

NewsMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL
1996 NUMBER 1 ■ JANUARY 1996

The President's Corner

Dave Phillips, NMAC President

This country's heritage isn't a luxury, it's something we need to form and guide America's future. But in the current political climate, our heritage appears to be expendable; it's worth saving only if it's easy to save. I don't like picking fights, and I'm busy enough already, but when I look into the future I see the faces of Americans not yet born, asking me what I did with the heritage that I held in trust for one brief lifetime. The answer, I hope, will be that I did my best to preserve their heritage and pass it on to them.

In the next couple of years, New Mexico will be a critical stage for attempts to redefine this nation's commitment to preserving its past. And in New Mexico, where archaeological sites vastly outnumber other cultural properties, the thin red line consists mostly of NMAC members. To repeat ideas in last fall's NewsMAC, we need to accomplish (or keep accomplishing) at least three different things. In the short run, we need to respond to specific legislative proposals that threaten the historic preservation process. In the long run, we need to rethink that process, and find ways to make it work better, in order to protect our heritage from the corroding effect of budget cuts and anti-government sentiment. And in the very long run, we need to keep building public awareness of the value of archaeological sites and other historic properties, through an active education program. We can't do just one or another of these, in response to the latest shift in the political winds; to keep historic preservation alive and well, we need to keep plugging away at all three.

At the January 6 business meeting, NMAC continued to shift to a more active role in response to these challenges; you'll find details later in my report and elsewhere in this issue of NewsMAC. But first, please think about the fact that NMAC's success depends on you. If you haven't done much up to now because no one has asked, this is your personal invitation to get more involved. And if you're ready to roll up your sleeves and help, but don't know how, here are a few ways to get hold of me: Office: (505) 254-1115, fax 254-1116; Home: 889-2795; E-mail: dap@unm.edu

Without you, NMAC's a post office box and a pair of coffee urns; because of you, NMAC is one of the leading

forces for historic preservation in New Mexico. With the start of a new year, don't consider whether you should become more active in NMAC; instead, read this issue of NewsMAC carefully and ask yourself where you can do the most good. Somehow, get involved; that, too, is part of the heritage we're trying to save.

Election Results

Besides myself, the 1996 NMAC officers are: Vice President, Tom Cartledge; Secretary, J. R. Gomolak; Treasurer, Rob Freed; and Editor, Steve Post. When you see them, please thank all of the people who agreed to run for office and serve if elected, including the two unsuccessful but very able candidates, Bill Doleman and Linda Mick-O'Hara. Finally, a tip of the hat to outgoing NMAC president Sarah Schlanger, for doing most of the work of organizing the election and for all her other work in 1994 and 1995.

Upcoming Events

The NMAC schedule for 1996 and 1997, though still highly tentative, includes a number of events. Mark your calendars for April 27 and 28, when (with Navajo Nation approval) NMAC will visit the Chacoan outliers of the Chuska Slope. During the trip we'll get an update on the Navajo Nation historic preservation program; with luck, we'll be able to camp in the Chuska Mountains or somewhere equally impressive. Tim Seaman isn't involved in the planning, so it won't rain. Trip details will follow, but if you know you'll be going please drop me a note.

Later in the year, the School of American Research and NMAC will be jointly sponsoring a mini-symposium

IN THIS ISSUE ...

1996 NMAC Officer Election Results
The New Mexico Archaeology Initiative
NMAC Officer Reports
Legislative Update
Discovering Archaeology in Socorro
AND MUCH MORE ...



looking back at the Arroyo Hondo Project after 20 years. This is not only a chance to review and consider the accomplishments of that project, but to ask where we should go in future studies of the late sites of the northern Rio Grande. In mid-October, UNM and NMAC will be jointly sponsoring a conference on the Preceramic Southwest. And in 1997, NMAC will take its members on a jaunt to Casas Grandes and other, unexcavated sites in Chihuahua — with a side trip to Mata Ortiz, where Juan Quezada and others make their Casas Grandes revival pottery.

So NMAC members will get to play sometimes! But we will have business meetings during each event (four in 1996), reflecting the challenges we have ahead of us. If you're willing to help organize any of the events, please give me a call — and remember that on exclusively NMAC events such as the Chuska Slope and Casas Grandes field trips, only NMAC members can attend.

Legislative Committee

Committee chair Nancy Akins couldn't attend the January 6 meeting, so I'll report on this. The membership's aware that last year, NMAC mailed out legislative alerts and visited with New Mexico's congressional delegation, as part of a national reaction to attempts to slash federal historic preservation funding (and threats to do the same to the process itself). We made a difference; from one end of the country to the other, the sandbags held. But we're at least six more years from a balanced budget, and in each of those years NMAC may need to react as rapidly as we did in 1995.

An even bigger fight may be on its way: the National Historic Preservation Act turns 30 this year, and at least a few members of Congress hope to do it in. If there are any NMAC members who want to devote their pro bono energies exclusively to the current legislative threats, I urge them to contact Nancy at the Office of Archaeological Studies, (505) 827-6343. At the very least, please include your fax number and e-mail address (if you have those) on your membership renewal form; we plan to build a fax and e-mail alert system to replace the venerable and not very useful phone tree concept.

Education Committee

I wish to thank the NMAC members who stayed on the afternoon of January 6 for a special session on archeology education and outreach in New Mexico. As a direct result of the meeting, you should be seeing a far more active NMAC public education effort, including several new twists — such as expanding our Education Committee to include a representative from each amateur archaeological society in the state, and creating annual NMAC awards for the teacher and the archaeologist who've done the most for archaeology education in New Mexico.

Public education is that third goal I mentioned early in this issue, and on January 6 NMAC voted to put its money where its mouth is; from now on, we'll have a separate fund within the NMAC account that will be exclusively for educational efforts. In order to establish that fund, we've added a line for a volunteer contribution on the renewal form in this issue. I encourage you to be generous; every dime you give will go directly to improving public awareness about the importance of archaeology.

BLM Lindrith Land Sale

This is a heads-up to the membership about a proposed federal land sale that may turn into a major NMAC issue. The BLM hopes to sell off hard-to-manage lands near Lindrith, an area which happens to contain some of the densest archaeological remains on BLM land in New Mexico. The BLM does not plan to identify cultural resources or evaluate or mitigate the impacts caused by loss

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of federal protection; instead the sites will be "protected" by restrictive covenants that probably can't be enforced in court. This is disturbing enough, but the BLM may also be planning to bypass federal law (by not going through the Section 106 process), its own regulations, and the applicable resource management plan, in order to complete the sale. The federal shutdowns have kept me from learning more about the Lindrith proposal, but I'll keep you all posted.

NMAC Joins ACRA

Last year, NMAC voted to affiliate itself with the Society for American Archaeology; at the January 6 meeting, we voted to become an associate member of a newly formed organization, the American Cultural Resources Association. ACRA membership will cost NMAC very little (\$75 a year); the benefits include rapid access to the latest news from Washington via the Internet. Last year's NMAC legislative alerts were based on ACRA e-mail messages; our membership ensures continued access to that information source.

NMAC on WWW

During the January 6 meeting, NMAC also decided to establish a presence on the UNM Anthropology Department's World Wide Web page, as one of our baby steps onto the information superhighway. In response to concerns raised at the meeting, NMAC on WWW will not duplicate or otherwise compete with NewsMAC. Expect more details in the next issue.

NMAC Volumes

Sales of the new agriculture volume are going well and we're also moving the remaining copies of the protohistoric volume. At the January 6 meeting, NMAC approved sale of distressed copies of its reports at half price. Since then I've been asked my charge for distressing a copy; I'll gladly do that for half the regular price of the volume.

1995 NMAC Appreciation Awards

Sarah Schlanger, 1995 NMAC President

The families, individuals, and organizations recognized in the 1995 NMAC Appreciation Awards reveal the wide base of support archaeological research, conservation, and preservation enjoy in the state of New Mexico. Five awards were made at the January 6, 1996 business meeting in Albuquerque in recognition of people who made critical and outstanding contributions to the work of NMAC and our colleagues across the state.

Tim Seaman was honored for his editorial leadership of NewsMAC from 1992 through 1994. During his tenure, NewsMAC achieved a new level of professional visibility and significance. Because of Tim's leadership, NewsMAC

has a national reputation as one of the premier newsletters in our profession.

Their efforts to develop an annual Archaeology Fair led to the presentation of a NMAC Appreciation Award to the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division staff. The Archaeology Fair brings together many of the most stalwart supporters of New Mexico's cultural resources. The NMAC award recognizes the success of the Fair and its importance in helping to build a stronger constituency for historic preservation in New Mexico.

Cherie Scheick and David Pederson were given awards in recognition of their hard, and invaluable, work with the Roundhouse last year. Through their leadership, we have new legislation which enables property owners to participate in a program which establishes legally recognized preservation easements. Although this legislation has been a long time in the making, their support through the last legislative session put this important act on the books at last. Today, New Mexico's cultural properties are better protected and preserved for future generations.

NMAC was also pleased to recognize two families from Catron County, New Mexico, whose support for archaeological resources and archaeological research have made an enormous difference to archaeologists working in the southwest corner of our state. Both the Sewall Goodwin family and Marge and Hugh McKeen were nominated by NMAC member Angela Linse, of the University of Washington. Angela's dissertation field work was conducted on properties protected by these families; without their endorsement of her work, she would not have been able to gain access to essential survey areas.

As Angela Linse's nomination letter read, "Without the goodwill and support of local landowners like the Goodwins and the McKeens, conducting any archaeological research in this part of New Mexico would be nearly impossible."

NMAC makes awards to individuals, groups, and organizations on an annual basis. Nominations for 1996 awards will be entertained at the upcoming spring and summer business meetings.

NMAC Publication

Soil, Water, Biology, and Belief in Prehistoric and Traditional Southwestern Agriculture, NMAC's second Special Publication, is available now.

Edited by H. Wolcott Toll, this volume contains 24 papers from the 1992 NMAC Agriculture Symposium. (Wolky has done a masterful job of editing, creating camera-ready copy, and finding a printer who will give us handsome books at a reasonable price) See the order blank included with this issue of NewsMAC.

The New Mexico Archaeology Initiative: Improving the Cost/Benefit Ratio for Publicly Funded Archaeology

Lynne Sebastian, State Archaeologist

Last summer the Historic Preservation Division began work on an initiative to examine and improve the cost/benefit ratio of publicly funded archaeology in New Mexico. At the request of the State Archaeologist, regional groups of professional archaeologists, avocational archaeologists, and representatives from regulated industries began meeting to discuss a series of issues and to gather data about the costs and the benefits of public archaeology. There are currently three regional working groups (Northwest and Southeast NM and Albuquerque/Santa Fe), and a fourth, (Southcentral/Southwest NM) is being formed.

