAC Workshop: Native American Issues, Gallup NM
- September 9-10 - NMAC Business Meeting & Field Conference, Largo-Gallina Area, Rio Arriba Co.

(Note: the above dates and locations are tentative; the Spring issue of NewsMAC will list the final dates and locations for 1994 NMAC events)

New Mexico Archaeology Fair, 1994

As part of this year's New Mexico Heritage Preservation Week (May 7-15) the State Historic Preservation Division will be sponsoring an Archaeology Fair in Albuquerque during the weekend of May 14 and 15. The Fair will be held in a city park and will include exhibits, demonstrations, hands-on activities for all ages, and the excavation of a mock archeological site created especially for the occasion. We are hoping to turn this Fair into a BIG DEAL event that will draw big crowds and generate interest in and enthusiasm about archeology. We also hope that this interest and enthusiasm will translate into public support for passage of the proposed archeological ordinance for Albuquerque and Bernalillo County.

If this works, it should be terrific, but in order to make it work we need HELP! One of the clear themes that emerged from the December NMAC workshop on archeological theory was that archeology does not exist in a vacuum, that our discipline, like all scholarly disciplines, exists within the context of a larger society. We have a responsibility to disseminate what we learn about the past from our practice of archeology to the public, and if we want the public to support the preservation of the archeological record, we must fulfill that responsibility. And here, conveniently enough, is a marvelous opportunity to do some of that

public education that we all spoke about so fervently at the workshop.

One section of the Fair will be stand-alone exhibits on anything having to do with archeology. You say you have this nice exhibit that you put together for a big field project a couple of years ago and now it is taking up space in your equipment storage room? Great! Dust it off and bring it on down! In this area of the Fair we will also have information available to the public on how they can get involved in archeology -- the Passport in Time program from the Forest Service, the amateur societies, the State Land Office site stewards program, volunteer opportunities in CRM. And we will have hands-on stuff -- docent kits from Museums, archeology games, Loni Viklund swears she is going to build a life-sized cut out of a mammoth with a heart shaped hole in it and have "nerf atlant" throwing contests.

The other major section of the Fair will be centered around the mock site excavation. In addition to watching the excavations and working the screens (under the careful instruction and supervision of archeologist tour guides), visitors will be able to watch and participate in analytical and replication studies keyed to the things going on in the excavation. "Now, we've found all these little pieces of stone in the screens, how do they get into the site, what were they for, and what do we learn from them?" And the visitors will then be directed to an area where flint knappers are working and explaining lithic technology, material sourcing, use-wear studies, etc. The same for ceramics, bone and bone tools, pollen, macrobotanical remains, etc., etc. Also in this area of the Fair there will be a developing exhibit that graphically displays the answer to "What are we learning about the site we are excavating?"

As you can imagine, there are a few things to do to get ready for this gargantuan undertaking. We need exhibits and activities, both site-related and stand-alone, we need help with logistics, publicity, site creation, site excavation, and interpretation. We need dirt and artifacts and excavation equipment and analytical equipment. We need tour guides and excavators and people to demonstrate all kinds of prehistoric technologies and archeological techniques and people to help with a contest for school kids. No matter what your skills or interests, no matter how little time you have to contribute, we have a job for you, including behind-the-scenes jobs for the terminally shy.

And if you absolutely, positively can't bring yourself to help out in person, we also need money, so even though I don't encourage this approach, you can salve your conscience by kicking in a few bucks. You get your name listed in the calendar of events as a sponsor, but you miss out on all the good times and the great war stories that are bound to come out of this if we live through it. Along the same lines, if you have a client who might be interested in being a corporate sponsor and getting LOTS of good publicity, please let us know.

Think creative, think public education opportunities, think brownie points with the SHPO's office. Call Lynne Sebastian or Dave Cushman at the Historic Preservation Division (505) 827-6320 and sign up today. If we all work together we can make this into something really exciting and informative and worthwhile -- and have a lot of fun doing it. Please join us.

- Lynne Sebastian, State Archaeologist

American Antiquity Current Research Section: R.I.P.

Starting in January 1994, Current Research (CR) will no longer appear in *American Antiquity* (see Graves, Michael W., *Current Research and American Antiquity*, SAA Bulletin, September/October 1993, p. 8). This is being done on a trial basis to make room in the journal for more articles and reports. During the two-year trial period, SAA will attempt to publish CR electronically, through the National Archaeological Data Base (NADB), accessed mainly through the Internet. According to Graves, current research information would be added and retrieved on a continuous basis and the section could even be "expanded to include brief summaries of completed laboratory (or other analytic) work, in addition to field work."

SAA intends to poll its members in late 1994 regarding alternative venues for CR, so it is important that NMAC members think seriously about this issue and respond. Electronic publishing of CR could be a great advantage for the field, but there are many, many details that would have to be worked out for this to be a viable alternative, not the least of which is access to the so-called *national information superhighway*. [Are there road kills on the information superhighway?] Right now, access to the Internet is probably easiest for archeologists in large university settings, where the high cost of a full Internet connection (\$30,000 +) can be justified. But how many NMAC members currently have or are planning to obtain access to the Internet in the near future?

NOTICE

Tom Windes and Peter McKenna are looking into the possibility of getting a railroad car or block seating on AMTRAK for the 1994 SAAs in Anaheim from Albuquerque. Anyone interested in participating in this bit of folly should contact Tom or Pete at home (Tom 266-2793, Pete 345-2566). Its an overnight trip leaving at 5:10 PM, arriving at 8:10 AM. Group rates are available but we must plan now.

If the SAA is successful in moving CR to the NADB, some NMAC member could regularly download CR data and submit it for publication in *NewsMAC*, but someone must, I think, continue to act as CR editor to keep the information truly current. Who will do this? Will SAA continue to anoint a regional CR editor or should NMAC try to fill this gap for NM?

NewsMAC will try fill the CR void in *American Antiquity* during the trial period by beefing up its current research section. Carol Condie (Quivira Research Center/Associates) and Cherie Schieck (Southwest Archaeological Consultants) have volunteered to act as CR editors for the southern and northern halves of the state, respectively. They will be rounding up the usual suspects for the spring and fall issues of *NewsMAC*, so stay tuned.

If you cannot wait for the SAA membership poll in late 1994, you may fax your comments to Michael Graves at (808) 956-9541. (And while you're at it, you might wish to comment

on another troublesome *American Antiquity* editorial decision. With the last publication of the Style Guide [Vol. 57, No. 4], author/editor[s] names must contain initials only in bibliographic citations. This is really convenient for researchers. NOT!

- Tim Seaman, NewsMAC Editor

CCPA Meetings and Symposia Announced

The Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists and the University of Northern Colorado will be sponsoring a Continuing Education Symposium entitled *Historic Archaeology: Mining the Gold*, 12-13 March 1994, in Greeley. Pre-registration is available until 21 February (CCPA members: \$20; non-members: \$30; students: \$10). Late registration fees are an extra \$5. Registration may be mailed to CCPA Symposium, c/o Bob Brunswig, Department of Anthropology, University of Northern Colorado, Greeley, CO 80639. For more information call Bob at (303) 351-2138, or Janet Weeth at (303) 565-3368.

CCPA will also be holding their annual meeting 4-5 March 1994 in Montrose, Colorado. On Thursday, 3 March, an *early bird* get-together will be hosted by Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., at 521 East Main St., 5-7 PM. On Friday morning, the CCPA Business Meeting will be conducted at Montrose Pavilion, followed in the afternoon by current research papers. On Saturday, a symposium entitled *Native American Consultation and Archaeology* will be held 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM, also at Montrose Pavilion.

Pre-registration is available until 18 February (\$17.50; students: \$10). Late registration fees are an extra \$5. Registration may be mailed to CCPA, c/o Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc., PO Box 2075, Montrose, CO 81402-2075 (FAX 303-249-8482). Abstracts for Friday's contributed research papers (15 min. maximum) are due by 18 February, 1994, and should be sent to Alpine Archaeological Consultants, Inc. For more information, contact Alan Reed or Susan Chandler at (303) 249-6761.

ARPA News

An undercover operation conducted by the National Park Service ARPA Task Force led to the conviction of Peter Leon from Cascade, Colorado. Assisting in the operation were NPS people from Alaska Region Office, Fredericksburg National Military Park (Virginia), Pecos National Monument, who were in town for an ARPA conference, and a Fish and Wildlife special agent from Albuquerque. Mr. Leon was sold three Salado redware bowls that were on loan to the ARPA Task Force from the USDA Forest Service. The sale took place in the Hilton of Santa Fe parking lot on Saturday, June 12, 1993, during the Antique Tribal Art Dealers Association (ATADA) show being held at the Hilton. Mr. Leon is a member of ATADA. Concurrent with the ATADA show was the Butterfield & Butterfield auction. B & B is based out of San Francisco, California.

Mr. Leon was told by our undercover agent in correspondence and telephone conversations before the sale that the bowls had been taken illegally from Tonto National Forest. This was reiterated to him during the sale. Nonetheless, Peter Leon purchased the items for \$150. The market value of the items is estimated to be \$1,000 and it is believed he was aware of the higher

value of the bowls. Earlier during the ATADA show, Mr. Leon had purchased a Mesa Verde Black-on-white mug and immediately marked it up to \$1,100 for resale during the weekend. However, he did not have the opportunity to sell it since he was detained for questioning as soon as the undercover sale was transacted.

Mr. Leon's motor home, in which the sale was made, was seized for possible forfeiture under the provisions of the ARPA law. Also seized as a matter of course, was a shotgun, hand gun, and the Mesa Verde mug. In November he plead guilty to an ARPA misdemeanor for the illegal trafficking of the bowls. The Assistant US Attorney who prosecuted the case is Rhonda Backinoff (Albuquerque) and Peter Schoenburg (of Rothstein, Donatelli, Hughes, Dahlstrom, Cron, and Schoenburg Law Firm, Santa Fe) provided Leon's defense.

Sentencing took place on the day before Thanksgiving (November 14) in front of Magistrate Judge Lorenzo Garcia in Albuquerque. Mr. Leon received 6 months unsupervised probation, must perform 30 hours of community service, and pay \$1,000 plus towing and storage costs of his motor home in order to get it back. Judge Garcia referred to a ruling of entrapment in a postal pornography case as his reason that his sentencing was lenient.

The postal case involves undercover agents who repeatedly offered mail order pornography paraphernalia to a target even though the target refused to buy the products on several occasions. He finally gave in and made the purchase but it was determined later that he was entrapped into doing so by the persistence of the undercover agent. Ms. Backinoff argued to the judge that Mr. Leon's case was not entrapment because in every conversation he expressed a desire to buy the artifacts, stated that he knew the transaction was illegal, suggested false papers be drafted showing the origin of the bowls to be from private land, and chose to ignore the law without pressure from the undercover agent. Her arguments, however, did not sway the judge. The motor home, guns, and mug were returned to Mr. Leon.

As a follow-up to the Leon operation, the National Park Service had a uniformed ranger contact sellers at booths during the Don Bennett show held this past August. The show is a regular event every August at the Sweeney Convention Center, Santa Fe. Many long-time dealers at the Bennett show sell prehistoric artifacts that may or may not have been obtained illegally. Our ranger handed out our ARPA hotline cards and answered questions people had concerning the law. We have monitored the trade at the show over the past several years and have noticed a dramatic drop in prehistoric items put up for sale. However, at the same time we have noticed an increase in the sale (and price) of unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony that might be in violation of NAGPRA.

REMEMBER ... the ARPA HOTLINE telephone number is 1-800-227-7286. Use it to report possible cultural resource violations or for advice/assistance.

- Judy Reed, National Park Service



TV Stations Pull SLO Preservation Announcements

Complaints from an election opponent prompted two Albuquerque television stations to pull public service announcements featuring state Land Commissioner Ray Powell Jr.

Officials at KOAT-TV and KRQE-TV said they stopped airing the ads after Sam Bregman, a Democrat challenging Powell in next June's primary election, claimed the free air time gave Powell an unfair advantage.

The city's third major network, KOB-TV, never ran the Powell announcement and produced its own spot instead, said writer-produced Mary Ann Riordan.

Bregman contended the announcement was "blatantly political" and designed to further Powell's political career.

Powell defended the announcement, which asked the public for help in preserving archeological sites on state trust land.

(from the Santa Fe New Mexican, 6 November 1993)

Publications

The Bureau of Reclamation, Albuquerque Projects Office, is pleased to announce the publication of **Watering the Land: The Turbulent History of the Carlsbad Irrigation District**, written by Mark Hufstetler and Lon Johnson, and edited by Gegory D. Kendrick. This document was compiled by the National Park

Service's Rocky Mountain Regional Office for Reclamation as mitigation for the construction of Brantley Dam in 1987. Construction of this massive earth-fill structure between Avalon and McMillan Dams -- both components of the Carlsbad Irrigation District National Historic Landmark -- rendered the latter dam obsolete. Consequently, McMillan Dam was breached and water inundated this historic site. Reclamation subsequently funded the Historic Engineering Record of the Carlsbad Project.

Copies are available free of charge by writing to Rob Freed (ALB-151), Bureau of Reclamation, 505 Marquette NW, Suite 1313, Albuquerque, NM 87102-2162.

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. All materials should be sent to me at the NM Historic Preservation Division, 228 East Palace Ave., Santa Fe, NM 87503. Deadlines for submission for the next issue of NewsMAC (1994 No. 2, March 94) is **15 February 1994**. All submissions should be on computer diskette (diskettes will be returned if requested). All IBM-compatible or Macintosh disk formats are acceptable, as are most mainstream word processor formats (but no WordStar please!). 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

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NewsMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

1994 NUMBER 2

APRIL 1994

President's Corner

The Archaeology and the Public workshop sponsored by NMAC last spring provided an opportunity to consider what role NMAC should play in the public education process and to establish a committee to coordinate our efforts with those of various federal and state agencies. At Dave Cushman's suggestion, much of the spring business meeting will be devoted to establishing similar priorities for the legislative committee. In that meeting, I particularly want to address two issues.

The first is whether NMAC's involvement in the political process should be reactive or proactive. That is, should NMAC be actively lobbying to initiate new protective legislation and to strengthen existing laws and regulations, or should our primary concern be to monitor proposed legislation and related regulatory actions affecting cultural resources? If we choose the latter course, should NMAC's involvement be limited to informing the membership of the issues, or should we actively mobilize the membership to support or oppose those actions? Clearly, the answers to these questions have important implications for how the legislative committee should be structured and for the how much money and effort should be devoted to legislative activities.

The second issue relates to NMAC reviews of environmental impact statements, proposed development projects, memoranda of agreement, etc. We have not been actively soliciting such documents in the past two years, but we still receive some requests for comment. The more significant of these documents have been reviewed by various executive committee members, but there are clear limits to the time that we can devote to such activities. Moreover, I am concerned that some documents that should have been reviewed might not have been because no one on the executive committee recognized their potential impact. In discussing this problem, the first question we need to address is how much, if any, priority should be given to these reviews. If the membership feels that NMAC should make a contribution in this area, then I think that we need to identify members in each area of the state to help us screen any documents submitted for review, as well as individuals who would be willing to complete the reviews. Lastly, there is the question of how NMAC's organizational structure should be changed to accommodate these activities.

I believe that NMAC has the resources to achieve all four of the objectives listed above, but it will require the active participation of a greater portion of the membership. As a first step, please take a few moments to complete the questionnaire included with this newsletter and return it to us. In particular, those of you who have an interest in public education or legislative issues, volunteer for the committees or at least express your willingness to help us on an occasional basis. Finally, I strongly encourage all members to attend the business meetings, especially those of you who have shunned them in the past. These two four-hour meetings per year establish the emphasis that NMAC will give to various activities and, unless the diverse interests

and concerns of the membership are represented in those meetings, it will be difficult to achieve a lasting balance among NMAC's varied objectives.

- Patrick Hogan, 1994 NMAC President



The Hantavirus and Archaeology-- February 1994

As of February 1994, 35 deaths in the United States have been attributed to acute Hantavirus infections (Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome). Many of these have occurred in the Southwest, and some cases have been confirmed as far back as 1975. This rate of infection is extremely small compared to other diseases, but the high mortality rate (63 percent of 59 known acute cases) is cause for concern. Given what is currently known (and not known) about the virus and its transmission, archaeology is considered an at-risk occupation for the disease. The purpose of this article is to summarize the information presented at a Hantavirus workshop held on 3 February 1994 in Ganado, Arizona. Tony Klesert and the Navajo Nation Archaeology Department organized and hosted the workshop, and officials and researchers from the Indian Health Service (IHS) and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) provided up-to-the-minute information concerning the disease.

Background

Hantaviruses are a class of viruses that can be associated with human disease. The viruses all have small-mammal hosts, and when transmitted to humans the viruses can cause illness that ranges from benign to fatal. Most of our knowledge of these viruses comes from Asia, and prior to the current outbreak, only three viruses were known to be present in North America. The previously known American Hantaviruses are not known to

IN THIS ISSUE ...

- Hantavirus!
- ARPA News
- NMAC Spring Meeting Agenda
- 1994 NMAC Membership Survey
- UTM Templates available from NMAC
- USFS Passport in Time Opportunities
- Archaeological Research Collections
- A Prehistoric Big Mac?!

and much more ...

cause illness in humans, but the recently identified virus (tentatively called the Muerto Canyon Virus, or MCV) may prove to have the highest mortality rate of any of the Hantavirus family. Since MCV has only recently been reproduced in the laboratory, little is known about its specific properties or behavior, and much of our decisions over the next year or two must be based on what we know about the Hantaviruses in general.

Epidemiology

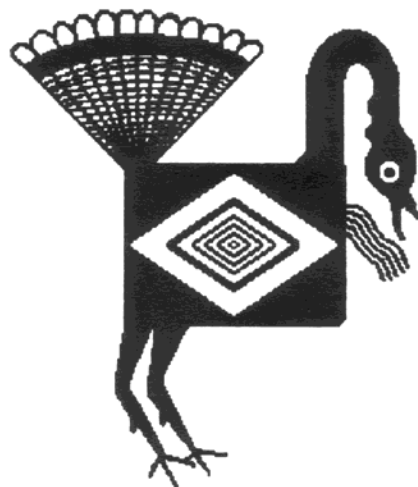
Since medical experience with MCV is limited, our understanding of the infection comes from the preliminary results of 17 in-depth case-control studies conducted by IHS, CDC, and state health departments. Infection is correlated with small-mammal infestations and activities that bring people into contact with rodents and their feces and urine. Contact need not be direct, and there is some indication that contaminated airborne particles (dust) can be inhaled or ingested, resulting in infection.

The recent outbreak of the disease in the Southwest follows a peak in small-mammal populations, related in part to an increase in natural food supplies. Although deer mice have been named as the principal host species, the 1993 trapping program encountered some level of Hantavirus infection in most species that were trapped. This includes ground squirrels, woodrats, and chipmunks, as well as three species of mice. No prairie dogs were trapped, and their rate of infection is unknown. Infected animals were trapped in both urban and rural settings, with infection rates ranging from 10 to 40 percent. It is not known whether some or all species of infected animals can transmit the virus to humans.

In the case-control studies, acute human infections were linked with high small-mammal populations. Sheer numbers of animals seem to be important, since MCV prevalence in rodent populations was not significantly different between the case and control sites. People were slightly more likely to become infected if they engaged in hand cultivation (hence the possible link with archaeology), domestic cleaning, or rodent trapping. However, in only one case have two co-resident or related people come down with the infection. This implies that there is no human-to-human transmission (also true of other Hantaviruses), and it implies that the rate of infection per exposure is extremely low, since co-residents presumably share the increased risk of

exposure when small-mammal infestations are high.

Men and women have been equally affected, but to date there have been no confirmed cases in children under 12. Although half of the confirmed cases have been Native Americans, rural lifestyle probably will turn out to be a more strongly indicated factor than genetic or cultural predisposition. Between 1 and 3 percent of two test populations in the Four Corners area appear to have been exposed to the disease (nonfatal cases, with or without acute symptoms), although these figures are based on tests for the generic Hantaviruses rather than for MCV specifically.



Acute infection results in symptoms called Adult Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS), a syndrome associated with many diseases, not just MCV infection. ARDS is accompanied by a fever of more than 101 degrees and body aches, with or without gastrointestinal involvement. The distinctive and often fatal aspect of the disease is an extremely rapid buildup of fluid in the lungs. Oxygen therapy appears to be the most effective treatment, and the benefit of antiviral drugs remains uncertain. Early detection appears to correlate with improved survival rates, and intensive care is mandatory. Incubation periods for other Hantaviruses range from 7 to 45 days.

Although the threat of this disease is serious due to its high fatality rate, the relative danger must be placed into perspective. Residents of the Southwest are at similar or greater risk of contracting plague, and of the more than 50,000 deaths that are attributed to unexplained ARDS each year in the United States, only a small fraction can be attributed to MCV.

Risk Reduction in Archaeology

Since little is known about the actual behavior and properties of MCV, prevention recommendations must take the form of general risk reduction. Also, although hand cultivation is a potential link between the known infections and archaeology, archaeologists may be at similar or greater risk in the domestic as compared with the work environment. In this regard, recommendations should be considered broadly applicable.

The basic principle of risk reduction is to minimize contact with small mammals and their waste products. Since the infection rate in the small-mammal population is so pervasive, this means avoiding contact with all small wild animals. One positive note: there is no indication (yet) that domestic cats or dogs either contract or transmit the disease. Other prevention activities are

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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.

based on the assumption that if MCV is like other Hantaviruses, it is extremely fragile, and its viability outside of its host is limited. Although there are as yet no laboratory data to evaluate it, the assumption of extreme fragility is given some support by the circumstantial evidence of the extremely low human infection rate. Sunlight, drying, and mild disinfectants probably will prove to be sufficient to kill MCV.



Potential hazards we can expect to encounter in archaeology are work in and adjacent to active nesting and feeding areas, where both the animals and their fresh waste products can be found. Nesting areas can include caves, rock shelters, and wood piles, as well as intact or partially intact structures. The hazard is assumed to be minimal if the infestation is not active, but care should be taken not to stir up dust until an active small-mammal occupation can be discounted. Duff in piñon-juniper woodland could pose a risk, but in the known cases of infection, there has been no significant association with piñon nut harvesting.