Based on discussions with the working groups, the New Mexico Archeological Council, and others, HPD has come up with the following DRAFT plan. Nothing is set in concrete yet, so please contact Lynne Sebastian about any suggestions or ideas that you have:

(505 827-4044, fax 827-6338,

e-mail 'sebastian@arms.state.nm.us)

The statewide initiative will consist of three critical issue workshops as described below. The first workshop is currently being planned, and we are looking for suggestions about other agencies and industries that should be included. We hope to hold all three workshops before the end of 1996.

WORKSHOP 1. Decreasing the costs in time, aggravation, and money of compliance-driven archaeology.

Questions: What are the problem areas? How can we change the process to lessen the problems?

Participants: Representatives from the following groups: SHPO - archaeology compliance staff; Federal and state agencies - BLM, USFS, BIA, IHS, COE, BOR, NPS, DOE, DOD, NMSHTD, SLO; Archaeological contractors - representatives from each of the four regional discussion groups; Tribal cultural resource programs; Regulated industries - oil and gas, mining, utilities, developers, cattle-growers

Format: Before the workshop: Representatives of the participant groups query group members and compile information on identified problems and suggested solutions.

Workshop 1, Day 1: Whole group meets together to identify problems from the perspective of each of the participant groups as presented by the group representatives. Identified problems grouped together into categories of related problems.

Workshop 1, Day 2: Participants divided into small groups,

each containing representatives from each participant group. Small groups brainstorm general strategies and specific suggestions for solving each group of problems. Full group reconvenes; small groups present their ideas. Final set of suggested solutions compiled.

Follow-up: Working group from SHPO and agencies creates a draft plan, based on suggestions from workshop.

Participant group representatives circulate the draft plan to members of their agency, industry, regional contractors group, etc., and compile comments.

Taking comments into account, SHPO/agency working group prepares final plan and negotiates implementation with Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Problems: How to identify representatives for the participant groups? Where to hold workshop? How to fund workshop?

WORKSHOP 2. Improving the quality of archaeology being done with public funds.

Questions: What are the problems? (Examples: Maximizing information gain for dollars expended, professional standards, cost-effective methods, need for synthesis, curation, data management, data comparability); What are the solutions?

Participants: Professional archaeologists — contractors, academics, agency archaeologists, museum archaeologists, tribal program archaeologists; Avocational archaeologists; Experts from other professions as needed — e.g., curators, specialists in related technologies (radiocarbon, etc.)

Format: Not yet determined — suggestions welcome.

WORKSHOP 3. Maximizing the Public Benefits of Publicly Funded Archaeology.

Questions: What are the public benefits? (knowledge about the past; enjoyment/activities)—education; preservation of sites; information applicable to modern problems; heritage tourism; others?)— How can we maximize these benefits?

Participants: Avocational and professional archaeologists; Regulated industries; Tribes; Museum educators; State and federal land-managing agencies (NPS, BLM, USFS, State Parks and Monuments); Tourism industry; Local governments; others?

Format: Not yet determined — suggestions welcome.

Updates on the New Mexico Archaeology Initiative from the Regional Working Groups

Activities of the North Central New Mexico Public Archaeology Committee

John Acklen, TRC/Mariah

A committee was originally formed in early August to address the questions concerning the Cost Benefit Ratio raised in Lynne Sebastian's letter of July 10, 1995. Since that time, the activities of this committee have picked up steam. An initial request for information submitted to contractors in August met with little response. Subsequently, committee members worked with the Albuquerque Archaeological Society who agreed to underwrite an open meeting entitled The Future of New Mexico's Cultural Resources. The October 25th meeting served as a forum to discuss cultural resources issues and as a catalyst to get down to work. At that meeting, a coordinating group known as the Committee on the Future of New Mexico's Cultural Resources was formed consisting of Alan Shalette, chairperson, David Phillips, David Simon, Pat Hogan and myself. The stated objectives of this committee are to: 1) prepare a response to Lynne's open letter to the professional archaeological community; 2) promote activities to combat threatened budget and regulatory cutbacks by articulating the meaning and value of cultural resources; 3) to play a role in addressing industry concerns with the current cultural resource management process; 4) to identify ways to continue this discourse with the group formed on October 25th.

Since that time, the committee has addressed cultural resources issues on a number of fronts. Alan Shalette has prepared a brochure What's the Problem with New Mexico's Cultural Resources? This document is intended to be used in an Albuquerque Archaeological Society-sponsored public outreach program. For those of you who have not seen it, I urge you to get a copy. It's an excellent document.

David, Pat, and I have been working on a coordinated response to Lynne's open letter. In December, we developed specific cost and issue-oriented questionnaires and submitted them to companies active in the area. As some of you know, we have followed up with phone calls. For those of you who have not responded (you know who you are) please do soon! We anticipate submitting a comprehensive cost and issue-oriented response form the northern Rio Grande subarea early in February. If anyone has any additional input for us, please feel free to contact any one of us.

From the Historic Preservation Issues Forum of Northwest New Mexico

Larry L. Baker and Janet McVickar, Coordinators

The Historic Preservation Issues Forum (HPIF) of Northwest New Mexico was formed last summer in response to Dr. Lynne Sebastian's (State Archaeologist and Deputy Historic Preservation Officer) Open Letter of June 14, 1995, and Request for Information dated June 10, 1995, regarding concerns over the future of archaeology in light of the current political climate. During the late summer and fall, the HPIF has convened eight times to discuss issues related to public archaeology. Participants in the discussions include regional archaeologists from northwestern New Mexico and southwestern Colorado, local industry representatives, and Federal agency personnel. At each meeting, a broad spectrum of related topics were presented for discussion. Minutes from each session were disseminated to participants and interested parties.

The HPIF initiative culminated in a preliminary draft document which synthesized the discussions and respective comments related to Dr. Sebastian's questions. On December 11, 1995, Dr. Sebastian traveled to Farmington and met with HPIF in a general session to discuss this initiative and comment on the preliminary draft document. In a word, Dr. Sebastian's comment regarding the effort was "remarkable".

During January, the HPIF draft documents will be forwarded to participants, concerned groups, and interested individuals for review. Once comments are received, the revised document will be forwarded to Dr. Sebastian. Dr. Sebastian is hoping to hold a general session later this year for those who have been involved in coordinating responses to her queries.

Report from Southeastern New Mexico

Deni Seymour, Lone Mountain Archaeological Services, Inc.

Archaeologists who work in the southeastern part of the state have been very busy addressing a wide range of issues and responding to a number of requests for information and input from a variety of sources for the past few months. The most productive result is that sustained and congenial communication is occurring on a regular basis between members of this community. Archaeologists are pulling together and agreeing to disagree while moving forward to address important issues.

Over the past few months discussion and concern has focused on the BLM and SHPO review of the Roswell BLM. We have responded as individuals, companies, and groups to questionnaires and personal inquiries. One clear result of this is that regardless of company affiliation, archaeologists are very concerned about improving enforcement of standards, of making guidelines and standards explicit (even if this means adopting a number of acceptable approaches), of gaining the attention of the BLM management, and of ensuring that resources are not preserved and avoided into extinction. The primary concern and an issue that we all agree on is to adequately record, preserve, and manage the resources in this difficult regulatory environment.

Many have also responded to a request for comments on the new guidelines and stipulations proposed for the Roswell District. While we have not yet heard how our comments have been received, we are pleased with the number of responses sent to the BLM. Future discussions will focus on assisting with the development of more appropriate standards and guidelines.

There has been a group effort to address the concerns posed by Lynne Sebastian in her questionnaire. An advisory group has been established to coordinate responses, to synthesize the results, and to present these at a February 6 meeting in Roswell (see announcement). So far, this group consists of Regge Wiseman, Rose Marie Havel, Jim Hunt, David Kayser, Don Clifton, Pat Flanary, and Deni Seymour. One result of numerous discussions is that many of the questions that are appropriate for other portions of the states must be rephrased in this area. Rather than expending less effort and fewer dollars on archaeology, the group consensus seems to be that we need to use those dollars differently and perhaps in a more focused manner to achieve more substantial results that address the substantive issues of our discipline which are unique to this area.

This advisory group is also planning two symposia that will result in the preparation of two multiple-authored publications or an edited volume: one on Apache/Comanche occupation and material culture and one on Paleoindian material culture and settlement patterns. Enthusiasm is high and a cooperative spirit is central in this effort.

Meeting Announcement for Southeast New Mexico Archaeologists

The next meeting of southeastern New Mexico Archaeologists is on February 6, 1996 at Mario's Restaurant in Roswell between 11:00 am and 4:00 pm. Topics of discussion include: 1) results of the poll regarding the questionnaire sent out by Lynne Sebastian; 2) results of the BLM/SHPO review of the Roswell District presented by David Cushman; 3) discussions of in-field analysis forms, standards, and methodologies; 4) announce-

ment of the Southeastern New Mexico Advisory's Group's plans for a cooperative conference and paper on Apache/Comanche sites and material culture in the Roswell District. All archaeologists working in, permitted in, or interested in the Roswell District are invited. Plan on eating lunch, since the charge will be the same if you do not eat. Please RSVP so that we can reserve enough space. Call Deni Seymour at (505) 246-2606 or e-mail to DJSLMAS@aol.com. Mario's Restaurant is on 200 E. 2nd in Roswell, 623-1740. Call Pat Flanary for directions: 624-1790.

MORE CRM NEWS

Administration of Santa Fe County Cultural Resources to Change

Steve Post, NewsMAC Editor

On January, 13, 1996, The New Mexico State Historic Preservation Division informed Santa Fe County that it would no longer administer Section 3 of the Santa Fe County Land Development Code after the New Subdivision Act goes into effect July 1, 1996. Section 3 is the Santa Fe County Archaeological Code that has been in effect since the fall of 1988. SHPD has provided compliance review for the code since its inception. Given the current economic climate and the increase in Santa Fe County compliance review caused by a more than 100 percent rise in lot-splits in the last couple of years, SHPD is reducing their role over the next six months with an end to compliance review on July 1, 1996.

For the past year SHPD has tried to convince the County to take over the compliance duties with no success. The County has been offered technical assistance for amending the code and assistance in identifying funds to support the County compliance review process. The county has listened and even expressed a willingness to explore various alternatives, but there has been no action to date. For this reason SHPD will provide decreased review service to the County by only reviewing archaeological reports on subdivisions, leaving lot-splits to be reviewed by Santa Fe County. The County staff response to this new arrangement is to continue sending the lot-split reports to SHPD, and, if they do not receive a response in 30 days, signing off on them.

Professional archaeologists residing in Santa Fe County are extremely concerned by this turn of events. The Santa Fe city and county archaeological ordinances require archaeological and historical investigations on private land prior to subdivision and construction. They are the only local ordinances in the state that address cultural resources on private land. These ordinances have resulted in the inventory of large tracts of private land and the identification and excavation or protection of more than 2,000

sites. Because of these ordinances the archaeology of the wide open spaces between and beyond the large pueblos of the Galisteo and Santa Fe River Basin is being fleshed out. Documentation of homestead sites in the southern half of the county is providing the first real view of Territorial and early Statehood period ranching and settlement patterns. A decrease or end to the information that is being recovered through these efforts is unacceptable and a tragic loss to the citizens of Santa Fe County.