If survey work needs to proceed in a suspect area, especially historic structures, several steps can be taken to reduce risk. If possible, the area should be ventilated, ideally for 30 minutes or more before work commences. Inspection and recording activities should avoid raising dust, and the archaeologist should avoid direct contact with potentially contaminated deposits, objects, or surfaces (look but don't touch). If contaminated deposits cannot be avoided, the best approach is to soak the area or deposit with a mild chlorine solution (three tablespoons of bleach per gallon of water). After 10 minutes, work may be initiated in the area, with moderate assurance that any MCV presence has been considerably reduced or eliminated (assuming that the virus behaves like other Hantaviruses).

Use of dust masks also reduces exposure risk. Dust masks will not stop the virus itself, but they will stop many common dust particles that may carry the virus. Canister dust masks with high efficiency particle filters are an option for extremely high-risk situations, but use of this type of mask in the work place requires a formal training program and health monitoring, since the effort required to breath through the mask may strain the pulmonary systems of some people. Disposable high efficiency particle filter masks, and disposable nuisance dust masks, provide progressively lower but still significant levels of protection, and these alternatives are easier to use in field situations. If work must proceed in settings where dust has not been disinfected, goggles also should be used to reduce potential contact between the virus and the eyes. Dust mask effectiveness is markedly reduced if worn over a beard.

Live and recently dead rodents (and fresh nests) are often encountered in field situations and pose potential threats of both MCV and plague. If a rodent infestation is encountered under the plastic sheeting that is often used to protect excavations, the area

should be ventilated, waste disinfected with chlorine solution, and any nesting or waste products removed from the work area. Carcasses can be soaked with disinfectant and handled with tools or disposable gloves after 10 minutes; they should be double-bagged for conventional disposal.

Dust generated by mechanical equipment (backhoes, front-end loaders, and blades) may be contaminated, but only to the extent that deposits containing fresh virus are disturbed. In most cases, the risk from this activity will be less than that associated with other archaeological tasks. Standing upwind of equipment is the safest alternative, and dust masks and goggles can reduce risk as well as enhance comfort.

Conclusion

Cases of Hantavirus Pulmonary Syndrome have such a high fatality rate that MCV infections must be taken seriously, despite the extremely low infection rate. Because of the ubiquity of the virus and our lack of knowledge of specific transmission mechanisms, no precautions can completely eliminate the risk of contracting the disease. Reduction of exposure to rodents and their waste products is prudent, and simple, commonsense solutions can allow archaeological investigations to proceed with levels of risk comparable to or even lower than the risk we all are exposed to in our homes. As research on the behavior, ecology, and fragility of the MCV virus progresses, more specific recommendations will be possible, and those recommendations will be passed on to at-risk professions and the public as they are available.

-Eric Blinman, MNM Office of Archaeological Studies

Don't miss the New Mexico Archaeology Fair!

Don't miss this unique opportunity to experience:

ongoing excavation of a mock site!

exciting analysis and replication exhibits!

hands-on activities for kids of all ages!

information on volunteer opportunities!

14-15 May 1994

9:00 AM -- 4:00 PM

next to the NM Museum of Natural History
in Albuquerque!



Public Education and Awareness Committee

The NMAC Education and Awareness Committee would like to welcome Ms. Meli Duran as its new chair. She has worked in the capacity of archaeologist and educator for quite some time and I am sure the committee will benefit greatly by her knowledge and new ideas.

A quick run-down of what the last year has yielded, including up to this month, includes a teachers workshop sponsored by the Santa Fe Science and Math Center that was held in January of 1993. Its success and numbers of participants was greater than expected, and three requests for information on other teacher workshops were received since then, all or them from the south-east part of the state.

Nineteen requests were received for the NMAC Speakers Bureau Directory, from all parts of the state. The Speakers Bureau welcomed two new speakers to the bureau, Chris Zeller and Robert Della-Russo, as well as several speakers who have agreed to be available on an alternate basis. Requests for the Writers Guidelines numbered 1 this past year.

The Education Committee presented a hands-on exercise both at the Espanola Earth Day Celebration held in April, for the second year in a row. The children (and occasionally an adult) played with and learned from the sherd typology game, and learned the benefits and pitfalls of hammerstones versus claw-and-peen hammers. The note of thanks I received from the Earth Day Organizers told me the NMAC booth was one of the more popular.

NMAC's 1993 Spring business meeting and workshop featured an education workshop. Out of this workshop an inter-agency education and the public ad hoc committee was formed. They created a Resource Directory listing speakers bureaus, museum teaching kits, audio and visual aids, public programs, volunteer opportunities, and more; it became available by fall of 1993. The Education Committee has received 4 requests for this Resource Directory since then, 3 in response to an ad in the New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources Lite Geology

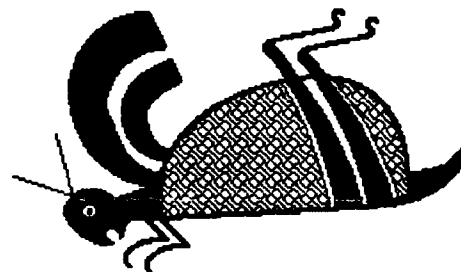
publication. Thank you to the innovative individual who placed the announcement.

Finally, in February of this year, I received a visit from the educators of Crow Canyon. They wanted to know about the committee, particularly its participation in Earth Day Celebrations. They were impressed with range of information presented in such a simple sherd typology game, thought the Tree-Ring exercise developed for the Teacher Workshop last year was more relevant and farther-reaching than the one they use currently, at least for younger students, and that the survey and excavation games modeled after Battleship not only increased awareness of the world's cultures, but was a good way of integrating math skills and hand and eye coordination. Praise from such a revered institution is humbling and inspirational.

I, myself am happy that Meli is joining the committee, and I feel she will be a valuable asset. My thanks to all of you in the NMAC membership for your support while I was chair, and I am confident Meli will appreciate your participation as well. So long, and thanks for all the fish.

P.S. Don't forget to fill out the enclosed Speakers Bureau Directory form and send it in.

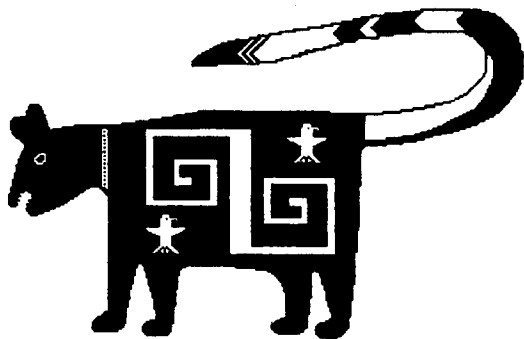
- Loni Viklund, Education Committee Chair



Archaeological Research Collections at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology

Thanks to all of you who took the time to contact your local legislator in support of the Museum of New Mexico's request to the 1994 Legislature to build a new repository for archaeological collections held by the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology (MIAC/LAB). The Legislature appropriated \$150,000 to the Office of Cultural Affairs for the "plan and design of an archaeological facility located in Santa Fe County."

While everyone agrees that most of these valuable archaeological materials are currently stored under substandard conditions, MIAC/LAB is, nevertheless, committed to making the collections available to researchers. About 90 percent of the collection is computerized, and the rest is accessible through paper inventories. When combined with the paper site records and computer data base of HPD's Archaeological Records Management Section (ARMS), the project records held by the MIAC/LAB Archives, the publications in the MIAC/LAB Library, and the "exhibit quality" objects in the MIAC/LAB Catalogued Collections, these archaeological materials provide an outstanding resource which serious researchers cannot afford to overlook.



The "bulk" collections, termed the Archaeological Research Collections (ARC), include much more than materials excavated during highway salvage projects. Did you know that ARC holds materials that Edgar Hewett excavated on the Pajarito Plateau in the early 1900s, Helene Warren's clay and temper samples from throughout the state, surface collections dating back to the 1930s, and a "library" of type sherds? In addition, ARC is the repository for significant Federal collections and many important private collections (including those of William Sundt).

To use these collections, contact the Archaeological Research Collections staff at MIAC/LAB (phone 827-6344: ask for Pat Nietfeld, ARC Curator, or Dody Fugate, Assistant ARC Curator). Because ARC's computer is very busy these days, please give us advance notice of what your research needs are. ARC materials may be used in Santa Fe (in a newly revamped research area), or collections can be loaned to institutions for use outside Santa Fe.

-Pat Nietfeld, Curator, ARC

Looking for Volunteers?

Anybody looking for volunteers for an archeology project should send me a write-up (i.e., who, what, when, etc.). The Historic Preservation Division receives lots of inquiries about volunteer opportunities and we can help match projects up with volunteers.

- Lynne Sebastian, State Archeologist

1994 NMAC Calendar

- 29-30 April - NMAC Business Meeting and Site Mapping, GPS, and Remote Sensing Workshop, Albuquerque.
- 7-15 May - New Mexico Heritage Preservation Week. Preservation Events Statewide. 14-15 May - New Mexico Archaeology Fair, Albuquerque.
- 24 June - NMAC Workshop: Native American Issues, Gallup.
- September 9-10 - NMAC Business Meeting & Field Conference, Largo-Gallina Area, Rio Arriba Co.

ASNM 1994 Annual Meeting

The 1994 annual meeting of the Archaeological Society of New Mexico will be held May 6-8 at the Best Western Inn in Grants, NM. The Bandelier Lecture will be given by Dr. Alfred E. Dittert, Jr., at the Saturday night banquet. The topic will be *The Development of the Archaeological Investigations in the Acoma Culture Province*. Registration is \$15 (\$20 at the door), and the banquet will set you back \$17. Contact Sheila Brewer, 611 East Mesa, Gallup NM 87301, for more information.

Those wishing to present papers should submit a short biography, the paper title, and a 150 word abstract to be printed in the program. Please indicate your need for a slide or overhead projector. Presentations are limited to 15 minutes, with an additional 5 minutes for an introduction and questions. Send information to Betty Kelley, 318 Zecca, Gallup NM 87301 before 8 April 1994.

ARPA News

In December 1992, the day-to-day interagency ARPA Task Force comprised of the National Park Service and Bureau of Land Management dissolved. The National Park Service kept intact its personnel who had been detailed to the interagency unit so they could continue to focus on ARPA, NAGPRA, and other cultural property law violations. The NPS ARPA Task Force has established 73 new investigation files. The majority of these are suspected incidents in New Mexico but other states are also represented: Montana, Mississippi, Idaho, Arizona, Texas, California, Colorado, Iowa, Arkansas, Utah, Indiana, Ohio, New York, and Tennessee.

The status of our investigations to date (since December 1992) include:

- 1 misdemeanor conviction (as reported in this column in the last NewsMAC);
- 2 cases reports completed and submitted to the U.S. Attorney's Office for prosecution.
- 14 cases that are currently being actively investigated, 2 of which will soon have reports filed with the U.S. Attorney for prosecution;
- 24 possible cases that have been brought to our attention but have not yet been investigated;
- 13 cases investigated and closed, some of which led to information on other suspected illegal activities, the donation of 20 pieces of pottery, and recovery of a projectile point;
- 18 referrals to more appropriate jurisdictions (i.e., Rocky Mountain and Western Regions of the NPS, U.S. Customs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife, New Mexico State Attorney General, Bureau of Land Management: NM/UT/AZ, FBI, and the Navajo Nation).
- 1 assistance to another facility.

As was our experience prior to December 1992, case report preparation for U.S. Attorneys ranges from one month to a year or slightly longer. And once the ball is in the U.S. Attorney's court, subsequent steps in the prosecution process are subject to an entire host of non-related factors that ultimately determine

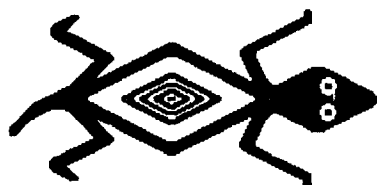
how long the clock ticks before case adjudication is reached. In other words, there continues to be workloads, attitudes, and legal complexities that affect the timely prosecution of these cases.

However, there definitely has been an educational fallout resulting from our work. With each new jurisdiction we are able to raise the level of awareness and understanding of cultural property laws among our constituents. We sometimes involve 12 or more U.S. Attorneys, sheriffs, public land managers, etc., who had little or no knowledge of the laws. We optimistically surmise that many dealers and collectors have scaled back their activities involving prehistoric artifacts since we have noticed a dramatic drop in the number of these items for sale on the open market. As we continue to work more undercover cases, we will know better if there is a real decrease or if the transactions have merely been pushed underground.

We are still looking to pair up a field school with a privately owned prehistoric pueblo in the Jemez. The property owner has dug about one quarter of the double plaza pueblo—mostly rooms, but he has no training in archeology. He has agreed to hold off on further excavations while we attempt to interest a field school in writing a research design, doing the field work, and writing a report. SPREAD THE WORD—interested parties can call me at 505/820-7218.

ARPA hotline number to report suspicious incidents: 1-800-227-7286

- Judy Reed, National Park Service



Forest Service Passport In Time Offers NM Opportunities

"Passport in Time" (PIT) is a nation-wide Forest Service volunteer program that provides opportunities for individuals and families to work with professional archaeologists and historians on historic preservation projects. The recently published 1994 summer/fall issue of the "PIT Traveler" newsletter lists eleven projects in New Mexico:

- Borracho Cabin Rehabilitation (Carson NF)
- Gateway to the Past Educational Program (Carson NF)
- Pot Creek Cultural Site (Carson NF)
- Apache Creek Ruin Excavation and Stabilization (Gila NF)
- Cliff Dwellers of Sapillo Creek (Gila NF)
- Cooney/Clairemont Mining Town Documentation (Gila NF)
- Mountain Mogollon Archaeology (Lincoln NF)
- Cañada Station Stabilization (Santa Fe NF)
- Gallina Surface House Construction (Santa Fe NF)
- Glorieta Mesa Rock Art Excavation/Recording (Santa Fe NF)
- Rancho del Rio del Oso: Archaeology of a Spanish Village (Santa Fe NF)

As one Cibola NF PIT volunteer wrote last year: "Thanks so much for giving me the opportunity to participate in this project. It truly was the experience of a lifetime!" For more information on the PIT program, contact the appropriate Forest Archaeologist or the Regional Office at (505) 842-3232. To get on the mailing list for the "PIT Traveler", contact the Passport in Time Clearinghouse, PO Box 18364, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 293-0922. Look for "Passport in Time" at the Archaeology Fair!

-Judy Propper, USFS Regional Archeologist



A Prehistoric Big Mac?

(Reprinted without permission from Inside Santa Fe & Taos: A Guide for Visitors, under the heading Weir in the West, Pueblo Issues Warning: "Dangers in Sacred Pot.")

San Ildefonso Pueblo Officials issued a warning in December about the potential danger associated with spiritual powers attributed to a 15th century pot. The pot was unearthed by two Los Alamos boys in 1978. The pot is said to have contained bird feathers and yucca twine sealed inside centuries ago. Currently the pot is in the hands of scientists at Los Alamos where it has been undergoing testing.

Pueblo members issued the warning claiming that the pot had been left to disintegrate by their ancestors because in unskilled hands the pot possessed powers that could harm the handler.

After discovering the pot one of the Los Alamos boys was killed in a motorcycle accident and the second has come down with schizophrenia-like mental problems. The director of the analysis group at Los Alamos Laboratory also died in an accident.

The pueblo claims that there was a third boy who escaped the evil powers of the pot, because he returned certain items to the small cave where he and his friends made the discovery, but the other boy involved says the third boy story is a myth.

Although in legal dispositions the pueblo could not say exactly what the pot was intended for, the pueblo maintains that their ancestors placed the sealed pot where it would not harm human beings, and that the boys should not have disturbed it.

People who have seen the pot say it looks strangely like a prehistoric Big Mac since it is actually two pots joined together as one, neck over neck. The pot is currently in the Bradbury Museum in Los Alamos, where it is *not* on public view. Over the last five years numerous law suits have contested the ownership of the pot in which the boy who found it, the Pueblo, and the

County of Los Alamos (who owns the land where the pot was found) all claim it to be theirs.

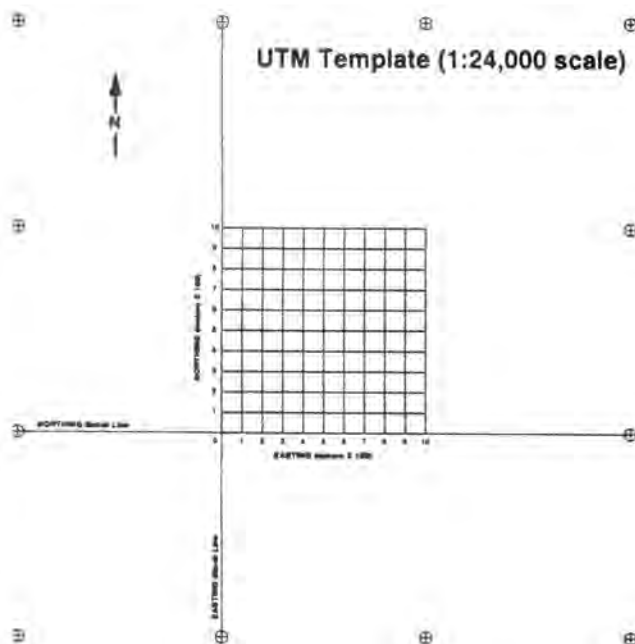
New UTM Templates Available

Tired of paying \$12.50 to Holmans for a UTM Template? Having trouble finding one of those USGS 1/4 Section Templates? Well, NMAC and ARMS have come up with a solution for you. NMAC has printed up a handy template designed by ARMS for 1:24,000 scale topographic maps that makes figuring out site UTM's and PLSS locations fun! Well, maybe not FUN, but the template will help you to be more accurate. Did you know that one out of every four site forms submitted to ARMS contains UTM coordinates that are more than 100 meters off?! Some archeologists use the wrong UTM scale (usually 1:25,000), while others make simple addition/subtraction errors that put the site a kilometer (or more!) away.

These errors are next to impossible with the new template! The 6" x 11" template is printed on a thick (.007 inch), clear polyester film (see illustration), and the precise 1:24,000 scale was printed emulsion-side-up to reduce map wear. Instructions for determining UTM coordinates and PLSS 1/4-section

descriptions are also provided.

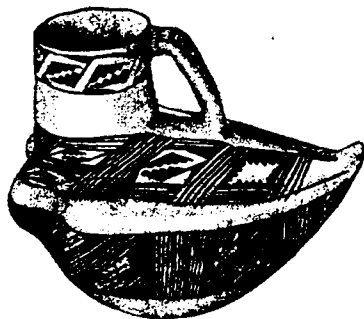
A single template will be provided at no cost to all registered participants at the NMAC Spring Workshop on site mapping and remote sensing. Additional templates will be available from NMAC for \$5.00 each, while the supplies last.



Public Land Survey System (PLSS)
Section Template
(1:24,000 scale)

NW	NE	NW	NE	NW	NE	NW	NE
NW	NE	NW	NE	NW	NE	NW	NE
SW	SE	SW	SE	SW	SE	SW	SE
NW	NE	NW	NE	NW	NE	NW	NE
SW	SE	SW	SE	SW	SE	SW	SE
NW	NE	NW	NE	NW	NE	NW	NE
SW	SE	SW	SE	SW	SE	SW	SE
NW	NE	NW	NE	NW	NE	NW	NE
SW	SE	SW	SE	SW	SE	SW	SE
NW	NE	NW	NE	NW	NE	NW	NE
SW	SE	SW	SE	SW	SE	SW	SE
NW	NE	NW	NE	NW	NE	NW	NE
SW	SE	SW	SE	SW	SE	SW	SE

For additional templates contact the New Mexico Archeological Council, PO Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87103.



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. All materials should be sent to me at the NM Historic Preservation Division, 228 East Palace Ave., Santa Fe, NM 87503.

Deadlines for submission for the next issue of NewsMAC (1994 No. 3, July) is 15 June 1994. All submissions should be on computer diskette (diskettes will be returned if requested). All IBM-compatible or Macintosh disk formats are acceptable, as are most mainstream word processor formats (but no WordStar or Macintosh WordPerfect please!). 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

<p>BULK RATE US POSTAGE PAID Albuquerque, NM PERMIT NO. 339</p>

NewsMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

1994 NUMBER 3

JULY 1994

1994 NMAC Field Conference

By popular demand, the New Mexico Archeological Council will hold its 1994 Field Conference in the Largo-Gallina area this year over the Labor Day weekend (3-5 September).

[Please note that the date has been changed from that published in the last issue of NewsMAC in order to avoid early deer and elk hunting seasons – this has the added advantage of allowing members more time for travel with the holiday.]

Formal papers will not be presented, but the gathering will provide an opportunity for the membership to visit a wide variety of Gallina Phase (ca. 1050 - 1275 AD) sites and settings, learn about previous research from archeologists who have worked in the area, and consider some long-standing issues that have plagued productive research. Gallina *initiates* will provide handouts for most of the organized site tours and will attempt to guide discussions on previous research on Gallina culture history, architecture and material culture, subsistence, and settlement patterns.

The conference will be quite informal. It will be organized around a series of tours of excavated and unexcavated Gallina communities located on both sides of the Continental Divide in the area of Llaves and Lindrith, NM. This core area has been the focus of the vast majority of research over the last 50 years, and has one of the highest densities of architectural sites in the state. Several areas peripheral to the Gallina *homeland* are less well known archeologically, but are critical to understanding the Gallina Phase and, in particular, its relationship to Northern Rio Grande and San Juan Basin Anasazi prehistory -- several tours of sites in these peripheral areas are being scheduled for the final day of the conference, and other *ad hoc* trips will undoubtedly also develop. A NMAC business meeting will be held in camp on Saturday night, and an unceremonious meeting will be held at Sunday night's camp to consider the present status and future of Gallina Phase archeology.

The conference campsite will be in the vicinity of Laguna Gurule on the Santa Fe National Forest (see map). This site is fairly remote and a high-clearance or 4WD is highly recommended (leave the Lincoln at home) so if rain seems likely, a more accessible alternate camp along NM 112 will be used. Motels of a sort can be found in Cuba, about 1 hour from camp, but you may miss out on the business meeting or the Sunday night discussions in camp.

Bring the family and your camera gear! The archeology is spectacular and the conference is being held in one of the most beautiful parts of the state during the most pleasant times of the year. Crisp (but not cold) nights and warm (but not hot) days are typical for early September, but be prepared for afternoon thunderstorms. Both campsites are superbly situated with plenty of shade, lots of room to spread out, and are within walking distance of plenty of ruins. Also, be sure to bring your best hiking

boots and plenty of water -- the terrain is rough and we will be traversing lots of it.

Owing to the time element, NMAC will NOT send out a special flyer out for this trip to the membership, so this is your official notification. For additional information or last minute details, contact Tim Seaman (827-6347) or Mike Bremer (753-7331).

President's Corner

The New Mexico Archeological Council was founded in part to provide support for legislative and regulatory actions aimed at protecting New Mexico's cultural resources. In the past, this objective has been a dominant concern at NMAC business meetings but, with the change to fewer meeting per year, primary responsibility for these activities has increasingly fallen on Dave Cushman -- the former chair and sole member of the legislative committee -- and a small cadre of inveterate volunteers. Given this situation, it seems clear that the legislative committee must be expanded.

Before making any new appointments, though, it seemed advisable to clearly define a strategy for achieving NMAC's political objectives as that strategy would largely determine how the legislative committee should be organized. Toward that end, I posed four basic questions in my last column. Should NMAC's approach to legislative action be proactive (i.e., actively lobbying to initiate new protective legislation and to strengthen existing laws and regulations) or reactive (i.e., monitor proposed legislative or regulatory actions affecting cultural resources)? If a reactive approach is adopted, should NMAC's involvement be limited to informing our members of the issues, or should we actively mobilize the membership to support or oppose a proposed action? How much priority should be given to NMAC reviews of environmental impact statement, memoranda of agreement, etc.? How should NMAC's organizational structure be changed to accommodate such reviews?

The membership was given two opportunities to respond to these questions. A questionnaire was included in the last NewsMAC, and much of the spring business meeting was devoted to a discussion of this issue. I received 24 responses to the questionnaire, which is roughly 10% of our current membership.

IN THIS ISSUE ...

- NMAC Field Conference Details
- Changes at the NM Office of Cultural Affairs
- From the State Archeologist..
- Dave's Number
- Employment Opportunities

and much more ...

Ten of the respondents were contract archaeologists, nine were in government agencies, one was in an educational institution/research position, and four characterized themselves as "other." Five of these respondents believed that NMAC's approach to legislative action should be "proactive," four preferred a "reactive" approach, 13 favored a balance of both approaches, and two were "not sure." If a reactive approach were adopted, three respondents felt that NMAC's role should be limited to informing the membership of the issues, six believed that NMAC should actively mobilize the membership to support or oppose a proposed action, 14 thought that we should do both, and one was not sure.

Eight of the respondents felt that NMAC reviews of proposed development projects should have a high priority (scores of 1-3); eight, a moderate priority (scores of 4-7); and seven, a low priority (scores of 8-10). Of the 11 respondents who answered the question about organizational changes to accommodate these reviews, seven suggested that a review committee or committees be formed to coordinate this effort. Three of the respondents also specified that the committee(s) should have regional representatives, and four emphasized that NMAC should be very selective in deciding which projects to review.

While it is doubtful that the 24 people who sent back questionnaires constitute a representative sample of the NMAC membership, their responses probably reflect the range of opinions held by the members who are actively interested in the legislative and regulatory processes affecting cultural resources. Since we will be calling on these individuals to do most of the work, it seems reasonable to give weight to their comments and suggestions.

About 30 people attended the spring business meeting — proof again of Judy Propper's "three dozen donuts" rule — mostly the "old guard" with a smattering of newcomers like myself. Only about a quarter of these individuals had also submitted questionnaires (I know because all but two of those responding to the questionnaire put their name on the line as volunteers) so we were able to obtain a second, though perhaps equally biased sample of opinion.

The comments at this meeting mirrored the questionnaire responses. Most of those attending believed that NMAC should seek a balance between a reactive and proactive approach to political action, and should strive to both inform the membership about critical issues and to mobilize support or opposition for specific actions. There was also a consensus that NMAC should continue to review proposed development or regulatory actions, although the general feeling was that NMAC should be very selective in choosing which projects to review. Based on that discussion, a motion was passed directing the executive committee to appoint a new chair for the legislative committee and to expand the committee membership to include representatives from various areas of the state.

After much discussion, the executive committee concluded that NMAC had neither the organizational structure nor large activist core group needed to adopt a proactive approach at this time. Our tentative plan for organizing the legislative committee was therefore based on a primarily reactive approach to legislative action. Under this plan, the primary function of the expanded committee will be to monitor legislative and regulatory actions and proposed developments across the state, and to inform the membership about items of particular concern. In con-

sultation with the executive committee, the legislative committee will also selectively respond to requests to review proposed regulation changes, environmental impact statements, etc. Eventually, we hope that the committee will form the nucleus of a telephone network that can be used to mobilize the NMAC members in support or opposition to proposed actions. To facilitate this effort, information about legislative districts will be appended to the membership rolls so that we can more effectively target lobbying efforts.

At this point, the executive committee is just beginning to contact members who might be willing to serve on the legislative committee, so nothing related to the organization and responsibilities of that committee has been finalized. Consequently, I would appreciate any comments or suggestions from the membership concerning either the strategy we have adopted or the means through which we propose to implement that strategy.

- Patrick Hogan, 1994 NMAC President

1994 NMAC Calendar

- September 3-5: NMAC Business Meeting & Field Conference, Largo-Gallina Area
- August 18-21: 67th Pecos Conference, Mesa Verde National Park (Linda Towle, 303-529-4510)
- October 20-22: 8th Mogollon Archeology Conference, UTEP (Dr. David Carmichael, 915-747-5740)
- November 2-6: 52nd Plains Anthropological Conference, Lubbock, TX (Dr. Eileen Johnson, 806-742-2481)

Changes at the New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs

The past few months have been eventful for the NM Office of Cultural Affairs. Rather than try to describe the events, I have included a number of official news releases and abstracted some articles that appeared in the news media. -ed.

May 6, 1994

A major leader of New Mexico's historic preservation efforts for more than 20 years will soon be focusing his concerns for the preservation of the state's past on New Mexico school children.

State Historic Preservation Officer Thomas Merlan has accepted the position of Office of Cultural Affairs Historian, according to the agency's director, Helmuth J. Naumer.

As OCA historian, Merlan will design and implement innovative New Mexico history curriculums for the state's elementary and secondary schools. Such curriculums are expected to utilize a variety of media in the learning process -- from museums to video tapes, archaeology to newly-developed text books.

"A new and vigorous priority for the Office of Cultural Affairs is to get more of New Mexico's history into our schools," explained Naumer. "Our children need to understand New Mexico's prolific 12,000 year past so that they might be both zealous and knowledgeable in preserving it for the future."

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be having the first general planning meeting for the 1995 Fair in September, and we need to identify chairpersons for all the committees at that time. If you are interested in working on the Fair in any capacity -- tour guides, exhibitors, planning committee members, or just general helpers and go-fers -- please let me know.

This is our opportunity as a profession to reach *thousands* of people and let them know what archaeology is about and why it is important. To do a good job of delivering that message, we need the involvement of the whole profession.

Some people have raised the possibility of holding the Fair some place other than Albuquerque/Santa Fe. The problem, from our perspective, is one of logistics. It is a major, time-consuming job to make all the arrangements for the Fair, set it up, run it, and tear it down. It would be impossible to do all that long-distance, and for all of us who ran this year's Fair live in Albuquerque or Santa Fe, even the transport distance involved in getting the site construction materials from Santa Fe to Albuquerque was a problem.

We would very much like to see the Archaeology Fair held in various places around the state; what we need is people to put it on. If there is an organization or group somewhere else in the state that would be willing to handle the logistics of a future Fair, those of us who worked on this year's Fair would be happy to help you with advice, information, materials, fund raising, and lining up exhibitors, plus we would come and help out during the Fair. What we can't do is to come there and put on the Fair for you.

So please, let me hear from you -- whether you want to volunteer to help with next year's Archaeology Fair or to discuss holding the Fair in your area in a future year. We're off to a great start with this; we need to build on the momentum.

Archaeological site of Big House included on National Trust's Eleven Most Endangered Historic Places list

The National Trust for Historic Preservation has included the site of Big House, a part of the Manuelito Archeological Complex, on its list of the Eleven Most Endangered Historic Places for 1994. The Manuelito Complex near Gallup is a National Historic Landmark containing archaeological sites dating from AD 700 to 1300. Big House, one of the largest and latest of the Manuelito ruins has been damaged by erosion from a large arroyo adjacent to the site.

The site is located on lands administered by the State Parks and Recreation Division of the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department. Until recently, efforts to preserve this important archaeological resource have been hampered by a lack of state funds for historic preservation and site stabilization. During the 1994 legislative session, however, money was appropriated for the Cultural Properties Restoration Fund, administered by the State Historic Preservation Division, and the site of Big House is Number 2 on the Division's priority list of state-owned archaeological sites needing emergency stabilization.

The Division has already had preliminary discussions with State Parks personnel, who are very interested in participating in a cooperative erosion control project designed to protect Big House from further damage. We are currently writing a regulation governing disbursement of funds from the Cultural Properties Restoration Fund, and as soon as the regulation is approved and the appropriated money becomes available we will begin stabilization

projects at Old Fort in San Juan County and at Big House.

Petroglyph National Monument Listed on National Trust's Watch List

In addition to publishing its Eleven Most Endangered Historic Properties list, the National Trust for Historic Preservation publishes a "Watch List" for historic places including sites that have previously appeared on the Eleven Most Endangered list that continue to be threatened. These are generally sites that pose complex problems and will require long-term cooperative efforts if they are to be preserved. The Petroglyph National Monument on Albuquerque's West Mesa has been included on the Watch List again this year because of the multiple and complex threats to the Monument posed by development west of the Rio Grande.

Looking for Volunteers?

Anybody looking for volunteers for an archeology project should send me a write-up (i.e., who, what, when, etc.). The Historic Preservation Division receives lots of inquiries about volunteer opportunities and we can help match projects up with volunteers.

- Lynne Sebastian, NM State Archeologist

New UTM Templates Available

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Dave's Number

In recent years, the archaeological literature has changed. Not only are there articles about (understanding the past) and (how to understand the past), but a new crop of articles about (how we understand our understanding) or even (how well I understand your lack of understanding). These contributions are not only important, but exciting. Who does not share my feelings when I rip open the plastic cover for the latest *American Antiquity* and exclaim, "Oh, boy! Another article on hermeneutics!"

Recently, however, I have been plagued by a suspicion: the true reason for this trend is that archaeologists still do not feel Scientific Enough. Prodded by conscience to attend meetings, faculty senate debates, and cocktail parties with "real" scientists, archaeologists recoil at the squishiness of their own discipline ("It's a ritual object"), and strive through self-examination to improve the caliber of their work.

One reason we do not feel good about ourselves, I would argue, is that we do not have a Number. After all, all the heavy hitters in science can boast of at least one. Mathematicians have Euler's Number, and before that they had Pi. Chemists have Avogadro's Number. If archaeologists get a number, it will be a beacon that proclaims: We will walk tall in the hallways, ready to go *mano a mano* (or is that *mano a metate*?) with purveyors of leptons and quarks.

Of course, not just any number will do; it needs to have a practical application. Thus, the Number I propose is part of a simple standard method for describing the surface area of a site. If ancient peoples had been more considerate, sites would have been shaped like rectangles, making calculation of site area a simple matter. Instead, the blobby shapes of most sites (or rather, of our drawings of the sites) require a little thought. It is surprising how many archaeologists solve the problem by multiplying length (maximum dimension) by width (maximum orthogonal dimension). The approach is at least precise (in the sense of being exactly replicable), but not very accurate; it usually overestimates actual site by at least 20 percent.

Careful scholars have taken pains to improve on the "my sites have corners" approach, using polar planimeters or digitizing tablets to obtain measurements that are not only precise, but highly accurate. In most cases, however, the amount of work involved is out of proportion to the precision needed. (Besides, the resulting precision is spurious, given the arbitrary nature of most site boundaries.) If we are trying to rank sites by size, for example, is there not a way to estimate site area that is directly based on standard field measurements, easy to do, and also somewhat accurate?

Enter 0.785. As recorded by archaeologists, almost all sites are a simple oval; in only a few cases do they seem to be shaped like a paramecium (or, even more rarely, like an amoeba about to have lunch). In other words, the area of most sites approximates that of an ellipse with the same length and width as the site. The area of an ellipse is based on the formula

$$A = \pi (R_1 R_2)$$

where A is the area of the ellipse, R_1 is the radius of the long axis of the ellipse, and R_2 is the radius of the short axis.

Archaeologists work in terms of "length" and "width", not radii, so the formula becomes

$$A = \pi (W/2 L/2)$$

where L is the "length" (maximum diameter) and W is the "width" (minimum diameter). (In case you got lost, half the diameter equals the radius, so we may substitute $L/2$ for R_1 and $W/2$ for R_2 .) The formula can be simplified to

$$A = \pi (W/2 L/2) \text{ or } 0.785397 (L W)$$

where π is, of course, 3.14159. Divided by 4, this value becomes 0.785397, more or less. Purists will round this number at four decimal points, but the rest of us can stop at three without doing any harm.

In summary, the Number allows a quick, easy approximation of site area based on two numbers routinely recorded by archaeologists (site length and site width), without special equipment, and in a fashion that is precisely replicable. It is furthermore based on a mathematical proof, so it must be true. I encourage my colleagues caught between a wall and a hard scientist simply to make repeated veiled allusions to the Number, until their attackers become confused and wander off.

There is, of course, a grave danger in proposing all this. As self-esteem grows, we may find ourselves spending less time reading articles on (understanding understanding) and more on (understanding the past). As much as I recoil from the prospect, it is a risk I am ready to take.

- David A. Phillips, Jr., SWCA, Inc.

AMERICAN ANTIQUITY LATE AMERICAN ANTIQUITY

JOURNAL OF THE SOCIETY FOR AMERICAN ARCHAEOLOGY

VOLUME 59 NUMBER 1
JULY 1994
ISSN 0093-1158
CODEN AAJH

22 June 1993

Dr. David A. Phillips, Jr.
SWCA, Inc. Environmental Consultants
4601 East First Street
Tucson, AZ 85711

Dear Dr. Phillips:

I am writing in regard to your manuscript, "Dave's Number." The Editor, Michael W. Graves, has now had the opportunity to read your paper, and he has asked me to inform you that he feels the paper is inappropriate for *AMERICAN ANTIQUITY*.

I am returning the original and two copies.

Thank you for considering *American Antiquity* as an outlet for your work.

Sincerely,

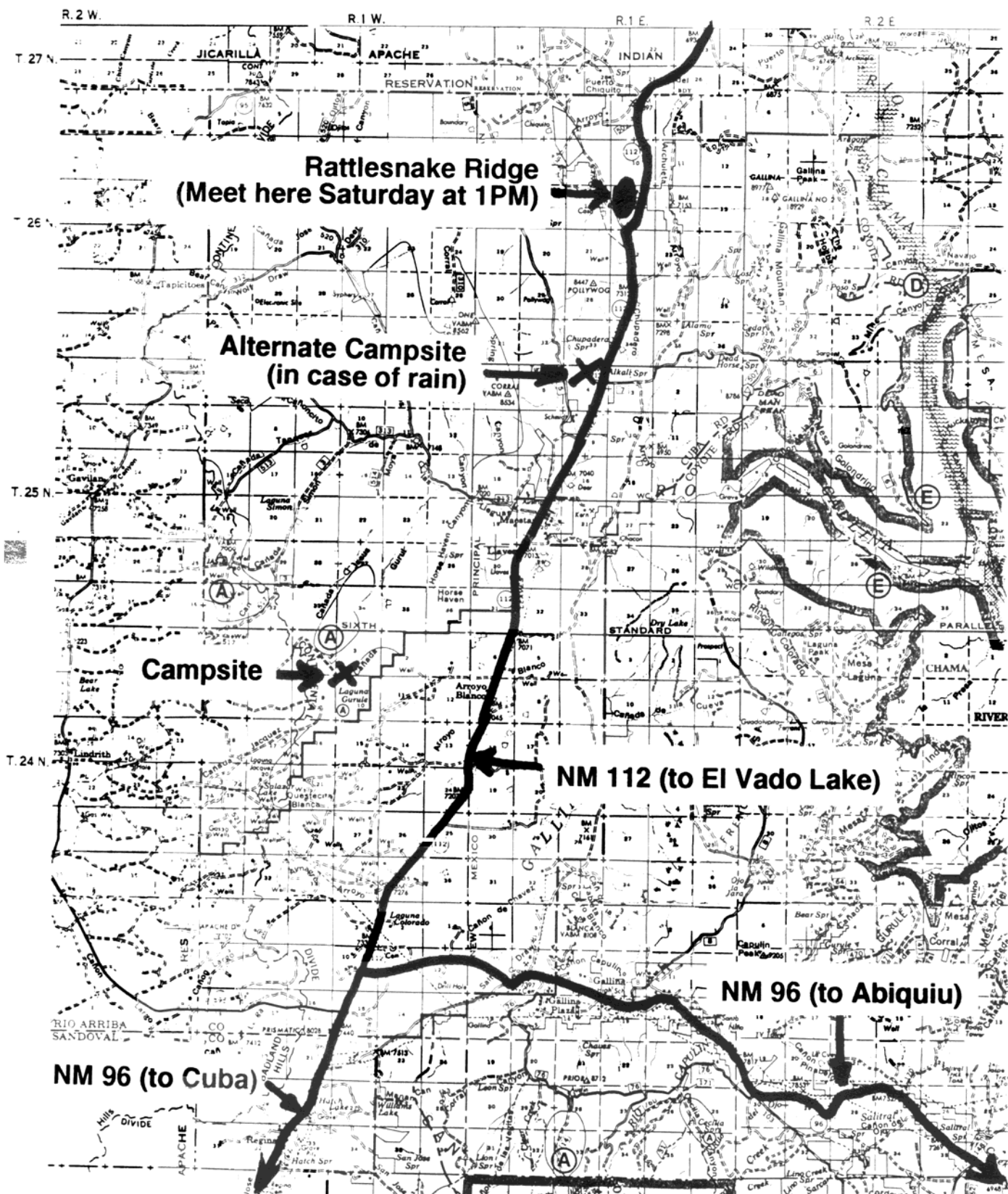
Terence Majewski
Terence Majewski, Ph.D.
Managing Editor

enclosures



1994 NMAC Field Conference Road Map

(follow the flagging from the NM 96 -- NM 112 junction)



**1994 NMAC Field Conference
Schedule of Activities**
(all times very approximate)

Saturday, 3 September

- 1 -- 6 PM Meet at the Rattlesnake Ridge Site on State Road 112; Eat lunch on site; Milling about smartly: tours of several other Gallina communities in the Llaves area are planned for the afternoon as we work our way towards our camp at Laguna Gurule. Maps and other materials will be available at Rattlesnake Ridge.
- 6 -- 8 PM Set up camp, eat dinner, relax...
- 8 -- 10 PM NMAC Business Meeting.

Sunday, 4 September

- 9 AM -- Noon Visit sites along the Continental Divide; Maps and other materials will be available.
- Noon -- 2 PM Lunch, organize afternoon visits, relax ...
- 2 PM -- 6 PM Visit Gallina communities on the Leeson Ranch, west of Lindrith; or visit other sites in Llaves area. Maps and other materials will be available.
- 6 PM -- 8 PM Dinner, relax, relax some more...
- 8 PM -- ??? Campfire discussions.

Monday, 5 September (Labor Day)

- All day Trips to peripheral areas on the way home. Here is a sample of the trips we are trying to organize:
- *Turkey Springs*: high altitude Gallina seasonal camps located near Canjilon.
 - *Dulce area*: Gallina Phase communities on the Jicarilla Reservation, including the La Jara Site, a partially reconstructed village.
 - *Rosa Phase sites*: antecedent Gallina Phase archeology in the Gobernador area.
 - *Gallina Phase agricultural sites*.
 - *Sites on the Chaco periphery*: Jones Canyon archeology.

Contact Tim Seaman (827-6347) or Mike Bremer (753-7331) for information and last minute details.

Employment Opportunity

The New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, Archeological Records Management Section (ARMS) is looking for an experienced and technically-inclined archeologist to direct a long-term data collection effort for the ARMS Geographic Information System (GIS) Project. The 4-year project, funded through the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), will integrate GIS technology into the New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIS), and begin building statewide coverages of archeological site and survey boundaries. If you are interested in getting involved in this exciting project, please call me at 827-6347.

- Tim Seaman, NM Historic Preservation Division

From the (soon to be ex-) 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. All materials should be sent to me at the NM Historic Preservation Division, 228 East Palace Ave., Santa Fe, NM 87503.

Deadlines for submission for the next issue of NewsMAC (1994 No. 4, October-November) is 1 October 1994. All submissions should be on computer diskette (diskettes will be returned if requested). All IBM-compatible or Macintosh disk formats are acceptable, as are most mainstream word processor formats (but no WordStar or Macintosh WordPerfect please!). The editor wishes to thank the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division for use of their desktop publishing unit to design and print NewsMAC.

Well, I have had just about all the fun I can stand and will be resigning as NewsMAC editor after the next issue. I have just been too busy with ARMS and, as a result, the last few issues have been way too late. I know it's sick, but I have actually enjoyed putting this newsletter together for the last two years. Thanks to all of you who sent in contributions -- you have made the newsletter useful and interesting to the membership. I just made it look good.

Anyone who wants to take NewsMAC over should let Pat Hogan or Sarah Schlanger know ASAP.

- Tim Seaman, NewsMAC Editor

New Mexico Archeological Council
PO Box 1023
Albuquerque, NM 87103

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NewsMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

1994 NUMBER 4

DECEMBER 1994

President's Corner

"What's happened with NMAC this year?" A member asked me that question several weeks ago, with the clear connotation that nothing much had happened and that NMAC might be in trouble. My perceptions of NMAC's activities were quite different, but I could understand his concern. Attendance at the mapping and remote sensing workshop last spring fell far short of the numbers attracted to the theory symposium; and the fall field conference, which was planned as the BIG meeting for the year, had even fewer participants owing to unseasonably heavy rains. With regard to workshops and symposia, this has obviously not been a year of crowning achievement for NMAC.

Well-attended meetings are only one measure of an organization's viability, however. The Mexico Archeological Council was founded to achieve several objectives: (1) to facilitate the dissemination of information about archaeological research in New Mexico, (2) to encourage professional development, (3) to foster professional ethics, (4) to promote public awareness of New Mexico's cultural heritage and the need to preserve its cultural resources, and (5) to provide support for protective legislation. If NMAC's activities this year are judged in terms of progress toward those goals, then it seems to me that our successes outnumber the failures.