Presently, concerned archaeologists living in Santa Fe County have met numerous times together and with SHPD to address this change in the review process. The feeling is that the County would derive the greatest benefit from their archaeological code by doing its own review. Possible courses of action for the County range from doing nothing to creating a County Archaeologist position. Naturally, the County Archaeologist option is the most attractive from a cultural resource management standpoint, but the County thinks it is too costly. Until March the strategy will consist of lobbying County Commissioners and talking to County staff about possible solutions. Additionally, archaeological contractors will need to be more proactive about informing County staff about potential problem areas and to help staff identify recommendations that require County Development Review Committee attention.

If NMAC members living in Santa Fe County know County Commissioners, the County Manager, Domingo Sanchez, or the County Land Use Administration staff, encourage them in a positive way to take the right course of action in managing and protecting Santa Fe County cultural resources. If you have ideas about how to address this problem or want to get involved, call me at (505) 820-7785. Even while we focus attention on statewide and national initiatives, there are local issues that are as pressing and in the long run may have a more dramatic impact on the future of New Mexico's cultural heritage.

1995 State of New Mexico Study Shows that Cultural Resources are Good for Business

Dave Phillips, NMAC President

When we ask corporations or the public to support historic preservation, we tend to feel a little like Oliver Twist asking for more gruel. But at the statewide level, cultural resources aren't an imposition; they're good business. Just how good? According to a 1995 study by the N.M. Office of Cultural Affairs, cultural resources (broadly defined) generate \$1.6 billion in expenditures in New Mexico. That has created over 56,000 jobs in the state, far more than are provided by "vital" areas such as construction, health services, or manufacturing. The study concludes that "New Mexico's cultural resources — museums, visual and performing arts, libraries, Indian reservations and pueblos, art galleries, historic buildings, arts councils, archaeological sites, films and literature, community fes-

tivals — stimulate deep and broad economic and social development in our communities."

The study found that the direct expenditures for cultural resources totaled \$292 million; the total figure (which also includes indirect expenditures) was calculated by plugging data into a program developed by the U.S. Department of Commerce. Since no figures on CRM expenditures have been gathered up to now, one result of the state archaeologist's initiative should be to show an even greater economic benefit from cultural resources. The next time someone asks you what good culture is, or why it's worth preserving, you can point out that eliminating the cultural portion of New Mexico's economy would destroy a third more jobs than eliminating all the construction companies in the state. (Source: On Fertile Ground: Assessing and Cultivating New Mexico's Cultural Resources. State of New Mexico, Office of Cultural Affairs, Santa Fe.)

HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION NEWS

Lynne Sebastian, State Archaeologist

Heritage Preservation Week 1996

Heritage Preservation Week will be May 11-19 this year. The poster is going to be a real knock-out, and we are hoping to have a record number of Pres Week events this year. Please consider sponsoring an event this year, especially if you have never done one before. All of us love to talk about archaeology — please share that love with the public in some way.

Do a slide show, do a site tour, do a flint-knapping demonstration, do a program for a school group or a senior citizens center, work with your local library to put on an exhibit, get the local newspaper to do an article on archaeology, do anything that you think would be fun or interesting for you that you can share with the public.

We need all the friends we can get; so we need all the archaeologists in New Mexico to help with public education and outreach. To get your event in our calendar of events statewide, you need to get the information to us by March 1. We are sending letters with full details to all state permittees and to the federal and state agency archaeologists. If you don't get one or you have questions, call Dave Cushman in the SHPO's office (827-4045).

New Mexico Archaeology Fair 1996

Many people have asked, "Can we move the Archaeology Fair around the state instead of just having it in Albuquerque?" The answer is, "Absolutely. We want to do just that." But what it takes is a local organizing committee. The folks in Farmington, who seem to be brimming over with volunteerism lately, have VOLUNTEERED to sponsor this year's Fair. It will be May 11 and 12 at

Salmon Ruin with San Juan County Museum and San Juan College CRM taking the lead.

SHPO archaeology staff and the folks from SWCA, Mariah, Quivira, and Museum of New Mexico who have been doing much of the organizing for the last two Fairs will be doing all we can to support their efforts, but it is important that everybody who has supported the Fair in the past be as willing to go to Farmington to help. If you want to volunteer straight out, call Larry Baker at Salmon (505) 632-2013. Otherwise expect me or Carol Condie or Dave Phillips or one of the other usual suspects to put the arm on you to help as soon as Larry tells me what they need!

ARMS News

Tim Seaman, ARMS Program Manager

ARMS Phones getting better! (really!)

One nice thing about working in a museum is that our old computers and office equipment can be immediately accessioned into collections when they are finally replaced. Our old phone system was no exception. Our new phone system was installed late last year and although there were some serious problems at first, it is finally stable. The phone numbers have not changed (505-827-6347/8002), but we now have an automatic attendant that answers the phone. The answering message is kind of long, but if you know our extensions, you can quickly reach any ARMS staff member. If you just want an LA number or a records check and do not care who you talk to, just enter "520" anytime after the welcome message starts. If we are out of the office or in a meeting, you may leave us voice mail and we'll return your call ASAP. If you need a records check, be sure to leave some information about your query (e.g., map names, PLSS locations, LA numbers, etc.). If you need to speak to someone in particular, just enter their extension number from the list below:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Ext.</u>
Tim Seaman	Program Manager	531
Leslie Bischoff	Systems Manager	566
Louanna Haecker	Staff Archeologist	565
Steve Townsend	Staff Archeologist	529
Scott Geister	Staff Archeologist	527
Anna LaBauve	Staff Archeologist	528
Genl. Info.(site registration, records checks, etc.)		520

NMCRIS Database Access via Internet

Late last year, ARMS installed a network router and connected to the Internet. If you do not have an Internet connection this announcement is of little consequence, but if you do or are thinking about getting one, it means

that you do not have to incur long-distance phone charges to use the NMCRIS Database Query Facility (DQF). Other than the greater communication speeds, there is little difference between a DQF session over the Internet and one negotiated over standard phone lines with a modem. Instead of initiating a modem-dialing sequence from your computer, you just enter a telnet command to connect to the ARMS host computer. We are still in the process of configuring our router, however, and users may experience problems in connecting to us. We hope to achieve a stable connection this spring and we apologize in advance for any inconvenience this downtime may cause. Our two modem lines are fairly reliable, so if you have problems with Telnet, just dial us up. If you wish to give Internet access a try, please call Tim Seaman or Leslie Bischoff for the details.

NMCRIS User Accounts

Over the last year, we have noticed that some user accounts are being used by more than one individual. This is a serious security problem. ARMS user accounts are issued on an individual, rather than institutional basis, and you should not share your account or password with anyone else. To the guilty parties: please change your password immediately and ask non-authorized users to apply for their own accounts. Continued violation of ARMS computer security rules will result in cancellation of your account.

We will be migrating to a new computer system this year. As part of this process, we will probably be scrutinizing all user accounts carefully and deactivating any account that has not been used in the last year and/or where institutional affiliations have changed. If you want to keep your account active, you should log in at least once a year and change your password — it will expire after 280 days. We also need to know if you change affiliations. Thanks!

ARMS Fees

Most NMAC members are aware that ARMS is facing cutbacks in federal support and that we intend to increase our fees to make up this deficit. We attempted to do this by 1 January 1996, but we have had to postpone implementation owing to some unanticipated statutory issues and some questions that Lt. Gov. Walter Bradley had for us. It's a long story, but we are taking the following remedial steps:

1. In late December, we distributed a 2 page questionnaire on the subject of fees to all archeological consultants and contractors working in NM. More than half of these were returned by 15 January 1996 and will be used by HPD in determining how (or if) the fees will be implemented.
2. We are holding a public meeting to present and discuss

the relevant issues, review the results of the questionnaire and, most of all, listen carefully to your comments and suggestions. Everyone who will be directly or indirectly affected by the proposed fees has been invited. The meeting should be well-attended. I have been told that the NM Oil and Gas Association will be there in force, and many consultants have indicated on their returned questionnaires that they will be attending the meeting. The two-hour meeting will be begin at 10:00 AM on Friday, 26 January 1996, in the 2nd floor hearing room of Marian Hall. Please note the change in location. Marian Hall is located immediately west of La Villa Rivera (228 East Palace Ave.), which houses the Historic Preservation Division (HPD). Parking is available in the adjoining state parking lot. If you plan to come and need directions, please call me.

3. Based on the feedback we get from the 26 January meeting and the questionnaires, HPD and the Museum of New Mexico will formulate a new fee schedule and draft a new regulation for adoption by the MNM Board of Regents. A public hearing concerning the adoption of the ARMS fee regulation will then be held. Plans for this hearing are not yet firm, but it will be a formal public hearing.
4. Assuming that the regulation is adopted, ARMS will be announcing its new fee schedule immediately following the public hearing.

If you have any questions about ARMS fees, please call, write, or e-mail me (seaman@arms.state.nm.us).

GIS Project Update

The ARMS GIS Project is funded through the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) and the USDA-National Resource Conservation Service and administered by the NM State Highway and Transportation Department (NMSHTD). The goal of the project is to create a geographically referenced statewide database of archeological sites and surveys to further transportation planning, cultural resource management, and archeological research. To date, ARMS has procured and installed most hardware and software components, and a statewide GIS coverage of archeological site locations (UTM centerpoints) has been created. We are now working on directly linking site attribute data stored in the Oracle Relational Database System to the geographic data stored in ARC/INFO. This process will be complete once we migrate to our new computer system by July 1996.

We have also nearly completed our pilot project for creating a surveyed space GIS layer. The pilot project focuses on an area south of Fort Wingate, NM, defined by 24 USGS 7.5' quadrangles. All surveys conducted in this area are being transferred from the source documents (i.e., reports) to mylar overlays of each quadrangle. As part of quality control procedures ARMS is also reviewing

and validating all relevant activity and report data stored in NMCRIS. Layers for points (all survey units with a maximum dimension less than 100 meters), lines (linear survey units), and polygons (block survey units) are created and then annotated (i.e., linked with the NMCRIS database IDs) on a separate overlay. These mylar sheets are then scanned and converted to GIS coverages. An important goal of the pilot project is to evaluate scanning vs. digitizing as a production method, so some quads were also manually digitized for comparative purposes.

We have learned a lot from the pilot project. The first and most important lesson learned is that the process of creating manuscript maps from source documents is not simple and it demands the attention of the most experienced staff members. Many survey reports produced before 1985 are anything but clear as to what areas were actually surveyed, and some do not even provide adequate maps. Also, the sheer number of previous surveys and their configuration in some areas were found to be so complex that manual methods of keeping track of surveyed space — as opposed to GIS — would be impossible without considerable loss of data. We learned that in most cases, scanning is a more efficient method of data collection than manual digitizing (using a digitizing tablet), and that the best way to handle capturing new site and survey information will involve direct "heads-up" digitizing on video images of a USGS quadrangles (USGS Digital Raster Quads) which will become available for the entire state in the next 2 years.