The legislative and public education committees have been restructured, and the committee chairs – Nancy Akins and Meli Duran – are actively recruiting new members. These larger committees can better sustain NMAC's current educational and political endeavors and, judging from discussions at our last business meeting, they will be pursuing several new initiatives in the coming year. These organizational changes will also make it easier for NMAC to continue focusing on research and professional-development topics at our biannual meetings without weakening our commitment to public outreach and support for protective legislation.

Work on the three pending NMAC publications is progressing as well. Wolky Toll is putting the finishing touches on the prehistoric agriculture volume, and it should be ready for the printer early next year. Cherie Scheick, Pete McKenna, and Norm Nelson have finally broken through a major obstacle delaying the long-awaited ceramic volume, and Tim Maxwell and Judy Proper have received most of the papers needed for the theory volume. Now the race is on to see which of these publications is completed first. Thanks to Cherie Scheick and Carol Condie, this NewsMAC also includes the inaugural issue of the current research section, which is planned as an annual feature of the newsletter. Relatively few members contributed to this first issue but, with a little nagging, submissions should increase dramatically next year.

Finally, the executive committee has made some headway on those mundane jobs essential to the long-term viability of any professional society. Jan Biella is completing the analysis of fi-

nancial records begun by Pete McKenna and Norm Nelson, and she should have a budget ready for the new administration. In addition, Mike Bremer has begun the onerous task of assembling NMAC's records and organizing them in a permanent archive.

None of these activities can be lauded as major achievements, and it may be a year or more before the membership realizes the full benefits of this work. Yet it seems to me that it is precisely this kind of sustained, forward-looking effort that is one of the hallmarks of a viable professional society. Yes we also need the opportunity for interaction, and the sense of renewed energy and common purpose that comes from a particularly successful meeting, but that should come next year. In the meantime, we can be encouraged that more members are becoming actively involved in the inner workings of the council, and that NMAC has begun to establish priorities to balance its long-term objectives. For all of these reasons, I feel that NMAC has emerged as a stronger organization and its members can look forward to the coming year with optimism.

- Patrick Hogan, 1994 NMAC President

Editor's Corner

The focus of this issue of NewsMAC is the protection and preservation of archeological sites on private lands. Although two specific cases will be the primary focus of this issue -- San Lazaro Pueblo and Elk Ridge Ruin -- other examples exist in New Mexico and, until the laws are changed to protect sites on private land or the same views on professional ethics are shared by all archeologists, we can expect more to arise.

I have taken a considerable amount of newsletter space to inform NMAC members about this situation in the hope that it may generate some serious involvement. This has been a smoldering issue for many years. Many archeologists (including this editor) harbor passionate opinions on this issue but there seems to have been a reluctance to bring it out in the open. One possible reason may be that landowner relationships are often very fragile and it does not take too much to undo years of careful negotiation, resulting in the loss of significant data. This is certainly understandable, but there are some pretty high stakes here for professional archeologists in the long term, and at the risk of opening, in the words of our departing Governor, "a

IN THIS ISSUE ...

- San Lazaro Pueblo
- Forrest Fenn
- Elk Ridge Ruin
- Current Research
- 1995 NMAC Ballot

and much more ...

whole box of Pandoras," I am placing this issue squarely in your face, Mr. and Ms. NMAC Member.

The controversy over San Lazaro Pueblo has a fairly long and involved history and, recently, has polarized two Divisions of the New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs: the Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archeological Studies and the Historic Preservation Division. I have presented the positions of both of these agencies here along with some relevant background information. The debate has also attracted other NMAC members to get involved. Their positions are included as well. If you have any opinions on the San Lazaro controversy or if you have relevant facts that were not brought in this issue, please write!

Now 3 years old, the situation at Elk Ridge seems less controversial, but when reconsidered alongside the San Lazaro controversy, there may be some room for varying opinions within NMAC. I have presented the facts surrounding the Elk Ridge Site and HSR's official position statement here. Unfortunately, I have no opposing viewpoints as this issue goes to press, so feel free to let the membership know what you think on this one by writing in.

Goodbye and Hello

As you know, this is my last issue as your NewsMAC editor. I will be leaving this newsletter in the very capable hands of my friend and colleague, Steve Post. Please welcome Steve by sending him letters, articles, and other news from around the state for NewsMAC. Steve tells me that he is prepared to follow up this issue by mid-March so all contributions must be in by 1 March 1995. Steve can be reached at:

Office of Archeological Studies
Museum of New Mexico
PO Box 2087
Santa Fe, NM 87503
Voice: (505) 827-6343 Fax: 827-7308

Please continue to send your contributions on computer diskette. Any MS-DOS or Macintosh 3.5" diskette format is acceptable. WordPerfect and MicroSoft Word documents are preferable, but plain ASCII text is OK too.

Well so long folks! I would like once again thank the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division for allowing me to use

their desktop publishing unit to design and print NewsMAC during the last 3 years. Good luck Steve!

- Tim Seaman, HPD

San Lazaro: A Professional Dilemma

In the past few months the Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archeological Studies' (OAS) long term program of data collection at San Lazaro Pueblo in the western Galisteo Basin has been challenged by some colleagues. For seven years this large Rio Grande Classic Period pueblo has been the scene of private excavations. Since 1988, the OAS has documented and preserved data revealed by those excavations. Our data collection efforts highlight a number of important issues regarding the private ownership of archaeological resources and the role of the professional community in cultural resource protection, public education, and professional ethics. Those who disagree with our actions have questioned the ethics of professional-private associations, arguing that the involvement of public agencies with private excavations may legitimize or encourage nonprofessional excavations. Colleagues that support our activities have argued that the imminent loss of recoverable scientific data, by whatever agent, demands a professional response. Supporters also cite communications with private excavators as a necessary step in the long-term effort to educate the public about the need to preserve archaeological resources. This divergence of opinion is found within the Museum itself, and we do not expect unanimity on either side of the issue.

The purpose of this letter is to summarize the context, accomplishments, and goals of the San Lazaro Archaeological Project. Our intent is to identify the key issues and bring the debate to the professional archaeological community in New Mexico. We begin with an overview of the project and its findings, and we close with a discussion of the controversy and its implications. We hope this letter generates productive discussion of these complex issues.

The Project: History and Accomplishments

San Lazaro Pueblo is a large multicomponent site in the Galisteo Basin south of Santa Fe. It is estimated to contain 2000 ground floor rooms, with a total room count approaching 4000. Site occupation began in the 12th century, the major occupations fall in the 14th through 17th centuries, and there is a light overlay of later Spanish Colonial remains. The first excavations at the site were carried out by Nels Nelson in 1912, and some undocumented excavations took place in the subsequent decades. The majority of the site has always been in private ownership, and in 1986 it was purchased by the San Lazaro Corporation, with Mr. Forrest Fenn as principal owner.

In 1988-1989, Mr. Fenn contracted with the Museum of New Mexico and Southern Illinois University to conduct the first documented archaeological investigations at the site since 1912. These investigations consisted of intensive photogrammetric mapping, surface collection, profiling of erosion cuts, and limited midden testing. The intent of the investigation was to define the construction sequence at the site and to gather economic data from the midden sample. Over 37,000 artifacts and samples were collected, analyzed, and donated to the Laboratory of Anthropology. A preliminary report has been written, and a final report

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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.

will be forthcoming if the requisite funds are raised for its preparation.

Involvement at San Lazaro resumed in August, 1992, when Mr. Fenn encountered a cache of ritual objects during excavation of a small storage room. These objects included over 60 artifacts of wood, bone and antler, ground and flaked stone, ceramic, shell, and mineral. The centerpiece of the assemblage consisted of two full head masks manufactured of gypsum plaster modeled over a basketry armature and painted with black, red, gray, white, and green pigments.

As a condition of its involvement with Mr. Fenn, the Museum initiated consultations with contemporary Native Americans on the appropriate treatment and disposition of these potentially sensitive objects. Historical records indicate that after several brief relocation attempts, the last aboriginal residents of San Lazaro moved to the Hopi Mesas in the mid- to late 1690s. Hopi-Tewa clan representatives were contacted through the Hopi Historic Preservation Office in early 1993, and a delegation of elders lead by the Bear Clan Chief came to Santa Fe for a two day consultation in May, 1993.

After an extended visit to the site and a private viewing of the ceremonial assemblage, the clan leaders shared their interpretation of the discovery. They concluded that the assemblage included ritual paraphernalia from a Bear Medicine Society, and they were able to identify numerous artifacts in the assemblage that are analogous to modern paraphernalia. Their descriptions and interpretations are consistent with published descriptions of Hopi-Tewa medicine societies. The Hopi-Tewa consultants did not wish for reburial, repatriation, or destruction of the objects, and they expressed the desire that the assemblage be held by the Museum. Their summary request was that the objects "be treated with respect."

Detailed analysis of the assemblage, interviews with Mr. Fenn, and observation of Mr. Fenn's subsequent excavations have provided an archaeological context for the assemblage. Tree-ring samples from a burned room in the room block, AMS radiocarbon assay of badger paw elements from the assemblage, and an archaeomagnetic date from a connecting room converge on the last few decades of the 15th century. This date applies to the first (but not necessarily earliest) prehistoric masks ever recovered in the Southwest, the first clear evidence of the prehistoric use of gypsum plaster in the manufacture of three-dimensional objects, and, as far as we know, the first direct evidence of medicine societies in prehistoric Pueblo culture.

During the investigation of the ceremonial assemblage it became apparent that an unusually large quantity of material culture was being recovered by Mr. Fenn's excavations. When a pueblo is abandoned in a planned and orderly fashion, little or nothing of utility or functional value is left behind. The presence of the ceremonial cache and the recovery of large quantities of artifacts from nearby rooms, suggested a very different kind of abandonment process. In order to investigate this, Mr. Fenn agreed to interrupt his excavation of some rooms and temporar-

ily leave fill profiles for recording by OAS personnel. In the ensuing months over one dozen profiles have been recorded.

These profiles support the following abandonment scenario: 1) Many complete, high-production-input portable artifacts were in direct contact with architectural surfaces such as floors, benches, and roofs, suggesting that structures were abandoned precipitously. 2) Abandonment had little effect on the structural integrity of the room blocks; roofs remained substantially intact,

and some room interiors filled gradually with eolian and alluvial sediments (0 to 40 cm) through small breaches in the ceilings. 3) After this lapse of time, the roofs were dismantled, timbers were removed, and the upper wall courses and closing material fell into the rooms. Dating the dismantling event is problematic but intriguing. Fragments of a reconstructable Kapo Black bowl were recovered

from the dismantling layer of a room in the room block. Since Kapo Black is generally thought to have been made only after A.D. 1600, it is quite possible that dismantling occurred during the construction of the historic portion of San Lazaro early in the 17th century.

The precipitous abandonment of the room block at the close of the 15th century left behind large quantities of *de facto* refuse that amount to the proverbial archaeological "time capsule." In addition to the ceremonial assemblage, other complete or nearly complete assemblages and tool kits have been observed during data recording. These include additional wooden and plaster objects (reports describing these probable ritual objects must be deferred until a further round of consultations), an arrow-making tool kit, two stone bead-making tool kits, and abundant evidence of specialized ceramic production from at least 12 different rooms. The pottery production evidence includes unfired vessels, waste piles of unfired sherds, processed and unprocessed body and slip clays, prepared temper, palettes for pigments, and pukis. Survey at the pueblo periphery has also identified what appears to be an extensive firing area, and a clay mine is present in an adjacent cliff face.

The excavated portions of the room block present a unique combination of abandonment and preservation processes that have resulted in an exceptional record of pueblo culture immediately prior to historic contact. The data potential provides an unparalleled opportunity to study a suite of processes that have challenged Southwestern archaeologists for decades: What are the causes and consequences of population aggregation? What role did pan-community sodalities play in the integration of large population aggregates? Was specialization a cause or a consequence of aggregation? How were production efforts organized? What does this scale of ceramic specialization imply for the nature and scope of regional interaction and organization?

The Current Controversy

Some professional archaeologists object to the OAS's data collecting efforts at San Lazaro because they believe that Museum involvement may be perceived as condoning the activities of a "pothunter." In the words of the State Historic Preservation

The Museum has weighed the ethical desirability of total preservation against the certainty of total and irretrievable loss of information from an important archaeological resource. To allow recoverable scientific and historical data to end up in a backdirt pile, is not, in our judgment, an ethical choice.

- MNM/OAS

Officer, Michael Taylor, "Our concern is that this public association may be perceived as legitimizing what is, in fact, systematic pothunting and the destruction of significant portions of a National Historic Landmark" (Letter to Thomas Livesay, MNM Director, August 17, 1994). Mr. Taylor goes on to state: "It is the position of the Historic Preservation Division that the value of any information gained as a result of the Museum's collaboration with Mr. Fenn is not sufficient to offset the harm that the Museum's association with Mr. Fenn does to efforts to preserve the rest of New Mexico's prehistoric heritage."

There are always risks in any such association, and the Museum considered those risks and implemented procedures to minimize them during the development of the association. The four basic principles underlying the Museum's actions have been: (1) to obtain as much scientific information as possible under the prevailing conditions; (2) to press for landowner actions that enhance the preservation of the site and the quality of archaeological data, up to and including cessation of excavation by Mr. Fenn; (3) to encourage the transfer of the site and its collections from the private to the public domain; and (4) to serve as an intermediary between the landowner and the Native American community when potentially sensitive materials were encountered.

To accomplish these ends, OAS activities have included: (1) visits by staff to the site to record pertinent excavation data and to maintain comprehensive photographic documentation of ongoing excavations; (2) arrangements for skilled volunteers to monitor digging and record information in the absence of staff; (3) encouragement of the landowner to employ professional excavation techniques more frequently, to preserve selective profiles of room fill for documentation purposes, to make note of spatial relationships and features, and to screen selected cultural deposits; (4) reinforcement of the landowner's practice of backfilling rooms, conserving fragile architectural features; (5) production of measured maps of rooms and room features and, when possible, collection of chronometric samples from the excavations; (6) active discouragement of practices that would accelerate site destruction; (7) pursuit of every opportunity to educate the landowner and the public about the responsibilities of site conservation and preservation; and (8) making the Museum's involvement at San Lazaro strictly contingent on Native American repatriation consultation for all potential religious artifacts.

It is important to point out that the Museum is not digging at San Lazaro, assisting in digging, or providing advice on how to dig for particular objects. Other than work performed on materials slated for repatriation consultations, the Museum is not retrieving, restoring, or conserving artifacts from the site. Finally, the Museum is not assigning value to artifacts, nor are we aware that artifacts have been sold from the site. Mr. Fenn has repeatedly stated that he has never sold artifacts from the site and has no intention of ever selling artifacts from the site.

It is unfortunate that circumstances do not allow the complete preservation of San Lazaro. The Museum would prefer that the site be left untouched and does not believe that archaeological sites should be excavated for the purposes of collecting artifacts or to satisfy antiquarian curiosity. However, the Museum must accept that current laws permit landowners to dig with few if any legal restrictions. The Museum has weighed the ethical desirability of total preservation against the certainty of total and irretrievable loss of information from an important archaeologi-

cal resource. To allow recoverable scientific and historical data to end up in a backdirt pile, is not, in our judgment, an ethical choice.

Summary and Conclusions

In seven years of intermittent work at San Lazaro Pueblo, the OAS has attempted to deal with one of modern archaeology's most difficult problems. As long as laws and regulations permit private excavation of archaeological sites, archaeologists will be faced with the dilemma of accepting less than total preservation in lieu of total destruction. Due to the absence of legal constraints, constructive solutions must involve education and data recording. The tools for such solutions usually reside with curatorial and educational institutions such as museums or universities rather than with regulatory agencies. Another argument in favor of museum participation is that museums have established working relationships with the Native American community, providing both the force of moral persuasion to encourage repatriation and the mechanism for accomplishing it. Furthermore, most private artifact collections eventually find their way to the doorsteps of museums, often to the consternation of curators and administrators. Whether next year or next century, that is the likely fate of the San Lazaro collection, and its future scientific value will depend on whether or not we make any effort to document it today.

It would be administratively and emotionally easy to write off cases such as San Lazaro, citing ethical purity while archaeological data disappear. However, the importance of the record being exposed at San Lazaro is undeniable, and the loss incurred by ignoring the situation would be unconscionable. In some ways it is ironic that this particular situation has received so much attention, since the landowner has a record of cooperation in the recovery of information from his excavations. In many other cases, sites of less visibility but perhaps of no less importance are being privately excavated with the purposeful exclusion of the professional archaeological community.

Barring strong statutory or regulatory tools, the only long term solution to the type of problem posed by San Lazaro is the process of educating the public, both individually and collectively. If the discipline turns its back on a problematic case just because it is difficult or because we cannot accomplish a solution that is completely satisfying to our paradigm, the ultimate loser is the public whose heritage we are trying to preserve.

The San Lazaro case has prompted some members to consider revising NMAC's position on ethics, and a similar process is currently proceeding within the Society for American Archaeology. In both instances, archaeologists will be asked to consider what is to be gained and lost by polar positions on the issue of working with undocumented or poorly documented private excavations and collections. The answers are not simple. Progress on Paleoindian research would be hampered without data from ranchers, and much valuable information has been derived from studies of whole vessels from private collections. These examples and our experience at San Lazaro suggest that flexibility is necessary, and that the ultimate solution must be convincing the public, rather than ourselves, of the value of archaeological resources.

In closing, we hope that we have contributed to the examination of the ethical dilemmas faced by our profession today. Productive solutions to these problems will require a tremendous

amount of creative thought and effort, both individually and as a discipline.

- Tim Maxwell, Eric Blinman & John Ware, MNM/OAS

Historic Preservation Division Position on San Lazaro

Tim Seaman has asked me to write a statement about discussions between HPD and the Museum of New Mexico about the Museum's involvement in ongoing excavations at San Lazaro. In response, I have provided him with the text of a letter from our office to Tom Livesay, the Director of the Museum of New Mexico, which is reprinted below.

I would like to say here that, as far as we are concerned, this is a dead issue. We disagreed with a policy of the Museum. We pursued efforts to have the policy changed through the chain of command in the Museum and the Office of Cultural Affairs and, ultimately, to the Museum Board of Regents. The Museum, the Cultural Affairs Officer, and the Board of Regents listened to our concerns and were not persuaded; we still disagree, but the Museum has every right to make its own policy decisions.

One of the things that I realized in the course of this discussion with the Museum is that there are no standards established in the NMAC Code of Ethics to enable us to evaluate situations like this. This is not the first time that there has been controversy within the profession in New Mexico about relationships between professional archaeologists and private landowners who are excavating sites on their land. When these situations arise we end up with two (or more) armed camps glaring at each other, each camp passionately convinced that right is on their side and no means of resolving the question.

What we need, it seems to me, is a discussion within the profession, based on concepts and not on the particulars of a given case, and a consensus that will provide us with a standard against which to evaluate the particular cases. Some time after the NMAC administration changes in January I plan to ask the executive committee and the new President to convene a professional standards committee to consider this issue. It seems to me that their charge would be to establish a forum for discussion among all members of the profession in the state and, based on a consensus of the profession, to establish standards within the NMAC Code of Ethics.

On August 19, 1994, we wrote the following letter to Mr. Livesay, formally requesting that the Museum of New Mexico's Office of Archaeological Studies terminate its collaboration with Mr. Forrest Fenn concerning the excavation of San Lazaro:

It is the Historic Preservation Division's position that the Museum is publicly associating itself with Mr. Fenn's activities at the site by providing him with technical advice and assistance, organizing tours of the site and lectures about what has been found, and raising money to publish information about artifacts that he has recovered. Our concern is that this public association

may be perceived as legitimizing what is in fact systematic pothunting and the destruction of significant portions of a National Historic Landmark.

While Mr. Fenn is not, so far as we know, doing anything illegal, this destruction of one of our most important prehistoric sites for personal gain is an irretrievable loss of New Mexico's heritage, is repugnant to our Native American citizens, and is directly contrary to the intention of the state Cultural Properties Act. By showcasing artifacts whose contexts have been destroyed by Mr. Fenn and his guests, the Museum appears to support the claim of many pothunters that what they are doing is "archaeology" and to make the mining of archaeological sites for artifacts socially acceptable.

Especially because the Historic Preservation Division and the Museum Division are sister agencies within the Office of Cultural Affairs, we feel that it is extremely important that we present the public with a unified message about the importance of our

prehistoric heritage and the need to preserve that heritage from looting. Having the Museum of New Mexico publicly associated with a serious case of site looting damages the credibility of our efforts to discourage landowners and others from looting sites.

Like the staff members from OAS we are very distressed by the prospect of large sections of this site being destroyed without any scientific information being gathered. For this reason we are sympathetic with their wish to maintain a relationship with Mr. Fenn so that they may salvage what information they can. If this were a matter of individual archaeologists as private citizens trying to glean what data they can from Mr. Fenn's activities, we would not have raised this issue. The problem is that by acting through the Museum and Museum associated organizations, the OAS staff appears to be giving the imprimatur of the Museum of New Mexico to the looting of a National Historic Landmark.

It is the position of the Historic Preservation Division that the value of any information gained as a result of the Museum's collaboration with Mr. Fenn is not sufficient to warrant the risk that a perception of looting as an acceptable activity poses to the other 105,931 recorded archaeological sites in New Mexico. It is for this reason that we asked that the Museum end its collaboration with Forrest Fenn in the excavation of San Lazaro.

- Lynne Sebastian, State Archaeologist

... it is extremely important that we present the public with a unified message about the importance of our prehistoric heritage and the need to preserve that heritage from looting. Having the Museum of New Mexico publicly associated with a serious case of site looting damages the credibility of our efforts to discourage landowners and others from looting sites.

- HPD

Other Views on San Lazaro: Southwest Archaeological Consultants

Authors' Note: The following commentary derives from several letters we sent to Dr. Adrian Bustamante, Cultural Affairs Officer, and Ms. Susan B. Mayer, President, Board of Regents, Museum of New Mexico, between late August and late September.

Since last spring, we have been learning about the Museum of New Mexico's involvement at San Lazaro Pueblo. We are

deeply concerned about the structure of this involvement and its potential long-term consequences to the discipline of archaeology.