Finally, we have concluded that the only way to complete a statewide coverage of surveys (in our lifetimes) is to exclude surveys that are too old and/or too small. There are over 45,000 surveys on record and we simply cannot manuscript all of them, and if we try, it is likely that we will never complete the job. What the thresholds are that define too small and too old is the subject of ongoing analysis, but right now it looks like our strategy for handling the rest of the state will be to exclude all surveys that are less than 10 acres in size conducted prior to 1985. This rule may change, but it will probably not change in such a way as to increase the effort.

We are presently completing our procedural manuals for manuscript map creation and GIS conversion. We will then be moving fairly briskly into production mode, and will start systematic data collection on a statewide basis according to the NMSHTD priorities. We are also looking at ways to leverage GIS technology for all NMCRIS users in the near term, by supporting complex spatial queries (e.g., linear areas, irregular polygons, buffered point locations, etc.) within the existing text-based query facility. We cannot offer fancy maps to everyone yet, but we can use GIS effectively to answer your questions better.

Please contact me or Leslie Bischoff if you have any questions or concerns about the ARMS GIS Project.

Discovering Archaeology: The 1994 Socorro C.A.S.M. Summer Archaeology Program

Robert Dello Russo, Escondida Research Group, Socorro, NM

Abstract

As we are all generally aware these days, a major responsibility of the archaeological community is in the area of public education. Without establishing a durable and open channel of communication between ourselves and the public-at-large (to whom we are ultimately indebted for research funding), the legitimacy and relevance of our endeavors will be lost. A short-term archaeology course for 12-14 year old school children in Socorro was developed and implemented by the Robert Dello-Russo of the Escondida Research Group during the Spring and early Summer of 1994 in an attempt to address this concern. A brief review of that experience is presented in the following article as one possible state-wide avenue through which archaeologists can expand their educational outreach to the public.

Background

The New Mexico Comprehensive Regional Center for Minorities (NM-CRCM), in response to a request from the National Science Foundation, has developed the NM-CRCM Continuum concept. The purpose of this concept centers on the integration of the math and science enhancement programs already existing in New Mexico with the two flagship programs of the NM-CRCM: The Community Academy for Science and Math (CASM); and the New Mexico Mathematics Engineering Science Achievement (NM MESA) program. As stated in their 1991-1992 Prototype Year Summary Sheet, "These two programs offer each school district a K-12 continuum of student experiences in science and math enhancement leading to high school graduates who are truly able to enter the workforce, or post-secondary education, without additional coursework."

As a result of substantial collaborative efforts (by the New Mexico Assistance Foundation, Los Alamos National Laboratory, New Mexico Highlands University, several rural school districts, the Southwest Indian Polytechnic Institute, and the State Department of Education) 7 elementary schools and 2 middle schools, representing 7 rural districts, initiated CASM Projects in the prototype year. This effort reached 275 students (61% Hispanic, 28% Native American). Four middle school MESA sites were initiated in the Spring of 1992, reaching an additional 100 students. As a result of collaborative expansion NM-CRCM co-funded 4 Summer Science Camps, which were attended by 264 students in grades 6-12 in 2-week, 3-week, and 6-week programs. NM-CRCM also provided support to the NM Indian Science Fair for the two New

Mexico winners to attend the National AISES Indian Science Fair.

The staff of the NM-CRCM has compiled information for inclusion in the statewide Science and Math Resource Directory which has been published with the help of the State Department of Education, Intel Corporation, and BDM International. The Resource Directory lists over 250 programs, 35 science and/or math competitions, newsletters, and funding sources available to New Mexico schools, students, and teachers.

1994- SOCORRO CASM Summer Archaeology Program

The Socorro CASM program has, in the past, sought out interested science and math professionals to make short-term evening presentations to students. The presentations generally consist of discussions about the nature of the speaker's professional work, thereby providing exposure to potential career opportunities for the students. Working in conjunction with Mrs. Judy Jiron and Mrs. Jane Romero of the Socorro Consolidated Schools, I sought to develop an expanded archaeological curriculum to include both classroom presentations, handouts, visual and hands-on demonstrations, and a limited field experience. Four classroom sessions, briefly outlined below, were given at one week intervals for approximately 10-15 students and interested parents. The classroom sessions were designed to introduce concepts and methods relevant to archaeology, in general, and to the subsequent field experience in particular. The classroom sessions lasted approximately 1.5 - 2 hours.

Classroom Presentations

Lecture 1: Introduction

- Slide presentation on variations in prehistoric site types found in western North America;
- Discussion of sites as elements of regional land-use systems, and discussions of facilities and structures as investments in locations;
- Generalized chronological framework for the Southwest and discussion of human behavior;
- Questions and discussion.

Lecture 2: The Archaeological Site

- Processes of site formation; What are sites? What are isolated occurrences? Why are some sites more obvious than others? What are components?
- What are features (hearths, storage pits, facilities, structures)?

- c) Artifact classes (stone tools, groundstone, ceramics);
- d) Other classes of materials (charcoal samples, pollen samples, bones);
- e) What is site structure?
- f) Questions and discussion.

Lecture 3: Date and Stone Tool Analysis

- a) How we create data and why;
- b) Theory → hypothesis → research design → field work → laboratory analysis → interpretation;
- c) Types of data (time, 3-D space, attributes);
- d) Introduction to stone tool analysis: reduction trajectory, cores, flakes, informal vs. formal tools, tool repair, tool use and discard behavior (Seated Drop Model);
- e) Introduction to flake morphology: terms and meanings, material types;
- f) Questions and discussion.

Lecture 4: Strategies of Field Research

- a) How do we find sites?
- b) Methods of archaeological survey (use of compass, topographic maps, transects);
- c) Site discovery (flagging artifacts, evaluations of site boundaries, site condition, environment, buried deposits);
- d) Mapping the site (site datum, use of compass, pacing, taping, graph paper, scales, symbols);
- e) Photographing the site and illustrating artifacts;
- f) Site forms;
- g) Questions and discussion.

Field Experience

Field Day 1: The initial session of fieldwork actually began with classroom lecture 4. Handouts (including simplified site forms, a small topographic map, and a list of lithic artifact terminology) were augmented with overhead projections of topographic maps, site maps (showing site boundaries and site datum), and a schematic diagram of typical survey transects.

Upon completion of about 1 hour of class work the class moved outside to witness a flint knapping demonstration. Discussion centered around lithic attribute terminology, identification of material types (particularly rhyolite and obsidian), and identification and assessment of discard patterns (Seated Drop Model).

After a one hour break for lunch students were each given a compass, a set of pin flags, and some metric measuring tapes. The remainder of the afternoon session was devoted to practice walking transects, reading the compass, locating and flagging artifacts, and measuring distances. The final few minutes of the day consisted of a review of required field equipment for Field Day 2 (including a day pack, a hat, good hiking shoes, sun screen, 1 quart of drinking water, and a lunch).

Field Day 2: The morning orientation included: 1) Providing each student with a field kit (a compass, a clipboard, a mechanical pencil with eraser, a small topographic map, a blank site map form, a schematic drawing of a typical flake with attributes labeled, and two field data forms); 2) Reviewing field equipment requirements; 3) Assigning students to one of three different task groups; and 4) Organizing transportation. Nine students, 4 parents and 3 archaeologists (a total of 16 individuals) then drove ca. 25 miles to an archaeological site located on private property. The time in the field (including driving time) lasted approximately 6.5 hours.

The archaeological site selected for this project is a moderate-size (ca. 3000 m²) lithic scatter with an associated rock shelter. The rock shelter is open to the south and includes a low cobble wall. Immediately southwest of the rockshelter is a low boulder with a patterned scatter of rhyolite debitage around its west edge (probable area of lithic reduction and reference for earlier study of the Seated Drop Model). The site occupies a small saddle that faces broad, open grasslands to the west and mountain foothills to the north, south and east. An active spring is located approximately 200 meters southeast of the site, and high quality rhyolite boulders and cobbles are exposed across a large portion of the site.

The three task groups each surveyed and flagged artifacts on a portion of the site, paying particular attention to diagnostics (at least 3 projectile points and 2 decorated ceramic sherds were located) and different material types. With pin flags visible across the site, some measuring and mapping exercises began. The mapping exercise stressed spatial relationships among topographic landforms, drainages, the artifact scatter, the rockshelter, and the lithic reduction area. Discussions of findings, possible interpretations of the site and its function on the landscape, and placement of the site on a topographic map were accomplished under a small portable ramada. A break for lunch and a short period of independent exploration for the participants followed. Afterwards, photographs were taken, the site was returned to its previous condition, and the group returned to Socorro.

Comments

Several aspects of this experience merit further comment. In general, the classroom and field days went quite well and all participants seemed to enjoy the time spent. The classroom (a lecture hall at New Mexico Tech) was not well-suited for presentations as the instructor was somewhat isolated from the class. In retrospect, a smaller room in which all participants could be in closer proximity would be helpful. Future classroom presentations might benefit from an absence of seats altogether.

Student participation was somewhat varied, with some students exhibiting an obvious shyness and others

seeming quite interested. While parents were usually a welcome addition, it eventually became necessary to point out that the class was primarily for the students. Some parents took it upon themselves to try and answer all the questions.

Hands-on displays of artifacts, where students could leave their respective seats and operate at a relatively informal level, were very successful. The content of classroom presentations was thought, at first, to be too sophisticated for the students, but it soon became apparent that, even in a small group, the range of comprehension is wide. It was often difficult to ascertain whether students were, in fact, understanding the presentations. This was due, in part, to their reluctance to participate without being asked. Again, a more informal setting may help to improve this in future courses.

The field portion of the program seemed quite enjoyable for all concerned. Students and parents alike accurately identified lithic artifacts, suggesting that they had indeed understood the classroom presentations. It is probable that the flintknapping demonstration was helpful in this regard, as well. While the original goals of the field work were not completely met (no summarization of the artifact assemblage), the students did experience the joys and excitement of discovery. Numerous diagnostic artifacts and relatively rare material types were found. Completed student site maps were variable in terms of

artistic quality but remarkably accurate in terms of spatial relationships.

Due to the early teenage status of the students, some difficulties were encountered when their social "needs" came to the fore, and, despite the intensity of the sun, some students were reluctant to wear hats (fashion priorities such as fear of "hat head").

Even as a pilot project the Socorro CASM Summer Archaeology Program can be considered a success. With a very small budget (supplies cost approximately \$25.00 per student) and some generous donations of time and transportation on the part of parents and archaeologists, many members of the general public were exposed to the daily workings and excitement of archaeology.