In our professional opinion, the excavation of San Lazaro without benefit of contemporary archaeological method, theory, and peer review throughout all stages of the endeavor is not a professional undertaking and should not be considered archaeology. Archaeology requires both the recovery of material culture and its nonmaterial context to assign comprehensive meaning to the past. To accomplish this archaeologists must define the conditions under which sites are excavated to ensure good science. This fundamental precondition for doing archaeology is not being fulfilled at San Lazaro. The present situation underscores one truism that archaeologists and members of the public alike often overlook: not all excavation is archaeology, and not all archaeology is excavation.

We are not questioning the sincerity of the Museum of New Mexico's involvement in the salvage of information from San Lazaro, nor are we doubting the integrity or professionalism of the Museum staff. Our concern is with the long-term consequences to the discipline of archaeology because of the Museum's actions. In addition, we believe the Museum's involvement will have negative repercussions on the preservation and conservation of cultural resources that will outweigh the short-term benefits of the Museum's salvage activities. By participating, however indirectly, in a nonprofessional excavation, the Museum of New Mexico appears to be sanctioning the needless destruction of a National Historic Landmark site for the collection of pre-Columbian Pueblo Indian art. This perception is enhanced first by Mr. Fenn's (President, San Lazaro Corporation, major owner of San Lazaro Pueblo) recent published statements in the *Society of American Archaeology Bulletin* implying cooperation between professional archaeologists and himself; second, by the failure of Museum personnel until recently to define publicly their involvement as one of reluctant participants; and third, by the Museum of New Mexico's position as the beneficiary of a fund raiser at San Lazaro with the Friends of Archaeology.

The potential damage to our discipline is underscored by the reduction of prehistory to a collection of artifacts viewed as art objects. This portrayal of archaeology confuses the collection of a few select pieces of material culture having high aesthetic values with meaningful information about the lifeways of past peoples. Archaeology as art collection is inconsistent with both preservation legislation and the overall goals of the discipline. Although artifact collection may have been the primary goal of museums and archaeologists in the past, it is an outdated perception among professionals today. Unfortunately, in light of the great popularity of the *Indiana Jones* movies, archaeologists as artifact collectors is the common perception of archaeology among the public at large. The Museum's seeming preoccupation with a small number of exotic and rare artifacts, as expressed in the focus and content of public presentations made by Museum staff members, only serves to reinforce this perception.

The study of selected artifacts from San Lazaro by Museum staff is founded on the premise that all knowledge is good, regardless of the conditions surrounding its acquisition. This is an unacceptable position for a state institution given New Mexico's strong legislation emphasizing protection, preservation and conservation of its cultural resources. We believe the Museum's motivation to salvage information from a small number of pieces of material culture is short-sighted because it fails to consider the long-term costs to a nonrenewable resource, the discipline of archaeology, and the cultural heritage of the people of New Mexico.

Moreover, the Museum's justification for its continued involvement at San Lazaro as the salvage of information in the face of the site's uncontrolled destruction by its private landowner is inadequate. This argument fails to comprehend the social process through which our discipline learns. Simply, the creation of knowledge about the past does not take place in a vacuum. As anthropologists, we cannot view artifacts apart from their archaeological, contemporary sociological, and ideological contexts. The continued failure within our discipline to reconcile the creation of new knowledge about the past with the methods—and the underlying sociology of these methods—with which we collect archaeological data most certainly will reduce archaeology to excavation and narrow studies of technology. In the case of San Lazaro, with its restricted access, collections and archaeological information, the conditions for responsible archaeology are not being met.

All excavation is destructive. Because sites are a nonrenewable resource, archaeologists should strive toward their protection and should not associate with unwarranted, nonprofessional excavations. We question the Museum's involvement with private individuals destroying archaeological properties for recreation or personal benefit. What is only physical property to a landowner may be a significant cultural place to the descendants of the people who lived there. Moreover, this destructive process is a violence to the history and the humanity of the peoples who lived their lives, earned their livings, and understood the nature of the world through the production, use and disposition of their material culture.

The cost of mixed messages to the public is high. What is happening at San Lazaro may soon take place at other large pueblo sites. Is it not the responsibility of the Museum as a state institution to discourage actively and consistently the destruction of New Mexico's cultural heritage? In fact, some Museum personnel have demonstrated leadership in this

matter by working with the private landowners of Galisteo Pueblo to cease their excavations of the site. We applaud their efforts and feel their achievement stands as an example of how the Museum should be interacting uniformly with the public to encourage the preservation, conservation and protection of New Mexico's cultural resources. The Museum's continued association with the nonprofessional excavations of San Lazaro, on the other hand, creates an impression it is sometimes

The cost of mixed messages to the public is high... The Museum's continued association with the nonprofessional excavations of San Lazaro... creates an impression it is sometimes acceptable to archaeologists that private landowners excavate their sites.

- SWAS

acceptable to archaeologists that private landowners excavate their sites.

By not taking a consistent public stand on nonprofessional excavations, the Museum undermines the ability of all archaeologists to convince the public to support and strengthen legislation that protects New Mexico's cultural resources and prevents their unnecessary destruction. At all costs we must maintain our credibility as a discipline that espouses conservation and preservation or our efforts to combat pothunting will go unheeded. As a state agency, the Museum's role should be as an active voice of conscience to the public at large.

We offer two possible solutions to the Museum's involvement at San Lazaro.

One, the Museum divorce itself from its association with Mr. Fenn. Mr. Fenn can negotiate a professional relationship with a private museum and private archaeologists that fulfills the obligations of legitimate archaeology. This will effectively remove the public perception that the State of New Mexico is sanctioning the needless destruction of a site.

Two, if the relationship between the Museum and Mr. Fenn continues, then the Museum must be aggressive and specific in its portrayal to the public that its involvement is strictly one of salvage in the face of nonprofessional excavation of San Lazaro. Importantly, Museum staff must make clear to the public at all times they are not sanctioning the unwarranted destruction of this site. We are encouraged by statements from Museum personnel along these lines at the most recent meeting of the Santa Fe Archaeological Society. In addition, the Museum should make a commitment to identify this important site as a gravely endangered archaeological resource.

Clearly, this debate involves a larger question of how the State of New Mexico can better protect and preserve cultural resources on private land holdings. The enforcement of existing burial laws is paramount in the short term. As it exists now, the burial law effectively applies only to responsible professional site excavations. In practice, nonprofessional excavations are not covered by permits, and it is left to individuals to report burial discoveries voluntarily. Some of these individuals are motivated in their excavations to recover the kinds of artifacts commonly associated with graves. Under present legislation, there are no provisions for inspecting non permitted excavations for possible violations. We must make present legislation enforceable, including provisions for probable cause searches where access to archaeological sites is denied or severely restricted by the landowner.

In the future, we must work toward developing state legislation that recognizes the existence of traditional cultural properties to all lands as well as the rights guaranteed by NAGPRA. The federal government has recognized the fundamental existence of Native American rights through recent legislation. Although written for federal lands and undertakings, these rights should not be preempted by political boundaries. At the heart of our comments is the premise that archaeological properties and traditional cultural properties are not necessarily mutually exclusive. The preservation of one is the preservation of the other.

Our discipline needs a coherent policy for the management of cultural resources that alleviates potential misconceptions about archaeology, artifact collections and knowledge about the past. We must take the lead in educating the public about the importance of the preservation, conservation and protection of cultural resources. We need to channel our efforts into setting up events that highlight why archaeology is important to the public and the possible rewards for private landowners who protect sites on their holdings.

- Cherie L. Scheick & Kurt F. Anschuetz, SWAC



More San Lazaro Facts...

Fenn Charged Under NM Unmarked Burial Statute

In 1990, the Historic Preservation Division attempted bring charges against Fenn under the unmarked burial provisions of the New Mexico Cultural Properties Act. Fenn countersued for criminal trespass and ultimately, both suits were dropped.

Letters to the SAA Bulletin Editor

(Editor's Note: Just in case you do not read the SAA Bulletin, here are some recent letters relevant to Landowner-Archeologist relationships and the San Lazaro controversy)

From Vol 12, Number 2, 1994:

None of us condones the vandalizing of archeological sites, but Gibson and Saunders have gone off the

deep end. Archaeological liens on private property involve a taking of property rights requiring just compensation under the federal constitution.

If protection for sites is essential to society, then a purchase fund should be established to acquire ownership of the properties. In the meantime, archaeologists should exercise some circumspection in advocating such bizarre solutions to the goring of their own ox. Otherwise, they may be accused of forgetting who pays their salaries, who funds their grants, and under whose laws they operate.

James A. Hanson

Former SHPO, Chadron, Nebraska

(Editor's Note: Mr. Hanson is the author of a coffee table art book that also serves as a illustrated sales catalog of a portion of Mr. Forrest Fenn's private artifact collection. In his preface to the book, Spirit in the Art, Mr. Hanson stated that he has "...had the pleasure of watching [Fenn's] Indian collection grow and evolve" during a 20-year friendship with Fenn.)

From Vol 12, Number 2, 1994:

I strongly object to comments made by Jon Gibson and Joe Saunders [Protection, SAA Bulletin 11(5)]. Evidently they don't understand that rights guaranteed under the constitution are more important to Americans than archaeology. They suggest that

...rights guaranteed under the constitution are more important to Americans than archaeology.

- Forrest Fenn

liens be put on private property, despite the fact that money would not be available to pay landowners.

They state "... archaeologists must be the ones to choose which sites are to be protected. We cannot entrust this selection to a government board or a legislative process..." In other words, since elected officials cannot be trusted to do the right thing those prerogatives must be given to archaeologists.

And their suggestion "that just because sites happen to be on private property should not make them privately owned," is ludicrous. Although perhaps reluctantly, they admit that the right to do as you please to your own land is one of "Americans' most precious rights" they quickly abandon that thought and would have us adopt what I believe are very dangerous alternatives.

My feeling is that neither of these gentlemen have taken the time to discuss their concerns with the owners of land where archaeological sites are located, to enlist their aid in permanently protecting those sites. Voluntary landowner co-operation is the only way to solve the problem, and certainly the only way it should be done.

Forrest B. Fenn

Santa Fe

From Volume 12, Number 4, 1994:

I am writing in response to the letter printed in the March/April 1994 edition of the *SAA Bulletin* from Mr. Forrest B. Fenn of Santa Fe, in which he vigorously registered his belief that archaeologists should "...discuss their concerns with the owners of land where archaeological sites are located, to enlist their aid in permanently protecting those sites. Voluntary landowner co-operation is the only way to solve the problem, and certainly the only way it should be done."

Just for the record, Mr. Fenn is President of the San Lazaro Corporation which owns the archeological site of San Lazaro near Santa Fe, New Mexico. The site is a multi-storied pueblo ruin of over two dozen roomblocks comprising some 2,000 ground-floor rooms, and dating from Pueblo IV times into the 17th century. San Lazaro was declared a National Historic Landmark by the U.S. Department of the Interior in 1964. Since that time, Mr. Fenn's corporation acquired the property and has been digging the site. Many of the rooms in two roomblocks, to date, have been cleared to the floor.

Against the advice and requests of area archeologists, the excavators do not systematically screen the sediments, systematic notes are not taken, systematic vertical or horizontal controls are not used, there is no research design, and there is no provision for analysis or reporting beyond publishing photos of selected objects in "art" books such as *Spirits in the Art* (James A. Hanson; \$95.00). Most archaeologists, presented with this situation, would consider Mr. Fenn a pothunter whose corporation bought an archaeological site to mine for artifacts. Perhaps coincidentally, Mr. Fenn is an art dealer whose name is associated with a prominent gallery in Santa Fe selling Native American and precolumbian artifacts. The copy of Hanson's book on display in the gallery has prices written next to the photos of se-

lected items, indicating that the book's real purpose is a sales catalog.

I just thought the readership should know the truth behind Mr. Fenn's high-sounding rhetoric. As evidenced by the deeds of the San Lazaro Corporation over which he presides, Mr. Fenn is truly committed to the proposition that, as he says, "...rights guaranteed under the Constitution are more important to Americans than archaeology." And to all appearances, what is happening at the site of San Lazaro is neither "archaeology," nor "voluntary landowner co-operation," nor "permanent site protection."

Glenna Dean

NM SHPO Staff Archeologist

HSR and the Elk Ridge Ruin: Background

In 1990, Human Systems Research, Inc. (HSR), announced its intention to work with a private landowner on a Mimbres archaeological site in Grant County, New Mexico. A rationale for that involvement was submitted to the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Division and the Cultural Properties Review Committee at that time. HSR subsequently prepared and submitted a proposal to excavate burials on the Elk

Ridge Ruin (then the Croteau Site) that had been exposed by the previous owner. Under HSR's burial permit with the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Division, Billy Russell, the new owner, and Dayna Potter, then of New Mexico State University, excavated 10 exposed burials. HSR staff helped assemble a report on the materials. Since 1990, two additional burials have been excavated.

Recognizing the controversial nature of this action and the need to explicitly define our position, in September of 1990, the Board of Directors of Human Systems Research considered and approved a policy statement for excavations on private lands. In November of that year, Karl Laumbach, Executive Director of HSR, sent a copy of the policy to Tim Maxwell, then editor of the NMAC newsletter, and requested that the organization entertain an open forum to discuss the question of excavation on private land. Later, at the Mogollon Conference in Silver City, HSR attempted to generate a forum by presenting the initial work at the Elk Ridge Ruin.

Since then, Billy Russell earned a B.A. in Anthropology from New Mexico State University with an overall G.P.A. of 4.0 and has become a full-time HSR employee. HSR has continued to support Billy's efforts at Elk Ridge Ruin. Archaeologists with HSR helped Billy set up a site-wide grid system; excavations are being conducted by feature, and extensive notes and detailed maps are being taken by feature and level. All cultural and faunal materials have been collected from the excavations; radiocarbon, dendrochronology, pollen, and soil samples have been collected

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- HPD

and partially processed, and flotation analysis is being conducted on hearth fill.

Under the auspices of Karl Laumbach and Toni Sudar Laumbach, the Doña Ana County Archaeological Society has become involved in the fieldwork and in the analysis of the recovered artifacts. In return, HSR staff members are providing professional instruction in field and laboratory methods. What began as an exercise in reassembling ollas under the tutelage of experienced reconstructionist Doris Morgan has evolved into a full-fledged training program.

Billy has held five excavation days at the Elk Ridge Ruin, and Martha Yduarte (also an HSR employee) is developing a laboratory system for the archaeological society to use when cataloging the recovered materials.

In summary, Billy Russell has validated HSR's faith in him, and the project is a positive model for future relationships between archaeologists and private landowners. What follows are the proposal to excavate the burials, which includes the rationale provided to SHPO and CPRC, and HSR's formal policy statement for working with private landowners.

- HSR Staff

Billy Russell has validated HSR's faith in him, and the project is a positive model for future relationships between archaeologists and private landowners.

- HSR

HSR Proposal

Introduction

During the spring of 1989, as the burial bill was wending its way through the New Mexico State Legislature, the roar of bulldozers could be heard at dozens of archaeological sites located on private land in southern New Mexico. The intensification of bulldozing activity was the result of pothunters convincing landowners that, with the passage of the burial bill, all digging for artifacts would cease and landowners would no longer be able to realize a profit from artifacts buried on their land.

Many sites were totally destroyed during this period. However, on the day that the burial bill became law, the bulldozing ceased. As a result of this cessation, portions of several impacted sites remain intact and although surreptitious hand digging has continued, it is to a far lesser degree than prior to the burial bill. A common feature to almost all of the impacted sites are large piles of bulldozed earth containing varying quantities of disarticulated and jumbled human skeletal remains.

The Croteau Site (a.k.a. Elk Ridge Ruin)

Most of the bulldozed sites had been impacted to some degree in the past. Although the destruction of any of these sites constitutes a tragic loss, the bulldozing activity at the Croteau Site was made more reprehensible because prior to the destruction the site was virtually pristine. The very idea that a large Mimbres Classic Village located on the Mimbres River could have survived the wholesale destruction of the 1970's and 1980's was almost unthinkable. Yet this was precisely the case. A thousand years of intermittent flooding down a side canyon into the head waters of the Mimbres had almost completely covered the surface of the site with up to five feet of alluvium.

Hindsight is always 20-20. In retrospect, the fact that the site was not recognized by archaeologists due to its location is almost as incomprehensible as its survival of the 70's and 80's. The Three Circle pithouse village excavated by Haury in the 1930's is located on a nearby ridge. The Croteau site itself is located on an

extensive alluvial terrace formed at the confluence of the side canyon and the Mimbres drainage. A spring (Three Circle Spring) bubbles up from the river bed and flows below the site.

The Croteau site is divided between private and public land. The northern portion of the site is the property of the United States Forest Service. None of the site area owned by the Forest Service has been impacted. The southern portion of the site is part of the Elk Ridge Subdivision. The subdivided portion of the site is in four parts. Three of the four have been at least partially impacted by bulldozing activity. The fourth, on the eastern portion of the site has not been impacted other than a graded road and placement of a trailer.

First impressions upon viewing the Croteau Site is that few intact archaeological deposits could be left on the impacted portions of the subdivision. This impression is false. Although large areas have been bulldozed to great depths, more than 50% of those areas remain undisturbed. This situation is primarily due to the depth of the alluvial deposit over the surface of the site. The limited time before the burial bill became law and the depth of the alluvial overburden combined to preserve large portions of the site. Large piles of backfill from the gaping trenches cover large areas of undisturbed archaeological site.

The areas that have been bulldozed are in two categories. The first category has been completely destroyed with trenches that reach depths of over 12 feet. The second category is comprised of those areas that the bulldozer entered and exited the trench and areas that the trench did not exceed depths of more than four feet. The areas that fall into this category contain undisturbed or only partially disturbed deposits.

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The deep trenches left by the bulldozing remain. The side walls have been probed and burrowed into by vandals and trespassers. Large sections of the upper banks have caved into the trenches. Portions of room walls and other features can be clearly seen in the cuts. There is a dramatically obvious contact between the alluvial overburden and the top of the cultural level.

The Croteau Site takes its name from the landowner who authorized the bulldozing of the 2 acres adjacent to the U.S. Forest Service property. Although he has continued to dig for artifacts since the enactment of the burial bill, he has desisted from large scale excavation.

Billy Russell

Billy Russell was raised in Silver City. He excavated his first Mimbres bowl at the age of eight. Later he became a protégé of Red Ellison, owner and excavator of Kwilleleykia, the largest Salado pueblo in New Mexico. Fascinated by the pueblo ruins in southwestern New Mexico, Billy continued to dig until a few years ago. It is regrettable that Billy and many others like him have not had early contact with archaeologists. As one who

acquired his archaeological interest collecting arrowheads in northeastern New Mexico, I relate to Billy's situation. New Mexico desperately needs a strong outreach program which will allow the public to participate in all facets of research, protection, and preservation.

For the last two years Billy has been a student at New Mexico State University majoring in Anthropology. His plans are to earn a Masters Degree in Anthropology and spend his career working in the Mimbres Culture area. In the spring of 1990, Mr. Croteau put his two acres of the Croteau Site on the market. The initial asking price was \$150,000.00. At the time Billy approached me and inquired whether HSR would help him excavate the site as Billy could not obtain a burial permit. HSR responded that we would be willing to work with him *only* if HSR could dictate the manner in which the entire 2 acres (not just the burials) was excavated. Billy agreed to this condition with the understanding that if the condition was violated HSR would quickly withdraw its support. Billy did make it clear that he would have to sell artifacts in order to pay for the land. Given the fact that the site was slowly being excavated with no data retrieval, HSR felt that data acquisition was more important than the permanent curation of artifacts. On that basis Billy and his father William Russell purchased the site from Mr. Croteau for \$70,000.

Current Progress

The first major task was to clean the trench walls so that the stratigraphy was visible in all portions of the site. This will facilitate the mapping of both the surface and subsurface levels of the site and ideally will allow us to model the original contours of the site surface.

Cleaning the trench walls revealed numerous "burrow" holes which had been covered after excavation. One partially disturbed infant burial covered by a Mimbres Classic B/W bowl was discovered in the trench wall below the floor of a partial room. The burial and the mortuary vessel were excavated by HSR under a blanket permit on July 1, 1990. On that same date, HSR set up a baseline and a grid system to control excavation on the site. On that same date, Chris Nightengale, under contract to the U.S. Forest Service had set up a baseline on the U.S. Forest Service portion of the property. With Mr. Nightengale's cooperation, HSR extended that grid system onto the Russell property so that eventually the entire site (or at least what is left of it) can be analyzed as a unit. HSR hopes that the Croteau Site can become a positive model to the numerous disgruntled landowners in the Mimbres area.

The Problem

Large piles of backdirt containing artifacts, tree ring samples, and disarticulated human skeletal remains remain on the surface of the site. To compound the problem numerous other skeletal remains from the site were allegedly concealed in the backdirt on the day the burial bill became law. Ironically, the Elk Ridge subdivision has a covenant which prohibits extensive earth disturbance on any of the lots. Other landowners within the subdivision are very desirous that the backdirt be replaced in the trenches. Billy has assured them that he will make every effort to do so. Billy and HSR are interested in obtaining a sample of the artifacts and other data present in the back dirt. However it is not financially feasible for a supervisory archaeologist to be present

100% of the time while the back dirt is screened and replaced in the trenches.

The Proposal

Human Systems Research Inc. and Billy Russell request permission to allow Billy Russell to screen and separate disarticulated human remains from the backdirt only on the Croteau Site without full time supervision by HSR archaeologists. It is not feasible to find 100% of the human remains. Those that are found will be cataloged by provenience and submitted to a physical anthropologist for study. After study, a suitable plan for disposition of the remains will be submitted to the State Historic Preservation Division. It is further requested that, after the backdirt has been screened, Billy Russell be allowed to use a Bobcat (a small front end loader) to move the backfill back into the trenches.

Human Systems Research, Inc., realizes that the burial bill has not yet been tested in the courts. HSR worked diligently to support passage of that bill and does not wish to weaken it in any way. At this point in time HSR considers Billy Russell an official affiliate of our organization and the Croteau Site as an HSR research project. If this proposal is considered to be destructive to the intent of the Burial Bill please suggest alternatives which will not curtail the intent of this project to become a model for positive relationships between landowners and archaeologists in southwestern New Mexico.

- Karl W. Laumbach, Human Systems Research, Inc.

HSR Policy: Mitigation of Adverse Effect on Private Land

Background

The following policy statement is prompted by two recent events. First, Human Systems Research, Inc. (HSR), is currently cooperating with a private landowner at the Elk Ridge Mimbres Ruin to legally recover archaeological and human remains from disturbed areas that were looted by a previous owner prior to the passage of the New Mexico burial statute. HSR's current activities are legally authorized under Burial Excavation Permit ABE-013.

Second, one of our contract clients has informed us that we have been accused, by an unnamed professional colleague and competitor, of "cooperating with pothunters" in the looting of sites for profit. This accusation is at best inaccurate, at worst legally slanderous. The situation is not so simple.

HSR's efforts at the Elk Ridge Ruin are permitted by the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Division. A draft project description was informally reviewed by archaeologists in the State Historic Preservation Division office and by archaeology subcommittee members on the New Mexico Cultural Properties Review Committee (CPRC). The current landowner is only recovering materials from disturbed bulldozer trenches, in disturbed fill, and from adjacent *burrowed* areas and disturbed rooms. These areas are threatened by collapse and severe erosion, as a result of the looting by the previous owner. The mutual purpose of this effort is to mitigate or salvage disturbed deposits at the site and to recover scientific data that would otherwise be irretrievably lost.

By law, artifactual materials remain the property of the private owner. HSR has no financial interest in the disposition of those materials recovered from the Elk Ridge Ruin. Indeed, HSR's efforts at the site are being conducted on a volunteer basis, and incidental expenses are being funded by the organization.

Human Systems Research has a noteworthy record in historic preservation on private lands. HSR is the only professional contract organization in New Mexico that is currently engaged, at its own expense, in actively acquiring sites for preservation or in mitigating the adverse effects on private lands. The organization has also been instrumental in encouraging and arranging private purchase of threatened sites for long-term preservation on three separate occasions. These three private acquisitions resulted in the preservation of more than 70 National Register quality archaeological sites. Further, HSR is the only local contract research organization that is, itself, actively purchasing threatened sites on private land for long-term resource conservation. In the last several years, HSR has directly acquired major portions of a large El Paso phase ruin threatened with subdivision and development and a significant historic building otherwise destined for the commercial real estate market. In view of those efforts, it is particularly disturbing to be anonymously accused of illegal or unethical behavior. Our efforts seem to be the only active, self-funded conservation activities being undertaken by the professional contract archaeological community in New Mexico.

All these acquisition, mitigation, and conservation activities are in keeping with the New Mexico Cultural Properties Act, Sec. 18-6-10, entitled *Cultural Properties on Private Lands*, which recommends "providing technical assistance to the owner who is willing to restore, preserve, and maintain the cultural property." Further, it states quite clearly that "all archaeological specimens collected or removed... shall be the property of the person owning the land on which the site is located (18-6-11)."

That law does not state that technical assistance should be withheld unless the private owner sacrifices, limits, or otherwise transfers his/her private property rights to an approved agency. It is HSR's opinion that to do so would indirectly withhold such assistance without legal cause and/or restrict a landowner's equal right to technical assistance. The law makes no provision to condition CPRC procedures on the basis of final disposition of privately owned artifacts.

The sale of artifacts from private lands has become a contentious issue nationally. Ill-founded, perhaps slanderous, accusations that have the real potential for causing serious harm to the profession as a whole and for eroding our profession's credibility in the eyes of the land-owning and preservationist public. It is time we sort out the legal and ethical issues in a forthright manner, rather than continuing somewhat self-serving innuendo.

The following is HSR's recommended policy, a place to begin. HSR honestly welcomes legitimate criticism as well as the

strong support that has already been informally offered by members of the professional community and by the public.

Policy Statement

Human Systems Research will undertake, cooperate, encourage, and support mitigation of potential or actual adverse effects on privately owned archaeological and historic properties only when those activities are in agreement with the spirit and the letter of federal and state law and policy.

It shall be the policy of Human Systems Research to

- Use financial and technical assistance to support resource conservation, harmonious use, public education, and scientific research;
- Provide leadership in preserving privately owned cultural resources;
- Contribute to the preservation of prehistoric and historic resources, regardless of ownership;

- Administer HSR-owned cultural and historical properties in a spirit of stewardship for the inspiration and benefit of the public and the scientific community, alike;
- Contribute to the preservation of privately owned resources by encouraging organizations and individuals to undertake preservation by private means;
- Assist federal, state, and local governments; preservation organizations; and individuals in expanding preservation programs and activities.

Human Systems Research will attempt to mitigate, to the fullest practical extent, the loss of valuable scientific data and knowledge about our collective past in those cases where adverse effects are anticipated or are occurring on private lands.

Adverse effects on privately owned cultural resources may include

- Lack of adequate protection from vandalism;
- Land development and/or subdivision;
- Artifact *mining* or *pothunting* by the landowner;
- Imminent threat of severe erosion;
- Prior disturbance and/or looting;
- Significantly increased public visibility and access.

Mitigation of effect through excavation on private land should be undertaken only when all other alternatives are exhausted. The following mitigation alternatives are ordered from the preferred to the *last-ditch* efforts:

- Identifying the resource to the appropriate federal or state agency, with recommendations for acquisition;
- Identifying the resource to the Archaeological Conservancy, or other conservation trusts, with recommendations for purchase;
- Arranging cooperative matching-fund land purchase by HSR and the State of New Mexico, pursuant to the New Mexico Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act;

Ill-founded, perhaps slanderous, accusations that have the real potential for causing serious harm to the profession as a whole and for eroding our profession's credibility in the eyes of the land-owning and preservationist public. It is time we sort out the legal and ethical issues in a forthright manner, rather than continuing somewhat self-serving innuendo.

- HSR

Encouraging donation of the resource to an appropriate conservator, including, but not limited to, a federal, state, or local government agency, an educational institution, a conservation trust, a nonprofit corporation, or an institution that identifies historic preservation as one of its explicit purposes;

Encouraging inclusion of restrictive covenants in subsequent property deeds;

Encouraging salvage excavation by a volunteer, avocational field school; and finally,

Developing a training and cooperative excavation program for the site in conjunction with the private owner.

- HSR Staff

Artifactual Property Rights

In 1990, Karl Laumbach, David Kirkpatrick, and myself presented three related papers at the Mogollon Conference IV, at Silver City. All three papers dealt with aspects of site vandalism and looting, and presented HSR's perspective on cooperative excavation efforts with private owners of archaeological sites. Our formal policy statement created the most controversy, and the emphasis of discussions shifted rapidly to ownership of artifacts. Subsequently, Norm Nelson and I tried to solicit formal written positions for inclusion in NewsMAC from a number of professionals, with little success. After these four years of thought and discussion, I realize more than ever the complexity of these issues as well as the pressing need to open a dialogue within our profession. The issues are several, including:

- Cooperative excavation efforts on private land (i.e., the HSR policy);
- Artifact ownership and private property rights;
- Protection and repatriation of cultural patrimony (another property right).

The first issue has been addressed in HSR's policy statement and the discussion of the historical background which led us to support Billy Russell's efforts at Elk Ridge Ruin (a.k.a. Croteau Site). Billy's salvage excavations and documentation continue, and he now works full time as a professional on HSR's staff. From our perspective (and I hope from our readers') the preservation goals of this collaboration continue to be met.

The second issue, artifact ownership, continues to lack clarity within our profession. The debate has raged for the past four years outside New Mexico, in the SOPA Newsletter, American Antiquity and the SAA Bulletin, and the Grapevine. Most of these discussions have focused on a relatively narrow, traditional archaeological debate, which might be called the "Information vs. Object" dispute. My own perspective is somewhat different, heavily influenced by the broader realm of the Historic Preservation Movement.

Despite its narrow focus, HSR's recent policy statement on the *Mitigation of Adverse Effect on Private Land* continues to be interpreted as a position concerned with the private ownership and sale of *artifacts*. Private ownership is a related question, but

it is independent of the concerns which prompted that policy. This ownership issue is what I will address here.

Most of our common definitions of *artifact* are arbitrary definitions of convenience. They reflect how we treat different classes and sizes of materials during the archaeological recovery and preservation process. Thus a ceramic bowl is *artifact*, while a sub-floor olla is often *feature*, and a masonry wall is *structure*. Broader, less hands-on definitions of *artifact* include:

- David Hurst Thomas: "any object used or manufactured by humans."
- Marvin Harris: "Material objects made by human hands, and having specifiable uses and functions."

Definitions of convenience have the potential to seriously cloud the issue when we become concerned with the disposition rather than treatment and study of artifacts.

Not all artifacts are portable. Portable artifacts are not always small. One National Landmark, the USS Missouri, is highly portable and was still in active use during the Persian Gulf Desert Storm conflict.

Artifacts incorporate unmodified natural materials to greater and lesser degrees. Artifacts come in all sizes: from the molecular scale of Carbon-60, *buckminsterfullerene* to the 178 acre Imperial Palace in Beijing.

Many archaeologists object strenuously to the private ownership of small, portable artifacts like ceramics. Few voice the same objection when their source, the site itself, is at issue. For example, virtually no one seems to object to private ownership of significant historic structures, which are clearly *artifacts* under general definitions. The classified back pages of Historic Preservation and Historic Preservation News feature 30 to 50 National Register sites (or houses) for sale each issue. We are all aware that many are potentially significant archaeological sites as well. A very good example familiar to most of us is Carter's Grove, site of Martin's Hundred, excavated by Ivor Noel Hume, and featured in National Geographic Magazine.

We must recognize that the private ownership of real property is fundamental to our freedom and our way of life. The democracy we now enjoy is the direct result of concepts of private ownership. The problem we must resolve is not one of private ownership, it is one of conflicting claims between private ownership and public good.

Much is heard about *nationalizing* the resource. This perspective is unrealistic, naive, even subversive when one begins to consider two recent trends: repatriation of cultural materials, and preservation of cultural landscapes. Repatriation of sacred sites and objects is a particularly thorny problem since we must also resolve whose definition of sacred will govern classification. To many Native Americans, it is all sacred.

Many of us who might strongly object to the sale of a Mimbres pot, demanding repatriation and nationalization, might be less vocal if the privately owned artifact were our own historic home, or all of the Black Hills. Would you be in favor of nationalizing all National Register listed structures? All urban historic districts? How about rural landscapes surrounding archaeological and historic districts, like, say, Cahokia, Walden Pond, Old

Many archaeologists object strenuously to the private ownership of small, portable artifacts like ceramics. Few voice the same objection when their source, the site itself, is at issue.

-HSR

Kaskaskia? Should we nationalize whole towns like Old Deerfield and Waterford, VA? Or should we concentrate on cooperative preservation partnerships including private and public interests and individuals? Let's learn to balance private rights and public good in ways which are ethically and legally defensible, explicit, and innovative.

Ownership, repatriation, and preservation are extremely complex issues. They involve professionals, amateurs, ethnic and religious groups, financial institutions, municipal and government agencies. We cannot hope to successfully recruit many of these groups in preservation efforts unless and until we recognize that a variety of perspectives have legitimate interests and constitutional authority. Furthermore, we, as professional archaeologists, serve on behalf of the public interest, not by ownership, or special right. That mandate demands a higher degree of compliance with adjudicated law, and does not allow or tolerate construction of an *extra-legal* special interest.

William J. Brennan, America's most influential preservation justice, wrote more than 20 opinions which speak to issues of land use, property rights, and preservation. In their 1989 analysis *Landmark Justice*, Haar and Kayden identify four recurring land use propositions in Brennan's opinions:

- the legitimacy of land use regulations "hinges on the support of sound planning and a comprehensive approach;"
- "regulations affecting fundamental personal rights... demand greater judicial scrutiny and place a higher burden of justification on government."
- "discretionary government procedures are inherently capable of being arbitrary, discriminatory and noncomprehensive and must be carefully reviewed..."
- "Although the individual's right to... use private property may be severely limited by rights of the community, the individual... is entitled to an expectation of reasonable economic use and must receive compensation... if the regulation goes too far."

We would do well to bear these propositions in mind when we discuss the artifact or private lands excavation issues. Federal and state laws recognize these private ownership rights, and any infringement or restriction on those rights is grounds for damage claims by the affected property owner. Archaeologists don't have the legal or the ethical right to extra-legal control of privately owned artifacts despite how we feel about it.

And make no mistake, private property rights are fundamental. In *Lynch v. Household Fin. Corp.* (1972) the Supreme Court stated that "the dichotomy between personal liberties and

property rights is a false one" and the "right to enjoy property without unlawful deprivation... is in truth a 'personal' right, whether the 'property' in question is a welfare check, a home, or a saving's account." or an artifact.

- Peter L. Eidenbach, HSR

Current Research

The Moral Principle and the Material Interest

A Moral Principle met a Material Interest on a bridge wide enough for but one.

"Down you base thing!" thundered the Moral Principle, "and let me pass over you!"

The Material Interest merely looked into the other's eyes without saying anything.

"Ah," said the Moral Principle, hesitatingly, "let us draw lots to see which shall retire till the other has crossed."

The Material Interest maintained an unbroken silence and an unwavering stare.

"In order to avoid a conflict," the Moral Principle resumed, somewhat uneasily, "I shall myself lie down and let you walk over me."

Then the Material Interest found a tongue, and by a strange coincidence it was its own tongue. "I don't think you are very good walking," it said. "I am a little particular about what I have underfoot. Suppose you get off into the water."

It occurred that way.

- Ambrose Bierce, *Fantastic Fables* (1898)

Assembled by Carol J. Condie (Southern NM) and Cherie L. Scheick (Northern NM)

SWCA, Inc. (submitted by Dave Phillips)

Southern NM

SWCA, Inc., is completing a series of studies for the Bureau of Reclamation. Greg Seymour (SWCA) supervised a 687 km sample survey of irrigation canals and drains in the Rincon and Mesilla valleys of New Mexico and the El Paso Valley of Texas. Almost no sites were found. Early peoples may have tended to avoid the floodplain for permanent habitation, but fluvial processes have probably destroyed or deeply buried most floodplain sites, making interpretation difficult. The project included studies of floodplain geomorphology by Curtis Monger (NMSU) and of irrigation history in the El Paso

Valley by Neal Ackerly (NMSU).

David Phillips (SWCA) is completing a historic study and NRHP district nomination at Elephant Butte Dam, and Lex Palmer (SWCA) and Phillips recently recorded and evaluated a historic barn related to construction of Caballo Dam. SWCA is starting an overview and partial survey of the Elephant Butte and Caballo Reservoirs.

In the Socorro area, Gary Brown (SWCA) supervised a 287 km survey of irrigation canals and drains in the southern third of the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District. Sites were mostly historic. SWCA is starting a study of irrigation history in the MRGCD.

Near Fort Sumner, Mark Slaughter (SWCA) completed a survey of the right bank of Lake Sumner; earlier, Mariah had surveyed the left bank of the reservoir. Sites were most commonly large but low-density lithic resource procurement areas.

Non-BOR projects include EIS-related tribal consultations and archaeological studies by Susan Perlman (SWCA) and Phillips for the Army's proposed missile flights from Utah and Fort Wingate to White Sands Missile Range, and a survey of N.M. 48 in Ruidoso by Wendy Poague (SWCA).

Northern NM

SWCA, Inc. is conducting a series of studies for the Bureau of Reclamation. David Phillips (SWCA) completed a historic structures survey of the Arch Hurley Conservancy District headquarters (Tucumcari) and prepared an NRHP nomination for the district office building. Wendy Poague (SWCA) and Fran Levine have prepared an overview of El Vado Reservoir (near Tierra Amarilla), and Poague recently completed a survey of the reservoir. Susan Perlman (SWCA) is completing tribal consultations and a TCP study for the Animas-La Plata Project, which includes areas in northwest New Mexico.

In non-BOR projects, Poague completed a testing project along Acequia Madre Street in Santa Fe and conducted a survey along N.M. 14 near Madrid and Cerrillos. The N.M. 14 survey was done in collaboration with Tamara Jager of Keystone Environmental and Planning, Inc. Phillips and Perlman have completed a study of Native American and Hispanic TCPs in the Paseo del Volcan study corridors, which extend from I-40 across the West Mesa to Bernalillo.

Through a partnership of archaeological and historical investigation in the 17th and 18th century Spanish church and convento at Pecos National Historical Park, a typology of original adobes and mortar, based primarily on visual and compositional differentiation, has been refined to the point that specific adobe types can be attached to the Pecos chronology, thus enabling researchers an opportunity to gain a clearer picture of the architectural construction sequence. Observations of original fabric have led to a basic dichotomy of adobe and mortar types in the complex: *black* bricks, and associated mortar, are tightly tied to the very first phase of construction, while *red* adobes and mortar are tied to the next three major phases of construction. During the Spanish period four churches were built at Pecos. The first was apparently constructed of *yellow* adobe, though it has not been sampled yet. The second church was built of the same *black* adobe that was used to construct the convento. The third and fourth churches were built of *red* adobe, though mostly of a type unassociated with any *red* brick observed so far in the convento. This ability to tie a typology to a established chronology at Pecos is enabling the staff to date other adobe structures in the park, structures that had so far eluded dating. It is our hope that further research along these lines will enable other investigators to view adobe and mortar as potential sources of chronological data.

Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico (submitted By Tim Maxwell)

Southern NM

Project Name: Datil

Project Director(s): Yvonne Oakes and Dorothy Zamora

Project Sponsor: New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department

County: Catron

General Location: West of Datil in Datil Mountains

Bibliographic Reference: results to be published in *Archaeology Notes* series.

Project Description and Results: Excavation of three campsites in valley area. LA 104381 appears to be a plant collecting locale with three hearths, a burned area, and discrete concentration of Navajo/Apache and Mogollon brown ware sherds as well as ground stone and lithic arti-

facts. LA 104382 is a buried site with biface thinning flakes scattered throughout 20-35 cm of fill. No features have yet been found. The material types and flaking technology suggest it may be an Archaic period site. LA 39998 is a dispersed lithic artifact scatter not yet studied.

The Datil Mountains are a little known area archaeologically. The current work and reconnaissance in the area suggests that there are numerous lithic artifact scatters. Wild game is plentiful and it appears that diverse cultural groups took advantage of the area's resources.

Project Name: Roswell Northwest

Project Director(s): R. N. Wiseman (prehistoric sites) and Jeffrey Boyer (historic site)

Project Sponsor: New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department

County: Chaves

General Location: Immediately west and north of Roswell

Bibliographic Reference: *The Roswell Relief Route Project, Phase 2: Assessment and Data Recovery Plan for Six Prehistoric Sites, Roswell, New Mexico*. Archaeology Notes 94, Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe. 1992.

Project Description and Results: Three prehistoric sites and one historic site were excavated and/or surface collected. A fourth prehistoric site, LA 68185, was eliminated from the excavation phase because of the 1991 flood of the South Berrendo River, and a second historic site, LA 68182, did not require further consideration following the testing phase.

LA 68182, Los Molinos, has 73 bedrock basin metates and mortars and a refuse-filled, natural cleft in the hilltop; the main occupations of the site, dating between A.D. 900 and 1450, may have been by full-time hunter-gatherers.

LA 68183 is a small camp site near Los Molinos that produced several hearths, two dozen flakes, and a single brown ware sherd that date the occupation between A.D. 500 and 1400; no materials suitable for chronometric dates were recovered.

LA 54347, White Paint, is a large camp site on the South Berrendo River that is characterized by several hearths, widespread burned rock, and dozens of lithic artifacts. Since no materials suitable for chronometric dating were recovered, the occupation(s) are dated to the late Archaic period on the basis of projectile point styles.

LA 54346, a historic site, is on land patented by Lewis Cass in 1911. The site has a checkered history and was perhaps involved in land speculation rather than actual homesteading. The excavated portion included a burned house, two large depressions, and a shallow faunal midden.

Project Name: Bob Crosby Draw

Project Director(s): R.N. Wiseman

Project Sponsor: New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department

County: Chaves

General Location: 20 miles northeast of Roswell

Bibliographic Reference: *Data Recovery Plan for the Bob Crosby Draw Site (LA 75163) and LA 103931 along U.S. 70, Chaves County, New Mexico.* Archaeology Notes 124, Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe. 1993.

Project Description and Results: Two prehistoric sites located east of the Pecos River were excavated. LA 75163, the Bob Crosby Draw site, is a large campsite in a dune field on the Mescalero Pediment. An 8 by 50 m section of the site was stripped to culturally sterile levels, revealing two groups of hearths, pits, and a burned rock scatter. One or more occupations, probably by full-time hunter-gatherers, are ceramically dated to the period A.D. 900-1400.

LA 103931 is a small sherd and lithic artifact scatter on the Lakewood Terrace, a few hundred meters east of the Pecos River. Pottery types and distributions suggest two occupations between A.D. 900 and 1300. The virtual absence of burned rock and features indicates a series of very brief occupations.

Project Name: Dunnahoo Hills

Project Director(s): R.N. Wiseman

Project Sponsor: New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department

County: Chaves

General Location: 10 miles northeast of Roswell

Bibliographic Reference: *The U.S. 70 Project: Archaeological Testing and Data Recovery Plan for two Prehistoric Sites in the Dunnahoo Hills, Chaves County, New Mexico.* Archaeology Notes 129, Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico, Santa Fe. 1993.

Project Description and Results: The project, scheduled to begin later this summer, involves two sites west of the Pecos River. LA 6825 is a small sherd and lithic artifact scatter within a small dune field. Auger test results suggest the presence of subsurface features such as hearths and large pits or possibly pit structures. Pottery indicates occupation between A.D. 500 and 1200.

LA 6826 is a moderate-size, dense, lithic artifact scatter on a ridgetop. Testing suggests the presence of intact deposits and perhaps buried features.

Northern NM

Project Name: La Plata Highway Project

Directors: H. Wolcott Toll, Charles A. Hannaford, and Eric Blinman

Sponsor: New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department

County: San Juan County

Location: Northwest of Farmington in the La Plata River Valley, south of the Colorado state line.

References: None

Project Description and Results: This large project involved several survey and testing programs and two and a half full years of excavation. Over 40 sites were tested or excavated within the old and enlarged rights-of-way, including 18 sites that contained major architecture and other deposits. All or portions of Anasazi 67 rooms, 40 pitstructures, and 9 mealing rooms, and one historic structure were excavated, and around a half a million items

collected. Most of the sites in this part of the valley range from the A.D. 1000s to the 1200s, although 5 Basket-maker pitstructures were also excavated. The materials are processed; many of the site and analytical reports are now in draft form.