Acknowledgments

This project would not have been possible without the dedicated efforts of many people. I would particularly like to thank Judy Jiron and Jane Romero for their confidence and logistic support, Mrs. MaryLou Hudgins for open access to her property, Phil Letourneau for his skills in flintknapping, and Brigitte Felix-Kludt and Jim Brandi for their untiring and skillful efforts with the students in the field. Finally, I would like to thank Joe Gonzales for his donations of time in the field to repair a burned-out truck alternator.

1 9 9 6 N M A C C A L E N D A R

1996 NMAC Memberships Need To Be Renewed. Send your renewal form in now! Include your FAX and e-mail number.

January 26, 1996, ARMS Fee Meeting. 10:00 am in the 2nd floor hearing room of Marian Hall which is located immediately west of the La Villa Rivera Bldg. on Palace Avenue in Santa Fe.

February 9 and 10, 1996, Southwest Symposium. To be held on the campus of Arizona State University in Tempe. Details will be forthcoming in the next NewsMAC issue.

March 15, 1996, Deadline for next NewsMAC contributions.

March 27-30, 1996, The 19th Annual Conference of the Society of Ethnobiology. To be held at the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History. For more information contact Jan Timbrook, Department of Anthropology, Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, (805) 682-4711, ext 307.

March 29-31, Southwest Federation of Archaeological Societies meeting hosted by Midland Archaeological Society. Contact Sibley Learning Center, 1300 East Wadley, Midland, Texas 79704 or Midland Archaeological Society.

April 10-14, 1996, The 61st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. To be held at the Marriott Hotel in New Orleans, La.

April 27 and 28, 1996, Chuska Outlier Tour and NMAC General Business Meeting. Camping in the Chuska Mountains and more. Details available in next issue of News MAC or call Dave Phillips to reserve a place.

May 3-5, 1996, Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting, Quality Inn in Taos, NM. Quality Inn has rooms for \$49.50 per night plus tax. Call for papers for the Annual Meeting, please submit a 150 word summary of the paper to be presented. 15 minute limit on all presentations. Send your abstract to: Tucker Heitman, P.O. Box 683, Taos Ski Valley, NM 87525, tel. at work (505) 776-2233.

Salmon Ruin hosts 1996 Archaeology Fair

Larry Baker, San Juan County Museum Association

For the past two years, the Archaeology Fair has been presented as an integral part of New Mexico Preservation Week and held in Albuquerque. The 1996 Archaeology Fair will be hosted at the San Juan County Archaeological Research Center and Library at the Salmon Ruins (AKA Salmon Ruins Museum) located two miles west of Bloomfield, New Mexico on US Highway 64. The two day event will be held on May 11 and 12, 1996, and will be cosponsored by the New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs/Historic Preservation Division, San Juan County Museum Association, and San Juan College Cultural Resources Management Program. At the Center, the Salmon Ruins Museum, and Heritage Park will serve as the backdrop for this year's event. The theme of the 1996 Archaeology Fair will be "Cultures Through the Ages" and will feature exhibits, demonstrations, and cultural forums for presenting information on New Mexico's history and prehistory. The sponsors are soliciting a call for participants on a state-wide basis. A formal information package will be forthcoming in the immediate future. Preliminary questions can be directed to Larry Baker at the Salmon Ruins Museum (505) 632-2013) and/or Linda Wheelbarger at the San Juan College - CRMP (505) 632-0344.

Announcing the New Mexico Historic Preservation Alliance

*Lois Snyderman, Executive Director,
Historic Santa Fe Foundation*

The preservation movement in New Mexico is being strengthened by the addition of a new "statewide" preservation organization, the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance. Establishment of the Alliance is through a 20-member "Steering Committee". Alliance efforts will focus on providing assistance to community-based (or "local") preservation organizations, involvement in preservation issues of statewide importance, and the encouragement of state support for preservation efforts.

The Preservation Alliance Steering Committee (which includes attorneys, historians, planners, archeologists, architects, and architectural historians) has already approved an Alliance "mission statement" and is working on its By-Laws and Articles of Incorporation. Other Steering Committee business includes the selection of an Alliance Board and the preparation of a preservation survey form.

The survey will be distributed across the state to a wide range of private organizations and public agencies

concerned with the preservation of New Mexico's cultural and natural resources. It will help identify preservation issues and will also enable the Alliance to develop an appropriate "work program" that focuses on statewide preservation needs and concerns.

Once the Steering Committee has completed the task of establishing the basic legal "framework" for the new organization, the Alliance will seek members from across the state. Alliance members will develop the organization's program, work on Alliance committees, serve on the Board, provide professional expertise in a variety of preservation-related fields, and act as the regional "eyes and ears" for the Board.

New Mexico is one of only 4 states lacking a statewide preservation organization. The number of "statewides" (as they have been nicknamed) has increased rapidly in the last decade. They have been effective in providing information and assistance to community preservation organizations; in acting as the "spokesman" for preservation concerns before state legislatures and public agencies; and in monitoring and taking action on preservation issues which were beyond the scope of community groups.

The National Trust for Historic Preservation, a national preservation organization located in Washington, DC., has recognized the importance of "statewides" and has made assistance to them a priority. The Trust has created two programs for statewide preservation organizations: "Statewide Partners" and "Statewides Initiative".

Member organizations in the "Statewide Partners" program must have a nonprofit status, a Board which meets on a regular basis, an annual membership conference, and a mission statement and work plan. Organizations which attain this status can join the "Partners" program and participate in National Trust fundraising and membership workshops and benefit from on-site consultations with Trust staff.

The goal of the National Trust's "Statewides Initiative" program is to enable statewides to hire professional staff to provide administrative assistance, an important step in developing a strong, effective organization.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

It is time to renew your NMAC Membership for 1996. Please fill out the renewal form included with this issue. Send your check to NMAC, P.O. Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87103. Early renewals are appreciated.

Under the "Initiative" program, the Trust makes three-year "challenge grants" available (on a competitive basis) to volunteer-run statewide so they can acquire paid staff. Within the next year, the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance will be applying to the National Trust for "Statewides Initiative" funding for a staff person; the Steering Committee is working closely with Trust staff to ensure Alliance eligibility for the program.

The New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance represents an exciting new development within the state's preservation movement. The Alliance invites all New Mexicans who are concerned about the preservation of the state's historic, architectural, and scenic resources to participate in its work and to support its efforts to preserve and protect these resources.

Additional information about the New Mexico Heritage Preservation Alliance can be obtained by calling Lois Snyderman, Executive Director, Historic Santa Fe Foundation, at (505) 983-2567 or writing to: Historic Santa Fe Foundation, P.O. Box 2535, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2535. Dues are: \$25.00 for an individual; \$15.00 for a student or senior citizen; or \$50.00 for a corporate/organizational/institutional membership.

NMAC FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Rob Freed, NMAC Treasurer
(as of 12-31-1995)

Beginning Balance	\$15,495.43
INCOME	
Dues	\$7,405.00
Publications	1,665.00
Durango Conference	3,650.00
Plant Seminar	740.00
Interest	563.30
Templates	396.00
Historic Preservation Week	2,174.25
TOTAL	16,594.05
EXPENSES	
NewsMAC	1,518.24
Publications	4,220.91
Durango Conference	1,312.04
Education Committee	132.89
Templates	588.31
Legislative Committee	318.00
General Operating Budget	1,335.61
TOTAL	(10,278.60)
CURRENT BALANCE	\$21,810.88

Galisteo Basin Lecture Series

Sarah Schlanger, Curator of Archaeology, MIAC-LOA

The Museum of New Mexico is inaugurating a winter archaeological seminar series this year with "Living Traditions: The Galisteo Basin," an evening lecture program at the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture Theater every Wednesday night from February 21 through March 20, 1996. This year's seminar will explore the complex and significant history of the Galisteo and its eight ancestral Pueblos. The series will culminate in a day long field trip to the Galisteo Basin with archaeologists from the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture and the Office of Archaeological Studies.

Please call Sarah Schlanger, Museum of Indian Arts and Culture, (505) 827-6344, extension 533 to subscribe to the series or to sign up for the field trip. Space is limited and subscriptions are encouraged; reservations for the field trip are also advised. A subscription ticket to the entire series of lectures is \$35.00; tickets are available at the door for individual lectures at \$7.50 each. The field trip will involve an additional fee.

February 21—Mr. Joe Sando, Jemez Pueblo—The Galisteo Basin Pueblos and the Spanish Entrada

February 28—Dr. Winifred Creamer, Northern Illinois University—The Galisteo Basin in AD 1500

March 6—Drs. John Ware and Eric Blinman, Office of Archaeological Studies—San Lazaro: Reconstructing the History of A Galisteo Basin Pueblo

March 13—Dr. Charles Lange—Nels Nelson's in the Galisteo Basin and Northern New Mexico—This lecture will be followed by a round-table discussion of the pioneering archaeologists working in the Galisteo Basin; participants will include Charles Lange, Marjorie Lambert, and other scholars. Dr. John Ware will moderate the discussion.

March 20—Dr. Rina Swentzell, Santa Clara Pueblo—The Galisteo Basin from a Tewa Woman's Perspective

May 4—Field trip to the Galisteo Basin with archaeologists from the Museum of New Mexico.



Job Announcement

Lone Mountain Archaeological Services, Inc (LMAS) has work throughout the West. Several positions are open including Project Manager, Field Director, Crew Chief, and Crew Member. Most supervisory positions are salaried and include benefits. Pay is competitive and commensurate with experience. Immediate openings at all levels available in the Albuquerque office—both part-time and salaried. Some positions available in Nevada and Arizona. Job descriptions available upon request. Send vitae to: Dr. Deni Seymour, Lone Mountain Archaeological Services, Inc., 2301 Yale Blvd. SE, Suite B2, Albuquerque, NM 87106, ph: (505) 246-2606, fax: (505) 246-9773

News From Doña Ana Archaeological Society

On Saturday, February 3, 1996, a commemoration of the 100th anniversary of the unsolved murders of Colonel Fountain and his son Henry will take place at Hillsboro, NM. Colonel Fountain practiced law and had a political career in Doña Ana County. Before attending this event you might want to renew your acquaintance with his home, the Fountain Theater, and the Fountain memorabilia at the Gadsden Museum in Old Mesilla.

At 11:00 am in Hillsboro, there will be a tour of places of interest to his history, followed by a \$6.00 lunch at the Hillsboro Firehouse at noon. From 1:00-3:00 pm, Leon Metz will try to answer the question, "Who Really Killed Col. Fountain?". In addition, Karl Laumbach of Human Systems Research will speak on his excavation of the Oliver Lee house. Come learn about this exciting passage in Las Cruces history. Caravans leave the Branigan Library parking lot promptly at 8:45 am to make the 11:00 am tour.