Based on distribution along the highway and the only valley-wide survey, Deric Nusbaum's 1935 reconnaissance, sites in the La Plata Valley are distributed in recognizable clusters that correspond to major drainage entrances and favorable farming locales. Our work took place at two of these, at Barker Arroyo and Jackson Lake. Each of these clusters has sites with public architecture, and we assume that the clusters represent prehistoric communities. One of our analytical aims has been to identify means of distinguishing communities other than simple site distribution. We are able to identify some differences, but, as expected, this task has been difficult.

Continuity and density of occupation, local source of the great majority of all materials, and favorable agricultural conditions point to the importance of the whole Farmington area--the Totah--in the pre-1300 Anasazi landscape. Historical accident and standing architecture have meant that this area is considered to be peripheral to better known areas such as Chaco or Mesa Verde. We do not find support for this peripheral status, and suggest that the social organization of the later Anasazi occupation of the Four Corners area was more complicated than single power centers controlling the rest of the area.

Project Name: Dating the Valdez Phase: Chronometric Re-Evaluation of the Initial Anasazi Occupation of North-Central New Mexico.

Project Directors: Jeffrey L. Boyer and Daniel Wolfman

Project Sponsor: USDA Forest Service Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station

County: Taos

General Location: Central Taos County

Bibliographic Reference: None

Project Description and Results: The purpose of this project is to collect, analyze, and report chronometric dates for sites from the Valdez phase, the earliest Anasazi occupation of the Taos Valley. The Valdez phase is variously reported to have begun about A.D. 900 or 1000 and ended about A.D. 1200, based on ceramic cross-dating. A review of existing chronometric dates suggests that A.D. 1100 may be a more accurate beginning date and that the phase ended about A.D. 1225.

The project involves collecting and analyzing tree-ring, archaeomagnetic, radiocarbon, and obsidian hydration samples from previously excavated Valdez-phase sites. In 1993, tree-ring samples obtained from the Fort Burgwin Research Center and the Maxwell Museum were submitted for dating. Portions of those samples are also being submitted for radiocarbon dating in order to assess correspondence between results from the two techniques. Archaeomagnetic samples were collected from three pit-houses excavated by the UNM field school in the mid 1960s and one excavated by the Fort Burgwin field school in the early 1960s; they were analyzed at OAS's Archaeomagnetic Dating Laboratory. Ground temperature

and humidity cells were placed at three sites north of Taos and two sites south of Taos. The purpose of this activity is to assess variability in ground temperature and humidity within small subregions and its significance for obsidian hydration dating. Several more Valdez-phase sites are being considered for re-excavation to obtain additional archaeomagnetic samples.

Data from the project will be used to refine the time frame of the Valdez phase and to determine whether there are significant temporal differences between two large Valdez-phase communities in the region. They will also be used to address discrepancies between dates obtained through different techniques.

Gila National Forest (submitted by Powys Gadd)

Internal Projects

County: Catron, Grant

Project Description and Results:

- The Gila National Forest has been MORE THAN BUSY. In addition to our usual work load, the Forest has or will have hosted one major stabilization project, three Passport In Time (PIT) projects, two field schools, four "dig days" and an independent research project by the end of the fiscal year.
- In addition to its usual work load of compliance projects the Gila Heritage Team has been assisting a forest-wide program of ecosystem management through an intense program of archaeological survey. The team has also completed prescribed natural fire (PNF) plans for the entire Forest. Each District plan presents a site and inventory summary and then identifies documented and/or known fire-sensitive sites or site areas. In most cases, these are historic sites, historic mining districts and rock art sites. Management recommendations are basically the same forest-wide although Wilderness recommendations differ somewhat. The sites/fire sensitive areas are plotted on Forest maps for distribution to fire personnel. The information will be used in a Forest-wide PNF plan.

Passport in Time Projects

- For five days in May, the Forest hosted a stabilization project at Hillsboro cabin, a 1925 Fire Lookout cabin located at an elevation of 10,000 ft. in the Black Range. Participants from the Gila, Lincoln and Coconino NFs learned a number of stabilization skills which resulted in complete "in kind" replacement of the porch, interior flooring, several window panes and several support logs. The roof was repaired and a number of other repairs were made. Replacement of additional tongue-and-groove flooring inside the cabin will have to wait for next year.
- In June, the Gila hosted two Passport in Time projects. The Cliff Dwellers of Sapillo Creek PIT, held during the first week of June in the Gila Wilderness, drew 10 volunteers from five states. Five Mogollon rock art sites were recorded and at Sapillo Creek Rockshelter, three walls were stabilized with Roplex E330, potholes were screened and backfilled, two 1 x 1 meter units were excavated, and a fence was constructed to keep out livestock and protect an endangered species of monkey flower. Initial ceramic analysis suggest a Mimbres Classic (and possible post-Classic) occupation of the shelter. At the end of each long,

hot day, volunteers cooled off in the Gila River. The event was covered by the Silver City Daily Press.

- The Tularosa Cabin PIT project was held at the end of June. For five days, six volunteers excavated below the floor of a 1906 ranger station cabin near Reserve/Cruzville, New Mexico. Numerous historic artifacts were recovered while volunteers learned the basics of archaeological excavation. The same project is scheduled for next year. The project augments an on-going program of stabilization and restoration at the cabin. Once the sub-floor area has been excavated, the floor itself will be replaced.
- The Apache Creek PIT project is scheduled for the first two weeks of August. For 10 days, 22 volunteers will continue exposing and stabilizing walls at the Mogollon village of Apache Creek near Reserve, NM. The project is part of an on-going site interpretive proposal calling for a handicap accessible trail. The work being done by PIT volunteers will enable visitors to get a better idea of Mogollon architecture and site layout.
- In April and May of 1995, the Gila will host the Tularosa Cabin PIT once again and a pithouse village mitigation project in the Burro Mountains between Silver City and Lordsburg.

Research Projects

- In June, Western New Mexico University/Tierra Services conducted a field school at the Lake Roberts Vista Site at Lake Roberts, NM. Under the direction of Cynthia Bettison and Dr. Barbara Roth, students and volunteers continued excavations in the site's Classic Mimbres component. In the process, a pithouse was discovered where additional roomblocks were thought to be. Bettison and Roth's data will be used to address pertinent research questions concerning the function of smaller Classic Mimbres sites.
- For the second year, the University of Washington is hosting a field school near Alma, NM. For two months students will be testing and evaluating sites recorded in 1993 and conducting survey between Alma and Glenwood Springs. The information obtained will be used in Dr. Angela Linse's on-going study comparing southwestern and north-central New Mexico settlement patterns.
- Dr. Michael Diehl from the State University of New York is conducting academic research at three sites near the Gila National Monument. For three weeks, Diehl and two or three volunteers will map, surface collect and test three pithouse villages. The information will be used to assess the nature and extent of deposits at Early Pithouse Period sites, to determine the need for further data recovery, and to augment existing data concerning the size, occupational duration, settlement pattern and range of activities carried out by the occupants of Early Pithouse Period villages.

Public Archaeology

- The Gila Heritage program is endorsing public archaeology by offering a number of opportunities for the public to participate in or view on-going archaeological testing projects. During the Gila Bird and Nature Festival in April, University of Texas at El Paso volunteers and Gila National Forest archaeologists conducted public *dig-days* at Cottonwood Pueblo near Mimbres. Supervised volunteers working in all-day or half-day shifts conducted lim-

ited testing in badly vandalized portions of the site. The data will be used to address basic research questions concerning the Classic Mimbres Period in the Mimbres Valley but more specifically, to understand how vandalism affects the research potential of sites. Additional public digs are scheduled at Cottonwood Pueblo through 1995.

- Adobe Mound Pueblo, a 14-15th century Salado Phase site located near the Gila Cliff Dwellings Visitor Center is the subject of on-going investigations by archaeologists from Ft. Bliss, Texas. On Memorial day and the Fourth of July, the public was invited to observe archaeologists in action. Tours of the site were provided by Gila National Forest archaeologists and volunteers. On the Memorial Day weekend alone, 500 visitors from across the country toured the site. The hot weather limited the number of visitors on the Fourth of July weekend to a mere 200. The site will be opened to the public again on Labor Day weekend.
- On July 30, 1994, Forest Archaeologist, Robert Schiowitz, presented a fire-side talk entitled, *Archaeology in the Gila*, to visitors camped at the Gila Cliff Dwellings National Monument.

Mariah Associates, Inc. (submitted by John Acklen)

Mariah Associates, Inc. of Albuquerque is performing a number of projects in New Mexico but also in west Texas, in California, and in Wyoming.

- Cultural resources investigations at Kirtland Air Force Base are on-going under the direction of Howard Higgins. Mariah is working under a contract to the National Park Service to undertake a six-phase work plan. After compiling and assessing previous work conducted on the 52,600 acre Base, known and new sites were recorded and evaluated, National Register recommendations made, and a specific, step-by-step management plan is being developed. Tasks include background research, re-recording, popular narrative reports, NRHP recommendations, Multiple Properties Documentation, HABS assessments, oral history, paleontological and geomorphological baseline studies, and damage assessments. The results of all of these studies are being incorporated into a Cultural Resources Management Plan.
- Mariah is currently conducting a study of Cold War-related material culture on 27 air bases in the United States and Panama. The Cold War project study, funded through the Department of Defense's Legacy Program and the Department of the Air Force, is being conducted for the Air Combat Command (ACC) to facilitate compliance with NHPA through fulfillment of Section 110 responsibilities to locate, inventory, and evaluate National Register eligible properties. This study seeks to create a baseline framework by which to identify, inventory, and assess Cold War material culture, and to establish a methodology applicable to future Cold War studies. To date, six bases have been inventoried for Cold War resources. When the remaining 21 bases have been inventoried, a final document will be produced which combines the findings at all the bases, analyzes the data, and presents conclusions and recommendations on cultural resource management at ACC installations. Mariah employees involved in the project include Howard Higgins, Katherine Johnson, Karen Lewis, Jim Lowe, Paddy Patterson, Lori Rhodes, Blake Roxlau, David Staley, and Nick Trierweiler.
- MAI undertook test excavations on eight sites on the Hueco Mountain piedmont and dune fields along the Texas border with New Mexico as a part of the Samalayuca project. Directed by Chris Turnbow and John Acklen, the investigations included controlled surface collections, limited excavations, and a geomorphological study. Folsom, Archaic, Mesilla phase, and El Paso phase occupations have been identified. The Folsom component consists of five projectile points, numerous scrapers, and evidence of lithic reduction. An El Paso phase site yielded a possible temporary structure and related features.
- Data recovery at LA 55185, an Anasazi Pueblo I multiple habitation, was performed by MAI under the direction of Dr. Meade Kemrer. Excavations uncovered two pit structures, two surface structures, and related middens. Analyses indicate the presence of two residential sets that exhibit overlap occupation spans from the late Rosa phase to the early portion of the Piedra phase (A.D. 850-900). Each residence included a pit structure, surface apartment, and midden. Research suggests the two residence sets were two socially related households. As such, the site depicts household establishment, expansion, and fission into two households before replacement or extinction of the generationally older domestic group.
- Data recovery at LA 80847, an Anasazi Pueblo II-III scatter, was performed by MAI under the direction of John Acklen. Excavations revealed a badly eroded jacal structure, a series of eroded burned rock features, and evidence of an early Navajo occupation. Despite extensive excavation and testing, little in the way of datable materials, subsistence remains, and intact subsurface deposits were recovered. Analyses will concentrate on different activities as reflected in artifactual remains recovered from architectural versus non-architectural portions of the site.
- Dr. Meade Kemrer, MAI, undertook a cultural resource survey of 5,200 acres on lands bordering Sumner Lake Reservoir in east-central New Mexico as part of the Lake Sumner Project. Research concentrated on the evaluation of the prehistoric site variability, identification of resources associated with the 1864-1868 Bosque Redondo Reservation, and identification of historic properties related to the construction of Sumner Dam during the Depression Era. The survey identified a total of 64 sites with 81 occupational components. Among these, 51 are prehistoric and the remainder are attributed to post-1864. Prehistoric sites range from Archaic through Late Prehistoric periods and are principally related to lithic procurement and flaked tool production activities. One unique prehistoric site was discovered, an Early McKenzie Phase residence, the northernmost example of a Middle Pecos Mogollon site. Possible Bosque Redondo Reservation Period components include a possible Navajo hunting locus and a military outpost. Territorial and Earl Statehood period sites constitute predominately residential components, including the village of Los Ojitos.
- A cultural resource survey of 425 mi (648 km) of gridded, intersecting corridors was completed by MAI in Eddy

County, New Mexico for the ARCO Empire Abo 3-D project. Under the direction of John C. Acklen and John Evaskovich, the investigation examined six previously documented and 53 newly recorded sites. Prehistoric components include four Archaic, nine Ceramic, and 20 other lithic scatters. Historic sites consist of six industrial sites, three residences, and eight trash scatters. Research on the prehistoric resources focused on whether the site typology model developed by Kemrer and Kearns (1984) in the Middle Pecos Valley was applicable and what spatial patterning could be extrapolated from these data. Analysis of site location and site assemblages revealed patterned differences between Ceramic period and Archaic-age sites and a preliminary attempt was made to date lithic unknown sites using site assemblage data.

- John Evaskovich and John Acklen are currently working on a testing project at historic Fort Marcy for the City of Santa Fe. The study is designed to document the surface remains of the historic fort and to evaluate the presence and condition of subsurface deposits relating to the same occupation. Work conducted to date has indicated extensive subsurface deposits associated with a previous Anasazi occupation of the same location.

Mariah has recently merged with TRC Environmental, a national company working internationally in the air quality, hazardous waste, weather modification, and analytical arenas. With merger, Mariah and TRC offer a complete environmental service. Partially as a result of the resulting geographic expansion of its operating area, Mariah anticipates providing CRM services nationwide.

San Juan County Museum Association, Division of Conservation Archaeology

Principal Investigator: Larry L. Baker

Field Director: David E. DeMar

Project Sponsor: BHP Minerals International, Inc.

County: San Juan

Location: Mining Block D of the Navajo Mine, located along Cottonwood Arroyo, Nenahnezad Chapter, Shiprock Agency, San Juan County, New Mexico.

Bibliographic Reference: DeMar, David E. (1994) *Archaeological Investigations at LA 88815, a Small Pueblo II - Pueblo III Period Fieldhouse Located Along the Cottonwood Arroyo, Nenahnezad Chapter, Shiprock Agency, San Juan County, New Mexico*. Division of Conservation Archaeology Technical Report No. 2712A. Farmington, New Mexico.

Project Description and Results: Site LA 88815 was determined to be eligible for nomination to the Nation Register of Historic Places. OSM, with the consultation of the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department and the New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer, determined that data recovery was necessary to mitigate the effects of surface mining at LA 88815 within Mining Block D of BHP-Mineral International Inc.'s Navajo Mine.

LA 88815, a Pueblo II-Pueblo III period two room fieldhouse, was excavated using surface collection, hand excavations, and backhoe trenches. Ceramic sherds, lithic artifacts, shell artifacts, and botanical and chronometric

samples were recovered from the structure and surrounding features. The structure, features, and artifact assemblage at LA 88815 represent a multi-component occupation of a two room fieldhouse associated with the process of agricultural cultivation and plant resource storage.

Analysis of the ceramic assemblage and radiocarbon samples in conjunction with feature context and morphology suggests two separate and discrete occupations at LA 88815. The site was occupied intensively during the Pueblo II period, and after a period of abandonment, was reoccupied late in the Pueblo III period. The first occupation is within the Pueblo II period, A.D. 950-1150, as described by Sebastian (1983a:448). The majority of the culturally diagnostic artifacts from this period consist of Chuskan Series ceramics. As well, no Cibolan Series ceramics were recovered from the site. It would seem to follow that this first period of occupation follows closely Sebastian's (1983a:447-448) interpretations of both the origin of families and the geomorphological feasibility of floodwater farming.

The second occupation of LA 88815 is contemporaneous with the later Pueblo III occupation of Raven House between A.D. 1125-1325 (Sebastian 1983b:187). Exotic shell items, two tab pendants, and a smoothed abalone fragment recovered from LA 88815 are attributed to the later Pueblo III occupation, as they were recovered from archaeological contexts associated with the remodeling of the LA 88815 structure. As at Raven House, the culturally diagnostic artifacts denote an influx of San Juan Series ceramics and a Mesa Verdean influence (Sebastian 1983b:187). In turn, an association with non-local socioeconomic systems can be inferred by the presence of exotic trade items.

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Sebastian, Lynne

- 1983a Regional Interaction: the Puebloan Adaptation. In *Economy and Interaction Along the Lower Chaco River*, edited by P. Hogan and J. Winter. Office of Contract Archaeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.
- 1983b Anasazi Site Descriptions. In *Economy and Interaction Along the Lower Chaco River*, edited by P. Hogan and J. Winter. Office of Contract Archaeology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque.

Northern Rio Grande Research Project (submitted by Winifred Creamer)

Project Directors: Winifred Creamer and Jonathan Haas

Project Sponsor: Northern Illinois University / Field Museum

County: Santa Fe

General Location: Galisteo Basin

Bibliographic Reference: *Re-examining the Black Legend: Contact Period Demography in the Rio Grande Valley of New Mexico*. New Mexico Historical Review, July, pp. 263-268.

Project Description and Results: During June and July 1994, the Northern Rio Grande Research Project continued excavation at Pueblo Blanco (LA 40) and conducted non-collection recording of surface ceramics at Pueblo Blanco, San Marcos Pueblo (LA 98) and Tzeguma (LA 16). Work

at Pueblo Blanco was directed by Winifred Creamer (Northern Illinois) and Jonathan Haas (Field Museum), while field work at San Marcos and Tzeguma was directed by Judith Habicht-Mauche (UC Santa Cruz).

At Pueblo Blanco, two rooms were excavated in roomblock 11, on the north side of the site and six rooms were excavated in roomblock 16 on the south side of the site. The objectives of the excavations were to compare date of occupation of the two areas, and to compare these with the rooms in roomblocks 9, 13, and 15 excavated in 1992. The excavations also were expected to yield samples for tree-ring dating.

Both the excavated materials and the surface ceramics are being analyzed to assess relative date of different roomblocks. Overall project goals at this time include examining the hypothesis that large protohistoric village ruins represent sequential construction and occupation of the site area in several phases of site use rather than a single very extensive occupation.

Pecos National Historic Park (submitted by Courtney White)

Project Directors: Todd Metzger (Principal Investigator) and Courtney White (Field Director)

Project Sponsor: National Park Service

County: San Miguel

General Location: Pecos NHP

Bibliographic Reference: None

Project Description and Results: (see SWCA on p. 14).

UNM Office of Contract Archeology (submitted by Richard C. Chapman)

Joseph C. Winter (Principal Investigator) completed the five-year long ENRON/Transwestern Project, which entailed the recording of 448 archeological sites and 174 shrines, homes, and other contemporary Native American cultural resources. One hundred and sixty-seven sites were excavated, while 51 current cultural resources were investigated by an ethnology program. The project covered approximately 500 miles of pipeline right-of-way, between Bloomfield, N.M. and Needles, CA. Twenty different volumes were published by the Office of Contract Archeology and the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, and twenty-four papers were presented at professional meetings.

Results of two projects headed by Richard C. Chapman as Principal Investigator were published this year. Volume 1 of *On the Periphery of the Mimbres Mogollon: The Cuchillo Negro Archeological Project*, edited by Jeanne A. Schutt, Richard C. Chapman and June-el Piper, is the first of a two-volume set and summarizes the descriptive results of a three-year long excavation project conducted for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at the Cuchillo Negro Creek damsite upstream from Truth or Consequences, New Mexico. Details of this project, which has resulted in the most voluminous set of chronometric dates for an Early Pithouse through Mimbres period settlement for the Mogollon culture area, have been summarized in previous Annual Reports. The second volume, emphasizing analytical results of the project, is in press.

Archeological Investigations in the Cerritos de Jaspe Subunit of the El Malpais Conservation Area: The 1991 BLM Survey by Michael P. Marshall summarizes the results of a sample sur-

vey in the El Malpais lava flows south of Grants, New Mexico and the short lived attempts by late Pueblo II Chacoan affiliated populations to colonize that stark and varied environment.

Jeanne A. Schutt (with Richard C. Chapman as Principal Investigator) completed the second phase of survey at Fort Wingate Depot Activity (directly east of Gallup, N.M.) in August, 1993. This survey, which was initiated in June of 1993, inventoried an additional 6320 acres and documented 260 sites and 936 isolated occurrences ranging in age from late Archaic and prehistoric Anasazi, through historic Navajo 19th and 20th century occupations dating up to the time the Depot was restricted to U.S. Army use in 1930. A historic building inventory of the entire headquarters area of the facility was undertaken as well. Among the many issues being investigated by the survey is the nature and timing of the late P-II Chacoan "collapse" occurring between ca. 1130 and 1175 A.D., and the subsequent early P-III post-Chacoan "reorganization" occurring at ca. 1200-1225 A.D. Numerous sites reflecting early through late P-II ceramic assemblages, and numerous other sites reflecting early P-III assemblages (including the Fenced-Up Horse Canyon Community great house complex) have been documented on FWDA, indicating that this locale offers considerable data potential for examining the Chacoan/post-Chacoan debate. A third phase of survey of an additional 4817 acres was initiated in May of 1994 and is anticipated to continue through October, 1994.

The second phase of a parallel ethnographic study to identify sites, features, locales, and concerns of Native American interest regarding the Fort Wingate Depot Activity was continued by Susan Perlman (Project Director), with Richard C. Chapman as Principal Investigator. This study has emphasized consultation, interviews and field visits with individuals and representatives of the Navajo Nation and the Zuni Tribe to evaluate the nature and importance of traditional gathering areas, trails, shrines, residences, and other sites or features of importance to those peoples. Results of the study should constitute an important first step toward addressing Native American concerns related to the U.S. Army's relinquishing control over the FWDA lands.