School of American Research Award

The School of American Research has been awarded the 1995 Excellence in Humanities Award by the New Mexico Endowment for the Humanities. The NMEH Board of Directors selects recipients for excellence in research, scholarship, writing and teaching of the humanities and has chosen SAR for outstanding contribution to the humanities in New Mexico. SAR is nationally and internationally recognized for its academic programs and research in anthropology and the related fields of history, philosophy, art, law, and sociology. The advanced seminar program has marked important milestones in anthropological research, which have then been published by the SAR Press, the publishing arm of the School.

The resident fellowship program provides an environment where outstanding scholars flourish in a mixture of tranquility and intellectual stimulation. Scholars are given time to think and write about topics important to our understanding of the human species. Since its beginning in 1967, the fellowship has supported over 100 scholars and SAR Press has published many of the books produced during this time. The award was presented to SAR at the Seventh Annual Humanities Convocation and Awards Ceremony November 10, 1995 at La Posada de Albuquerque. (From AWANYU, December 1995).

From The Editor

Steve Post, NewsMAC Editor

I want to thank all the contributors to NewsMAC January 1996. From this issue there are plenty of important issues for membership involvement. Between the Archaeology Initiative, Public Outreach, and the New Mexico Archaeology Fair everyone has plenty to do this spring. In addition to your valuable service to these causes, I would like to second President Dave's comments that NewsMAC will be a better and more informative source during the troubled times. I will beat the bushes for the contributions that will keep the membership informed, but I want members to continue to send articles, news-briefs, announcements, compelling research results, job announcements, publication announcements, and Letters to the Editor and I would like to stress Letters to the Editor. With a circulation of over 300, NewsMAC is an excellent way to present an opinion, challenge an issue, or just blow off steam. If you send the letters, I will print them.

To encourage more timely submissions to NewsMAC throughout the year, I am providing a schedule of deadlines for the next three issues. It is important that I receive contributions by these dates so that I can make NewsMAC a more current and dependable source of information. So put these dates on your calendar and send me your news.

The deadlines are: April NewsMAC—March 15; July NewsMAC—June 14; October NewsMAC—September 20.

All materials should be sent to me at the Office of Archaeological Studies, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087. You can E-mail your contribution to SPOST@ARMS.STATE.NM.US. All submissions should be on 3.5" 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 Office of Archaeological Studies for its support of the production of NewsMAC.

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Type of Membership:

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

Yes, I would like to help with the Membership Drive.

Yes, I would like to serve on or help with the Education Committee.

Yes, I would like to serve on or help with the Legislative Committee
(Northern or Southern New Mexico)

Insert

Now Available

SOIL, WATER, BIOLOGY, AND BELIEF IN PREHISTORIC AND TRADITIONAL SOUTHWESTERN AGRICULTURE

New Mexico Archaeological Council Special Publication No. 2
edited by H. Wolcott Toll, xvi+373 pages, 83 figures, 21 tables

Insert

Contents

Field Systems

A Comparative Study of Prehistoric Farming Strategies, *T. Maxwell*

Anasazi Field Systems in the Taos District, *J. L. Moore*

The Integration of Diverse Agricultural Technologies to Harvest and Conserve Water, *K. F. Anschuetz*

The Fields of San Marcos: Agriculture at a Great Town of the Galisteo Basin, *R. W. Lang*

14th Century Dry Farming Features in the Northern Rio Grande Valley, *C. L. Herbahn*

Estimating Agricultural Carrying Capacity in the Zuni Region: A Water Allocation Model, *D. Rhode*

Mixed Agricultural Technologies in Southern Arizona and their Implications, *S. K. Fish*

Soil

Searching Soil for Clues About Southwest Prehistoric Agriculture, *J. A. Sandor*

Biological Nitrogen Fixation and Soil Fertility: Implications for Anasazi Agriculture, *A. M. Berry*

Water Availability for Plant Growth in Precolumbian Terrace Soils, *L. C. Herold and R. F. Miller*

An Interpretive Framework for Radiocarbon Dates from Prehistoric Water Control Features, *G. L. Ellis*

Water

The Case for Prehistoric Irrigation in the Northern Southwest, *S. T. Greiser and J. L. Moore*

Climatic Overview of the Rio Grande del Rancho Valley: Background for Irrigation, *J. L. Boyer*

Prehistoric Irrigation at Pot Creek Pueblo, *J. L. Moore*

Prehistoric Irrigation in the Taos Valley, *S. T. Greiser and T. W. Greiser*

Mogollon/Western Pueblo Soil and Water Control Systems of the Reserve Phase, *J. A. Neely*

The San Saba-Menard Irrigation System: Lessons Learned by Unraveling Its Origins, *W. E. Doolittle*

Important Variables for Prehistoric Irrigation Studies, *N. W. Ackerly*

Biology and Belief

Traditional Agriculture on the Zuni Indian Reservation in the Recent Historic Period, *C. B. Brandt*

Maize Productivity and AGROECOLOGY: Effects of Environment and Agricultural Practices on the Biology of Maize, *D. A. Muenchrath and R. J. Salvador*

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ADOPTED September 21, 1979

Archaeology is a profession, and the privilege of professional practice requires professional morality and professional responsibility. A professional archaeologist is one who holds a degree in Anthropology and makes the greater part of his/her living by practicing the profession; is retired from the profession; or one who has demonstrated his competence by field and published work which is generally accepted by the professional archaeological community (e.g. Geologist or other professional specializing in archaeological problems; Certified Field Archaeologist, accreditation program, Archaeological Society of New Mexico).

The code of ethics below sets forth guidelines for professional morality and responsibility. Guidelines for research and organization standards are included in the following sections.

I. The Archaeologist's Responsibility to the Public

1.1 An Archaeologist shall:

- a. Recognize a commitment to represent archaeology and its research results to the public in a responsible manner, as outlined below;
- b. Actively support conservation of archaeological resources;
- c. Be sensitive to, and respect the legitimate concerns of, groups whose culture histories are the subjects of archaeological investigations;
- d. Avoid and discourage exaggerated, misleading, or unwarranted statements about archaeological matters that might induce others to engage in unethical or illegal activity;
- e. Support and comply with the terms of the UNESCO Convention on the means of prohibiting and preventing the illicit import, export, and transfer of ownership of cultural property, as adopted by the Central Conference, 14 November 1970, Paris.

1.2 An archaeologist shall not:

- a. Engage in any illegal or other conduct violating this code which involves archaeological matters or knowingly permit the use of her/his name in support of any illegal or unethical activity involving archaeological matters;
- b. Give a professional opinion, make a public report, or give legal testimony involving archaeological matters without being as thoroughly informed as might be expected;
- c. Disseminate site information that may lead to the illegal destruction of archaeological resources, as covered by various State and Federal laws;
- d. Engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation about archaeological matters;
- e. Undertake on an individual or group level, any research, in any capacity, that may affect archaeological resources, for which he/she is not qualified;
- f. Employ personnel for either direction of field work or for independent unsupervised field work who does not meet the following criteria:
 - (i) Have a graduate degree in archaeology, anthropology, or closely related field, or equivalent training accepted for accreditation purposes by the Society of Professional Archaeologists, or
 - (ii) Have a minimum of 16 months of professional experience, or specialized training in areas such as lab analysis, archaeological fieldwork, or library research as appropriate to the job;
 - (iii) Have at least four (4) months experience in general North American archaeology and at least six (6) months experience supervisory experience.*

* Individuals who lack supervisory experience but who qualify in all other respects and who, in best judgments of the principal investigator and of the responsible management agency, are prepared for supervisory responsibility, may be employed in supervisory or independent positions on a probationary basis until the six-month experience requirement is met. The principal investigator must, in these cases, be prepared to assume full responsibility for the actions of the probationer.

(iii) Have a demonstrated ability to carry research to completion, usually evidenced by timely completion of theses, reports, or similar documents;

- (iv) If supervising prehistoric archaeological work, the archaeologist shall have at least one (1) year's experience in prehistoric archaeological research;
- (v) If supervising historic archaeological work, the archaeologist shall have at least one (1) year's experience in historical archaeology.

II. The Archaeologist's Responsibility to her/his Colleagues

2.1 An archaeologist shall:

- a. Give appropriate credit for work done by others;
- b. Keep informed and knowledgeable about developments in his/her field or fields or specialization;
- c. Accurately, and without undue delay, prepare and properly disseminate a description of research done and its results;
- d. Communicate and cooperate with colleagues having common professional interests; including information about sites, areas, collections, or data where there is a mutual active or potentially active research concern;
- e. Know and comply with all laws applicable to her/his archaeological research, as well as with any relevant procedures undertaken by duly constituted professional organizations;
- f. Report knowledge of violations of this Code to proper authorities;
- g. Properly record and promptly report any and all cultural manifestations defined as antiquities by Federal or State regulation;
- h. Provide equitable and fair compensation to all employees or project participants within the limits of project funding.

2.2 An archaeologist shall not:

- a. Falsely or maliciously attempt to injure the reputation of another archaeologist;
- b. Commit plagiarism in oral or written communication;
- c. Undertake research that affects archaeological resources unless reasonably prompt, appropriate analysis and reporting can be expected;
- d. Refuse a reasonable request from a qualified colleague for research data;
- e. Solicit employees from other active projects without first consulting with the principal investigators on those projects;
- f. Agree in any contract to suppress archaeological data to the professional community;
- g. Condone or aid in the misuse of the sponsoring institution's Antiquities permit or auspices by any other individual or agency.

III. The Archaeologist's Responsibility to Employers and Clients

3.1 An archaeologist shall:

- a. Respect the interests of his/her employer or client, so far as is consistent with the public welfare and this Code and Standards;
- b. Refuse to comply with any request or demand of an employer or client which conflict with this Code or Standard;
- c. Recommend to employers or clients the employment of other archaeologists or other expert consultants upon encountering archaeological problems beyond her/his own competence;
- d. Exercise reasonable care to prevent his/her employees, colleagues, associates and others whose services are utilized by her/him from revealing or using confidential information. Confidential information means information of a non-archaeological nature gained in the course of employment which the employer or client has requested be held inviolate, or the disclosure of which would be embarrassing or would be likely to be detrimental to the employer or client. Information ceases to be confidential when the employer or client so indicates or when such information becomes publicly known.

3.2 An archaeologist shall not:

- a. Reveal confidential information, unless required by law;
- b. Use confidential information to the disadvantage of the client or employer; or
- c. Use confidential information for the advantage of himself/herself or a third person, unless the client consents after full disclosure;

d. Accept compensation or anything of value for recommending the employment of another archaeologist or other person, unless such compensation or thing of value is fully disclosed to the potential employer or client;

e. Recommend or participate in any research which does not comply with the requirements of the Standards of Research Performance.

STANDARDS OF RESEARCH PERFORMANCE

The research archaeologist has a responsibility to attempt to design and conduct projects that will add to our understanding of past cultures and/or that will develop better theories, methods, or techniques for interpreting the archaeological record, while causing minimal attrition of the archaeological resource base. In the conduct of a research project, the following minimum standards should be followed:

I. The archaeologist has a responsibility to prepare adequately for any research project whether or not in the field. The archaeologist must:

1.1 Assess the adequacy of her/his qualifications for the demands of the adequacy of her/his qualifications for the demands of the project, and minimize inadequacies by acquiring additional expertise, by bringing in associates with the needed qualifications; or by modifying the scope of the project;

1.2 Inform himself/herself of relevant previous research;

1.3 Develop a scientific plan of research which specifies the objectives of the project, takes into account previous relevant research, employs a suitable methodology, and provides for economical use of the resource base (whether such base consists of an excavation site or of specimens), consistent with the objectives of the project;

1.4 Ensure the availability of adequate staff and support facilities to carry the project to completion; and ensure adequate curatorial facilities for specimens and records;

1.5 Comply with all legal requirements, including, without limitation, obtaining all necessary governmental permits and necessary permission from landowners or other persons;

1.6 Determine whether the project is likely to interfere with the program or projects of other scholars and if there is such a likelihood, initiate negotiations to minimize such interference.

II. Procedures for field survey or excavation must meet the following minimum standards:

2.1 If specimens are collected, a system for identifying and recording their proveniences must be maintained.

2.2 Uncollected entities such as environmental or cultural features, depositional strata, and the like, must be fully and accurately recorded by appropriate means, and their location recorded.

2.3 The methods employed in data collection must be fully and accurately described. Significant stratigraphic and/or associated relationships among artifacts, other specimens, and cultural and environmental features must also be fully and accurately recorded.

2.4 All records should be intelligible to other archaeologists. If terms lacking commonly held references are used, they should be clearly defined.

2.5 Insofar as possible, the protection of the resource base must be considered. For example, upper levels of a site must be scientifically excavated and recorded, even if the focus of the project is on underlying levels.

III. During accessioning, analysis and storage of specimens and records in the laboratory, the archaeologist must take precautions to ensure that correlations between the specimens and the field records are maintained, so that provenience, contextual relationships and the like are not confused or obscured.

IV. Specimens and research records resulting from a project must be deposited with an organization with permanent and adequate curatorial facilities, and which permits access by qualified researchers.

V. The archaeologist has responsibility for appropriatedissemination of the results of his/her research to the appropriate constituencies with reasonable dispatch.

5.1 Results viewed as significant contributions to substantive knowledge of the past or to advancements in theory, method or technique should be disseminated to colleagues and other interested persons by appropriate means, such as publications, reports at professional meetings, or letters to colleagues.

5.2 Requests from qualified colleagues for information on research results must be honored, is consistent with the researcher's prior rights to publication and with his/her other professional responsibilities.

5.3 Failure to complete a full scholarly report within 10 years after completion of a field project shall be construed as a waiver of an archaeologist's right of primacy with respect to analysis and publication of the data. Upon expiration of such 10-year period, or at such earlier time as the archaeologist shall determine not to publish the results, such data should be made fully accessible for analysis and publication to other archaeologists.

5.4 While contractual obligations in reporting must be respected, archaeologists should not enter into a contract which prohibits the archaeologist from including his or her own archaeological interpretations or conclusions about the archaeological record in contractual reports, or from a continuing right to use the data after completion of the project.

5.5 Archaeologists have a responsibility to not disseminate information in a manner which encourages vandalism, in accordance with State and Federal laws.

ORGANIZATIONAL STANDARDS

Archaeological research involving collections of original field data and/or acquisition of specimens requires adequate facilities and support services for its successful conduct, and for proper permanent maintenance, security, and accessibility of the resulting collections and records.

A full-scale archaeological field project will require the following facilities and services:

1. Office space and furniture.
2. Laboratory space, furniture, and equipment for analysis of specimens and data.
3. Access to special facilities such as a dark room, drafting facilities, conservation laboratory, etc.
4. Space, facilities and equipment for proper maintenance and security of collections and records.
5. Field equipment such as vehicles, surveying instruments, etc.
6. A research library.
7. Administrative and fiscal control services.
8. Technical specialists such as photographers, curators, conservators, etc.
9. Publication services.
10. Depository facilities/or a Letter of Agreement with a Museum that meets Federal standards for Curatorial purposes.

All the foregoing facilities and service must be adequate for the scope of the project.

Not all archaeological research will require all of the foregoing facilities and services, but a full-scale field project will. Likewise, all institutions engaging in archaeological research will not necessarily require or be able to furnish all such facilities and services from their own sources. Institutions lacking certain facilities or services should arrange for them through cooperative agreements with other institutions.

NewsMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL
1996 NUMBER 2 ■ APRIL 1996

The President's Corner

Dave Phillips, NMAC President

My appreciation for the job done by past NMAC presidents is growing. NMAC is hard work! Besides my usual duties, I've taken part in planning sessions for the State Archaeologist's initiative, and on March 6, I addressed a meeting of the New Mexico Oil and Gas Association in Albuquerque. But the more I see of what's happening in Washington and elsewhere, the more I'm convinced that we need an active, high-profile state council. If we want historic preservation to survive, doing nothing isn't an option.

One very simple thing you can do to help is check your mailing label—if the number beside your name is "95" instead of "96," according to J.R.'s records you haven't renewed your membership for this year. If you haven't, please do so now—we need your support, and this is your last NewsMAC if you don't. Even if you can't find time to work on NMAC matters, just by belonging to NMAC you make a difference. And if you've renewed and it doesn't show on your label, please contact us right away!

As a member, you get to take part in NMAC activities. This issue includes flyers for an April field trip to the Chuska Slope and a June workshop on the Arroyo Hondo Project in Santa Fe. Our sincere thanks to the Navajo Nation and the School of American Research for making these programs possible. The next issue should have a flyer on a fall conference on the Archaic period, which UNM and NMAC will co-sponsor. I'm already working on possibilities for '97, including a field trip to Casas Grandes in the spring and a conference on the protohistoric period (yes, it's time for another one) in the fall.

Executive Committee Actions

Since the January business meetings, the Executive Committee has taken the following actions:

Approved a \$250.00 donation towards the 1996 Heritage Preservation Week and Archaeology Fair.

Approved \$50.00 for institutional membership in the NM Heritage Preservation Alliance.

Has approved a 40 percent discount for book dealers who order five or more copies of NMAC Special Publication No. 2 (a.k.a. "the agricultural volume").

Don't forget that you can now buy "distressed" copies of NMAC publications at half price.

BLM Issues

Since the previous NewsMAC, the BLM has recognized NMAC as a "concerned party" in its proposed Lindrith land sale. It looks as if BLM still plans to bypass the usual steps in Section 106 and sell the land to private parties without identifying the sites to be included in the sale. I continue to worry that despite the proposed protective covenants, Lindrith will be a de facto sale of federally owned antiquities to private individuals.

NMAC members should be aware of a draft "National Programmatic Agreement" that is making the rounds. If approved by the BLM and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the agreement will cut SHPOs out of the Section 106 review loop. I suspect that eventually, all larger federal agencies will do their own historic preservation review, but I'm concerned about the draft agreement. My greatest objection has to do with specifics—rather, with the lack of them. The BLM will take over review from SHPO, and will develop a "qualified" review staff, but (unlike SHPO staffs) the BLM will get to define its own qualifications for review positions (and will decide who meets those qualifications). As an example, SHPOs must include architectural historians on their staffs, but under the draft agreement the BLM isn't required to maintain a single person who knows anything about historic buildings, anywhere in the agency. Or to bring this closer to home, the draft doesn't require the BLM to retain a single archaeologist to assist in the

IN THIS ISSUE ...

Proposed BLM Land Sales
ARMS Filing Fee Update
New Mexico Archaeology Fair
Formation of T-PAS
NMAC Membership Renewal
AND MUCH MORE ...



management of its tens of thousands of archeological sites. There's no definition of what constitutes adequate staffing levels for review; there's no provision for the SHPO to step in when it learns of a questionable agency activity; perhaps most disturbing, the draft doesn't allow the Advisory Council to cancel the agreement if the BLM fails to follow through on its new responsibilities.

Don't get me wrong—I think it would be great if the BLM ends up complying with historic preservation law on its own. And in fact, the New Mexico BLM already handles most Section 106 review internally, under its statewide programmatic agreement with SHPO. But the current draft programmatic agreement gives the BLM carte blanche to do as much compliance, or as little, as it sees fit. It's a sucker's agreement, in which the Advisory Council and SHPOs give up protections for cultural resources, and the BLM guarantees nothing in exchange. It may be time to start the BLM down the road to independent compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act, but this document is the wrong first step.

Legislative Concerns

As I write there are no legislative firestorms to respond to, but there are a few hot spots NMAC is keeping an eye on. The one that worries me the most is H.R. 563, by Rep. Wally Herger (R.-Ca.); the bill would make Traditional Cultural Properties ineligible for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, unless the TCPs are associated with tangible cultural resources. Rep. Herger's primary target is Mt. Shasta, which his bill specifically excludes from the NRHP. By being excluded from the NRHP, such TCPs would also lose the protection now afforded them under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

Outside tribal lands, federal protection of Native American sacred places is weak; by default, such places are "managed" by defining them as TCPs that are legally protected for their historic value, not as an extension of First Amendment rights. TCPs also protect non-Native American traditional practices such as Hispanic Easter Week processions and Matachines dances. The beliefs and practices that we protect as TCPs may or may not involve artificial markers—for example, a sacred place may incorporate a shrine, or it may look like every other spot on the local landscape. By excluding TCPs without constructed referents, Mr. Herger's bill will fall most heavily on the religious beliefs of traditional groups. In a country that prides itself on its support for freedom of religion, it's a disturbing development.

Not all resources are cultural resources, but any general weakening of resource protection law has the potential of exposing the flanks of cultural resource management. For this reason I asked Jennifer Hodgkins to prepare a report to the NMAC membership about the "Fossil Preservation Act" co-sponsored by Rep. Joe Skeen. I'm not sure how a rancher can co-sponsor a bill that would cause endless aggravation to the cattlemen who lease public range land, but it's happened—I encourage you to find out more about this bill.

Please Write!

NewsMAC is more than a way for the NMAC officers to reach the membership—it's a way for NMAC members to reach each other. Do you disagree with statements you read in this newsletter? Do you think NMAC is going to the dogs? Conformity of opinion is not one of our goals—please submit your own opinions to Steve Post for inclusion.

NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1023
Albuquerque, NM 87103

1996 OFFICERS

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Vice President
TOM CARTLEDGE

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From The State Archaeologist

Dave Cushman, Acting State Archaeologist

No, I am not an impostor. Lynne has asked me to explain that because HPD finds itself once more in a period of transition, until such time as we have a new Director she will be the Acting State Historic preservation Officer, and I will be the Acting State Archaeologist. Word has it that Gary Morton, the Director of the Office of Cultural Affairs, is considering a number of qualified candidates for the job and will be making a selection in the near future - at which point Lynne and I will turn back into pumpkins.