Michael P. Marshall (Project Director) with Richard C. Chapman (Principal Investigator) completed analysis of ceramics, architecture and historical artifacts recovered from seven Navajo Pueblito sites (dating from 1690 A.D. to 1760 A.D.) targeted for data recovery to reduce impact by visitation on BLM lands. This project was initiated in 1989 as a survey of lands surrounding the 17th and 18th Century Pueblito sites to inventory and establish the relationship of "outlying" sites and features to the Pueblitos themselves (Marshall 1991), followed by development of a research design for the data recovery effort (Wozniak, Marshall and Chapman 1992). In addition to Marshall's analyses, additional analysis of stone artifacts was undertaken by Bradley J. Vierra, and faunal remains were analyzed by Kenneth Brown and Marie Brown. A preliminary review draft of these results was submitted to the BLM in May of 1994.

Richard C. Chapman (OCA) and Wirt H. Wills (Anthropology) are Co-Principal Investigators on a project sponsored by Sandia National Laboratories to evaluate the utility of using a massive prehistoric archeological midden as an analogue case to examine long-term subsurface dispersal plume rates, to aid in designing modern low-level toxic waste dump sites. Selection of an appropriate archeological site for the study

was initiated in spring of 1993 in conjunction with hydrologists from New Mexico Tech (Rob Bowman) and Sandia Laboratories (Jim McCord). After considerable literature review and field visits during 1993, the target site (LA 781, known as the Fernandez Ruin) was established through archeological evaluation and hydrological subsurface testing as an appropriate candidate for study.

William H. Doleman has been OCA Project Director in charge of design and implementation of archeological mapping, excavation, and analysis activities at LA 781 site since the first field effort in October 1993. Because of the hydrologists' needs to characterize the actual constituent proportions of the "cultural midden mass" lying above the soils they are analyzing, OCA data recovery and analysis methods have been significantly revised to precisely quantify weights and counts of all constituents making up each 1 x 1 m, 10 cm level of material retrieved from test pits. To facilitate integrated database files for continued study, OCA sponsored an aerial based mapping effort for the site which is now being used by Ronald L. Stauber (OCA) to integrate archeological test pit and auger data along with hydrological subsite data into a 3-dimensional mapping database.

William H. Doleman (with Richard C. Chapman as Principal Investigator) directed a series of surveys and data recovery efforts at three sites near Los Lunas, New Mexico which were endangered by construction of a landfill access road. The sites date to the late Pueblo II - early Pueblo III period, and offer the potential to contribute insight into this understudied upper middle Rio Grande valley region. Analysis is nearly complete for this project.

Analysis of artifacts and firecracked rock recovered from three late Archaic/early Formative sites along the Lower Placitas Arroyo near Hatch, New Mexico continued under the direction of William H. Doleman (with Charles Amsden as Principal Investigator). Among the objectives of this project is the evaluation of techniques to differentiate stone tool assemblages and manufacturing byproducts attributable to foraging versus collecting economic strategies.

Analysis of materials recovered from excavations along Alameda Boulevard continued during FY 94. Kenneth and Marie Brown (OCA) analyzed voluminous faunal assemblages recovered from two Spanish Colonial sites and one 19th century site; Bradley Vierra (OCA) analyzed the lithic assemblages from those sites, and Karen Kramer (OCA) analyzed and compiled grid level records, maps, notes, and artifact catalogues for the project. Additional fieldwork is anticipated in fall of 1994.

During FY 93-94, reports were completed for eight projects on which Patrick Hogan served as principal investigator. The resulting OCA publications were *The Armijo Canyon Archeological Survey* by Janette Elyea, Patrick Hogan, and C. Dean Wilson; *The Jones Canyon Survey* by Janette Elyea; *Archeological Investigations at Two Sites Near Las Cruces, New Mexico: the NZ V Project* by Peggy A. Gerow; *They Called It Home: an Architectural and Historical Assessment of San Pedro, Socorro County, New Mexico* by Peggy A. Gerow; and *The Boyd Land Exchange Survey* by Peggy A. Gerow.

In the summer of 1993, a crew supervised by Janette Elyea (project director) surveyed 400 acres of land in the Jones Canyon area near Cuba, New Mexico. Although a few Archaic and early Navajo sites were found in the area, most of the 34 sites recorded are related to a Gallina phase occupation, dating to the

mid-twelfth century. The latter sites have relatively high proportions of Mesa Verde and Rio Grande decorated wares, which suggests that this community may have had more interaction with the Anasazi than appears typical of settlements in the Gallina core area.

In October 1993, a crew supervised by Patrick Hogan (principal investigator) conducted limited excavations at two lithic sites in the southern Tularosa Basin near Chaparral, New Mexico. The primary objectives of this testing program were to assess the integrity of the archaeological deposits at the sites and to formulate specific recommendations for future research. The excavations also established that the sites comprise a palimpsest of ephemeral camps dating to the Archaic and early Formative periods.

In January 1994, salvage excavations were completed at two sites near the Santa Teresa border crossing, which had been inadvertently damaged during blading of a fence line right-of-way. Excavations at the larger of the two sites (LA 99914) focused on a Paleoindian component, which yielded Golondrina-like projectile points. Golondrina points have been found primarily in the Lower Pecos region of Texas where they seem to be associated with a poorly-known early Archaic adaptation dating to about 9000 BP. Fieldwork for this project was under the joint supervision of Janette Elyea and Peggy Gerow (project directors) with Patrick Hogan acting as principal investigator.

In April 1994, Peggy Gerow (project director) and Eric Herder conducted a survey of the Three Rivers Petroglyph Site near Tularosa, New Mexico. Patrick Hogan served as principal investigator for the project. The purpose of this survey was to complete the documentation of sites in the recreation area surrounding the petroglyphs. Fourteen new sites were found during the survey, and the documentation for six previously-recorded sites was updated. The sites encompass numerous pithouses, semi-subterranean masonry and adobe structures, and masonry surface structures reflecting an intensive Mogollon occupation dating to the Three Rivers and San Andreas phases. Components indicative of a sporadic late Archaic occupation were also discovered.

In 1993-1994 OCA completed all laboratory analyses and report publications for the ENRON/Transwestern Pipeline Project. Joseph C. Winter was the Principal Investigator of the project, while numerous UNM employees contributed research and publications. Winter also served as Principal Investigator on an archaeological survey of 1100 acres at John Martin Reservoir, in southeastern Colorado. Kenneth Brown was the project director. Winter additionally served as principal investigator on several small projects.

From the State Historic Preservation Officer....

As the new state historic preservation officer, I would like to say hello with hopes that I will be able to meet each of you in the near future. The Historic Preservation Division (HPD) staff has had a very productive working relationship with the New Mexico archaeological community in the past, due to the leadership of Thomas Merlan and to the highly professional staff he has put together through the years. I expect this relationship to continue to expand in the challenging years to come in order to deal with the growing threats to our state's rich archaeological heritage.

The compliance and public education components to our program are strong and will get even stronger with your cooperation and input. The Division's Archaeological Resources Management Section is the essential tool to effective cultural resources management and cooperation among permittees, government agencies, and private industries. ARMS is considered one of the best state-wide archaeological database system in the country and we are very proud of it.

I would like to offer just a few personal comments and concerns as the new SHPO. More cooperation and interaction between amateur societies and the professional archaeological community is needed, knowing that this will further public education, strengthen archaeological site steward programs, and enable us to speak more as one voice to the government entities and lawmakers of the state. I would also like to see more emphasis on conservation of objects and architecture during and after excavations. This would involve architectural and objects conservators in the planning, execution and completion of excavations, as well as the realization that line items in budgets would have to be earmarked for proper conservation of objects and architecture that are exposed. Another important avenue I would like to pursue with the archeological community is developing workable systems to monitor the effects of erosion and visitor impacts to sites. With efficient monitoring systems in place, we can begin to identify areas for priority stabilization efforts, and assessment of visitor impacts. Site steward programs can be of great help in this area.

We welcome you to make an appointment to come and visit us at both the Villa Rivera building in downtown Santa Fe and at ARMS in the Laboratory of Anthropology. We look forward to seeing you and listening to your ideas.

-Michael Romero Taylor, SHPO

Thank You Thomas Merlan

The following letter was recently sent to Tom by the NMAC Executive Council:

Dear Mr. Merlan:

On behalf of the members of the New Mexico Archaeological Council, the Executive Committee would like to thank you for your significant contributions to the preservation of New Mexico's archaeological resources. During your 20 years as State Historic Preservation Officer, you established the original foundation for New Mexico's historic preservation program and developed that program into one of the strongest in the nation. Through your initiative, perseverance, and commitment to the principals of the National Historic Preservation Act you brought the historic preservation program through some potentially devastating budget and political crises, and earned the respect of your professional peers and agency heads and community leaders throughout the state.

Your ability through the years to attract top-quality staff enabled the program to reach its current level of professionalism and influence in the state. We believe the Historic Preservation Division is better prepared to meet the challenges of the future because of your contributions to the core principles and integrity of the program. Your accomplishments in terms of funding for historic preservation; legislative initiatives such as the burial provision of the Cultural Properties Act, the Prehistoric and Historic Sites Preservation Act, and the Cultural Properties Protec-

tion Act; and support for the statewide archaeological data base provide a solid framework for continued progress in preserving the state's remarkable archaeological and historic resources for the appreciation and enjoyment of all New Mexicans.

Since the beginning, you have been a leader in the historic preservation movement in New Mexico. The NMAC membership wants you to know that your past efforts are recognized and appreciated, and we know that you will make an important and much-needed contribution to heritage education in your new position in the Office of Cultural Affairs. We wish you well in this new position, and look forward to your continued involvement with NMAC and the archaeological community.

Sincerely,

Patrick F. Hogan, NMAC President

From the State Archeologist...

Archaeology Fair 1995

This year's Archaeology Fair was such a success that, contrary to the principles of self-preservation, we've decided to do it again. Next year's Fair will be held May 13 and 14 on the grounds of the Albuquerque Museum in Old Town and will, once again, be held in conjunction with New Mexico Heritage Preservation Week (May 6-14).

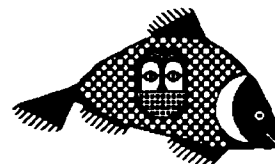
The concept of the Fair will be a time line through New Mexico's prehistory and history. The visitor will enter the Fair at point labeled "12,000 years ago" and then follow a path forward through time with period sign posts to tell them the date. We will begin with information about the Paleoindian period, then the Archaic, then ceramic, protohistoric, and historic periods. For each period there will be exhibits of excavated sites, interpretive information, replication and analysis of material culture. For each period we will attempt to address the questions "What do we know? How do we know it? What don't we know? and How would we find out?"

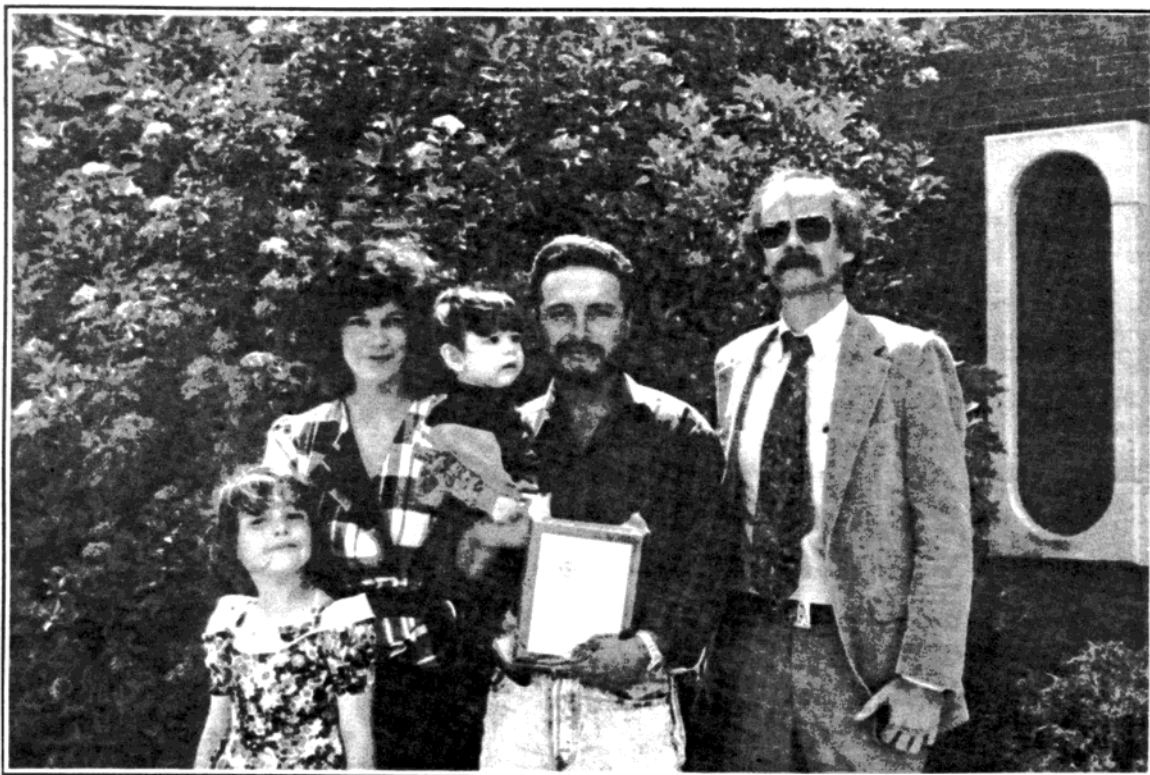
We need help with *everything*. We need exhibits of excavated sites and other period related photo exhibits. We need replicators of every kind of material culture. We need hands-on exhibits, analytical exhibits and information, and interpretive exhibits. And we need people to talk about what we know about the archaeology of all these time periods, to answer questions and explain the archaeology of the period and the interpretations of the past that we have made from that archaeology.

Please think about what you would like to do at the Fair and about what you have in the way of materials, exhibits, and skills that you can contribute to making next year's Fair an even greater success than this year's Fair.

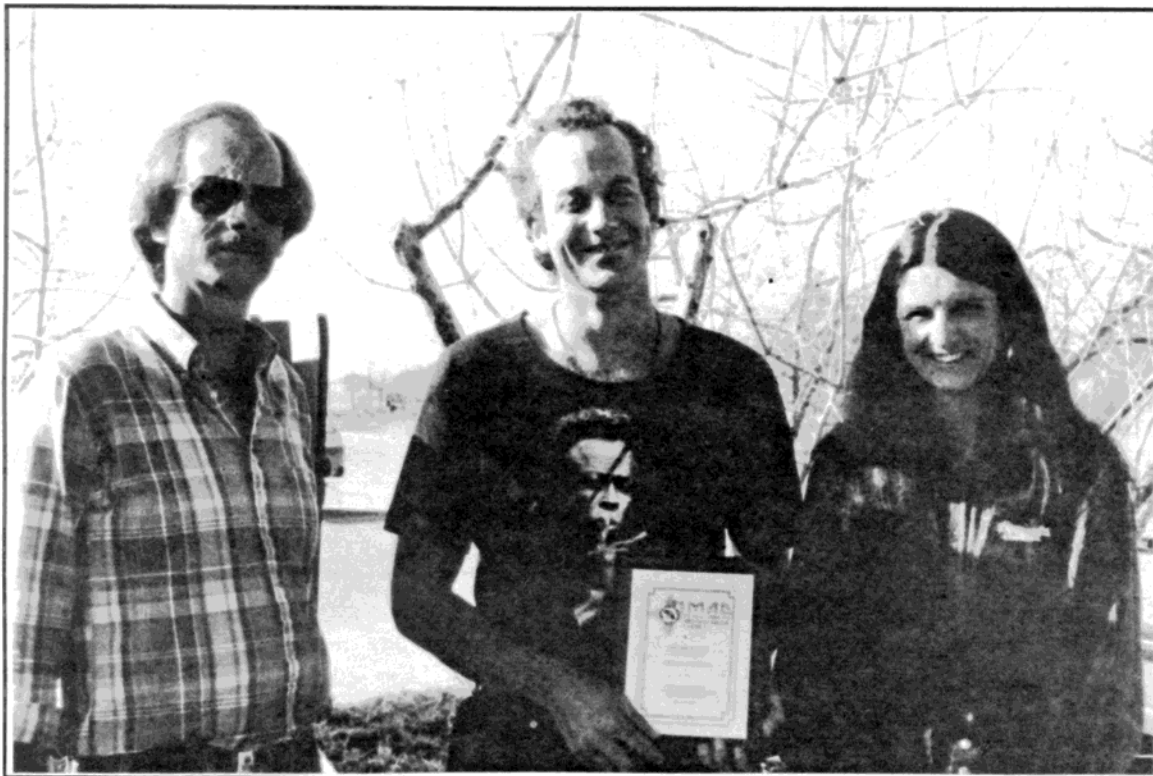
Call me at 827-6320 or drop me a line at the Historic Preservation Division, 228 East Palace Avenue, Santa Fe, NM 87503 and let me know what you would like to do.

- Lynne Sebastian, NM State Archeologist





Recipients of 1994 NMAC Awards. Above: Pat Hogan (the one with the far-away look on his face) presents an award to Silverio Arredondo with his wife, Maria, son Silverio, and daughter, Veronica, for reporting his find of a cache of 18th Century Navajo artifacts on State land near Navajo Reservoir; Below: Pat Hogan and Cherie Scheick present an award to August Muth and Ana MacArthur (missing) for their efforts to preserve LA 149 in La Cienega. (Miles Davis also observes from August's T-Shirt -- and from Jazz Heaven ... WAY cool!!)



Obituaries

Daniel Wolfman 1939-1994

It is with deep regret and sorrow that the Museum of New Mexico reports the death of Daniel Wolfman, director of the Office of Archaeological Studies, Archaeomagnetic Dating Laboratory. Dan passed away Friday, November 25, succumbing unexpectedly to complications of a chronic heart condition. Dan came to OAS in 1988 to fulfill his lifelong goal of establishing an archeomagnetic dating laboratory. Through long effort on his part and with the help of many in the professional and public community, that goal was realized, making his lab one of two full-time laboratories in the country. His contributions to archeology have been many over the years, he worked in Mesoamerica, south America, Africa, and throughout the Southwest. His loss will be felt keenly in many corners of the globe.

-Tim Maxwell, MNM/OAS

Chris Nightengale

After fighting leukemia for some time, Chris Nightengale passed away the weekend of November 26-27, 1994. There will be a memorial service for Chris at 10 AM on December 10 at the UNM Alumni Chapel.

Publications

Bureau of Reclamation Publications

The Bureau of Reclamation, Albuquerque Projects Office, is pleased to announce the publication of a recently completed report entitled, *Acequia Systems of the Velarde Region: North-Central New Mexico, Volume I (Overview) & II (Interviews)*. The report's principal author is Dr. Neal W. Ackerly of the Center for Anthropological Research at New Mexico State University. The work was accomplished under a grant with the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division with funds provided by the Bureau of Reclamation. The document satisfied the BOR's

mitigation requirements for the Velarde Community Ditch Rehabilitation Project. The report contains chapters on the hydrology of both the Rio Chama and Rio Grande, prehistory and history of the Velarde-Espanola Valley, agricultural production and population characteristics, historic evolution of the acequia system and a description of the system and its engineering features. Volume II contains interviews with seven area residents.

Copies are available free of charge by writing to: Rob Freed (ALB-151), Bureau of Reclamation, 505 Marquette NW, Suite 1313, Albuquerque, NM 87102-2162.

Safety Manual for Field Archaeology

The Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico, has updated its *Safety Manual for Field Archaeology*. The manual covers general safety issues for archaeological excavation and cites specific state and federal regulations. The latest version includes sections on minimizing exposure to the Hantavirus and traffic control. If you would like a copy, send \$3.00 to the OAS, Museum of New Mexico, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087, or send a DOS formatted diskette and \$1.00 and you can receive it in WordPerfect 5.1 format.

Site Survey Manual

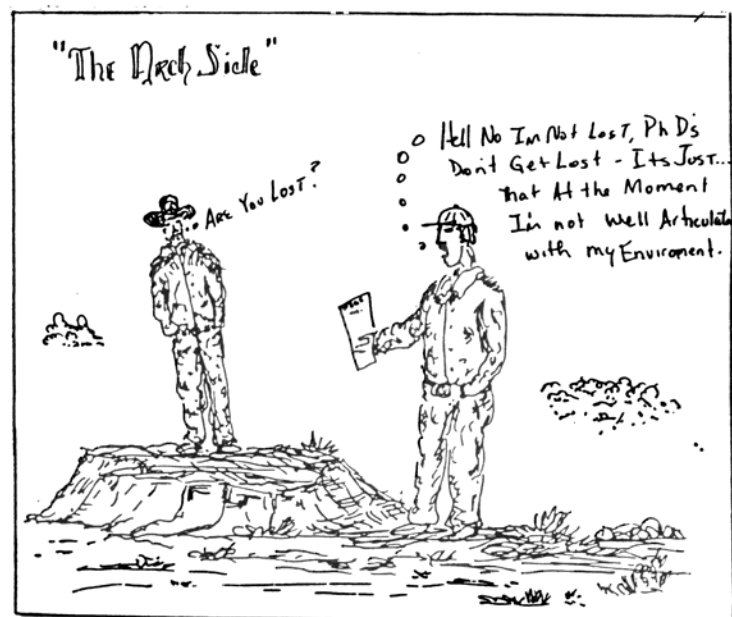
The Public Archeology Programs Standardization Committee, which includes representatives from Federal, State, Tribal, and University based cultural resource management offices, has developed a site survey manual. The manual includes information on how to conduct archeological surveys, record sites, and report results. It is available as Archaeology Note No. 24a from the Office of Archaeological Studies for \$6.00, including postage and handling, plus sales tax. Direct inquiries to Delinda Acevedo, Office of Archaeological Studies, Museum of New Mexico, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087.

Comic courtesy of Joe Ben Sanders (a.k.a. "the Walkin' Cowboy," and "salty son of the creosote flats"), from Vol. 1, No. 1, of *Crude Frontier Humor* (1994).

Last Minute Notice

Fruitland Conference

The third annual Fruitland Conference will be held February 24 and 25, 1995 at San Juan College (Suns Room) in Farmington, NM. The purpose of this conference is to disseminate information and promote discussion about archaeological work in the Navajo Rerervoir area and the Fruitland Research Design. Presentations are informal and all persons interested in the archaeology of northwest New Mexico are invited to participate. For more information, please contact: Doug Dykeman, Navajo Nation Archaeology Department, 609 S. Belhrend Ave., Farmington, NM 87401; (505) 327-6115.



BALLOT ENCLOSED

RETURN BY 6 JANUARY 1995

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

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