A reminder for all of you who have just returned from the off-world colonies, Heritage Preservation Week will be held this year from May 11 through May 19. Calendars and posters are due out in early to mid April. Also, the 3rd annual Archaeology Fair will be held this year at Salmon Ruins, in Bloomfield, NM, on May 11 and 12, courtesy of the San Juan County Museum Association. Come one and all. Money and manpower are needed, call Larry Baker for more information at (505) 632-2733.

The New Mexico Subdivision Act survived the last legislative session intact, and is timed to go into effect this July 1. Bernalillo, Doña Ana, and Santa Fe counties are first up on the list of counties that will need to adopt regulations for implementing the requirements of the new law. Bernalillo County has just submitted a draft ordinance to HPD that meets the minimal requirements of the Subdivision Act. The problem is that because the Subdivision Act specifically cites compliance with the Cultural Properties Act, it is limited to the protection of properties that are listed on the State Register of Cultural Properties, but not those sites that are eligible for listing.

However, counties like Bernalillo that have Comprehensive Plans can go beyond the minimal requirements of the Subdivision Act, if they want to. This means that Bernalillo County can adopt an ordinance that protects more than just registered sites. So now is the time to make the case that Bernalillo County should establish a cultural resources review process for subdivision development, one that would address issues of site identification, evaluation, and avoidance or treatment of effect for cultural resources found within a proposed subdivision prior to development. For more information you can call me at 827-4045 or Dan Aragon, Program Planner, Zoning, Building, and Planning Department, Bernalillo County at (505) 768-4000. Tell him how you feel about this, especially you folks in Bernalillo County.

Lastly, thanks go to all the members of the regional advisory groups in Farmington, Albuquerque-Santa Fe, and Roswell, that have formed as a part of the archaeology cost/benefit initiative started by Lynne Sebastian - the temporarily former State Archaeologist. Both Lynne and I encourage your continued efforts to meet and discuss

matters that are of concern to your areas, and furthermore, we recommend that you consider formalizing these arrangements by establishing permanent organizations. It may even be possible to change the NMAC by-laws to make the regional groups chapters of NMAC. We believe that this would enhance representation of the profession within an existing statewide organization and encourage greater participation in the dialog that we must continue to have on archaeology in New Mexico.

New Mexico State Land Office Site Steward Program

Norm Nelson, State Land Office Archaeologist

The New Mexico State Land Office has started its Site Steward Program. It is a unique program that involves a screening process, classroom time, training in the field, a code of ethics, photographic identification cards and so on. The first class was held in November of 1995 at the New Mexico Museum of Natural History in Albuquerque. A second class was held in Farmington at San Juan College on March 16, 1996. A third, and hopefully, a fourth class will be taught this summer and fall. We are looking at going back to Farmington, holding a second class in Albuquerque, or going to Las Cruces. I'll keep folks posted as to where and when the next class is taught. Those teaching the classroom segment of the program included people from the Historic Preservation Division (archaeology), the Museum of Natural History (paleontology), and from the State Land Office (archaeology, biology, safety, and law enforcement).

As you can see, the Land Office's program is unique in that it involves more than archaeological steward training. We've included paleontology and biology as well. New Mexico's paleontological sites are world class and are subject to the same problems as our archaeological resources. Biological resources are also subject to a black-market and our Threatened and Endangered biological species will be monitored by our stewards. People from the general public and from the professional sector have joined. Everyone goes through the same screening process once an interest has been identified.

The screening process has involved talks at avocational societies such as the Albuquerque Archaeological Society, Doña Ana Archaeological Society, San Juan County Archaeological Society, Torrance County Archaeological Society, and a variety of societies interested in biological resources. The Natural History Museum tied into the program with their existing volunteer program. Once an individual has expressed an interest they are invited to a class on a first-come-first-serve basis. The classroom session serves as another screening for both

the individual and for the Land Office. The individual then signs up to be a steward after the classroom session and the Land Office can review the applications, accept those we think fit our needs at a particular site, and keep a list of the remaining volunteers for later assignment. We then involve the volunteer in a day of training in the field on site. Monthly reports are required, any information provided to the volunteer is the property of the Land Office and is to be kept confidential, and a steward can be dismissed if warranted.

If anyone has a question about the program or would like to become involved, please contact Assistant Commissioner Olivia Ximenes at 827-5764 or Norm Nelson at 827-5857.

The Archaeology Fair Heats Up

Larry L. Baker, San Juan County Museum Association

As many NMAC members are aware, the Third Annual New Mexico Archaeology Fair will be held at the San Juan County Archaeological Research Center and Library at the Salmon Ruins (AKA Salmon Ruins Museum) on May 11 and 12, 1996. The Archaeology Fair will "kick off" Heritage Preservation Week. A formal call for participation has been forwarded to institutions, firms, tribes, and individuals on a state-wide basis. The theme of the Fair is "Cultures Through the Ages."

The initial response for the Fair participation has been great. There are a variety of demonstrations and exhibits currently proposed, which will primarily focus on the pre-history of the state, excavation of sites, and public archaeology forums. I would like to encourage additional participation in all areas but particularly for the historic periods, archaeological laboratory and analytical procedures, historic and modern Native American tribes/groups, and basketry demonstrations. For more information, or to request Fair participation forms, please contact Larry Baker at the Salmon Ruins Museum (505-632-2013) or Linda Wheelbarger at San Juan College, CRMP (505-599-0344).

NMAC Publication

Soil, Water, Biology, and Belief in Prehistoric and Traditional Southwestern Agriculture, NMAC's second Special Publication, is available now. Edited by H. Wolcott Toll, this volume contains 24 papers from the 1992 NMAC Agriculture Symposium. (Wolcott has done a masterful job of editing, creating camera-ready copy, and finding a printer who will give us handsome books at a reasonable price) See the order blank included with this issue of NewsMAC.

Open Letter to NMAC Members

From the Newly Formed NMAC Working Committee of Southeastern NM: The Trans-Pecos Archeological Society (T-PAS)

Archaeologists and regulators from the southeast part of the state have been meeting regularly over the past year in an effort to improve communication and raise standards. During our most recent meeting in Roswell, on March 19, representative of governmental agencies and contract archaeological firms met and agreed to create a formal group. T-PAS was formed to facilitate further discussion and action by the team of interested parties. A request for official recognition as a working committee of NMAC is being submitted to the NMAC Executive body with a list of voting members and officials. A preliminary mission statement was drafted as follows.

Preliminary Mission Statement:

The Trans-Pecos Archeological Society (T-PAS) has been established as a working committee of the New Mexico Archeological Council (NMAC) and supports the goals and principles of NMAC. T-PAS was formed as an organizational body by a team of representatives from the private sector and government with a common interest in the preservation and management of cultural resources. The immediate goals of T-PAS include: the facilitation of communication, the dissemination of knowledge concerning resources; the stimulation of education and promotion of discourse; the establishment of standards and guidelines; the interface of industry, regulators, professionals, and the public at large; and the encouragement of participation in these efforts by the government, public, and commercial sectors.

Preliminary T-PAS Committee Officers were elected to facilitate operational management, and are as follows: Chair: Deni Seymour, Lone Mountain Archaeological Services, Inc.; Assistant Chair: Dorothy Griffith, Archaeological Survey Consultants; Assistant Chair: Pat Flanary, Bureau of Land Management, Roswell; Assistant Chair: Kathleen Reid, Cultural Resource Management Consultants; Treasurer: Arita Slate, Desert West Archaeological Services; Secretary: John A. Giacobbe, Western Archaeological Services, Inc.

Meeting Schedules

A business meeting of the T-PAS working committee will be held in Roswell on Tuesday, June 11, at 11:00 am at Marios. Members of NMAC and other interested archaeologists are invited to attend, observe the actions of the working committee, and join the organization. The goals of the meeting are to specifically address standards and to plan the agenda for the June 18 meeting.

An open meeting of T-PAS in which industry representatives and all interested parties are invited to participate will be held in Roswell on Tuesday, June 18. The time and

place have not been determined, but invitations will be sent out, though no invitation is required to attend!

Those interested in attending the meeting or finding out more about T-PAS are invited to contact the Secretary or Chair at these addresses:

John Giacobbe, Western Archaeological Services, Inc., 500 North Main, Suite 400-L, Roswell, NM 88201, email: Catalinus@aol.com - phone: 505-624-1863; fax: 505-622-0661

Deni Seymour, Lone Mountain Archaeological Services, Inc., 2301 Yale Blvd. SE, Ste. B2, Albuquerque, NM 87106, email: djslmas@aol.com - phone: 505-246-2606; fax: 505-246-9773.

"Fossil Preservation Act" Threatens Fossils on Public Lands

Jennifer Hodgkins, SWCA, Inc.

On February 1, 1996, Rep. Tim Johnson (D-SD) and Rep. Joe Skeen (R-NM) introduced H.R. 2943, a bill to allow removal of fossils from public land. The bill was written on the premise that billions of undetected fossils are destroyed every day on public lands, and that allowing amateur and commercial collectors access to those lands will guard against damage to valuable fossils.

Despite its title, passage of the "Fossil Preservation Act" would have consequences including loss of educationally and scientifically valuable fossils to private collections, loss of scientific data due to untrained collectors, and sale of "scientifically unique" specimens. H.R. 2943 transfers ownership of public-domain fossils found on Federal public lands to private individuals and commercial collectors. It also allows surface collection and quarrying of fossils on Federal lands without a permit for collecting areas within 2 square meters. However, the bill does not limit contiguous 2-square meter areas, allowing virtually unrestricted collection. In addition, the bill protects only scientifically "unique" fossils and creates a "National Fossil Council" to determine which fossils are "unique." According to Section 4 of H.R. 2943, fossils that are "scientifically unique" may be sold at the discretion of the Director of the United States Geological Survey (USGS). The National Fossil Council (which consists of amateur, professional, and commercial paleontologists, as well as persons who may have little knowledge of paleontology) will also issue quarrying permits for areas of more than 2 square meters or for quarrying that involves more than hand tools. Section 6 enfranchises commercial fossil collection on public land by allowing issuance of quarrying permits to commercial collectors for a fee and royalty. The National Fossil Council will determine the royalty based on "fair market value" of the specimen sought (the bill does not discuss exactly how this is to be determined in

advance). Penalties outlined in H.R. 2943 are weak, authorizing only civil fines of up to \$100,000. Considering the high dollar value of many fossils, this may not be much of a deterrent.

Though the bill defines paleontology as "distinct from archaeology . . . and most closely allied with geology and biology," passage of the Fossil Preservation Act could have disastrous effects on the management of other natural and cultural resources. Enactment of this bill would set a precedent that threatens other laws protecting public lands (e.g., ARPA).

H.R. 2943 has been referred to three committees: House Resources, Agriculture, and Transportation and Infrastructure. Rep. Joe Skeen (R.-N. Mex.), cosponsor of H.R. 2943, can be reached by writing to The Honorable Joe Skeen, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515. A copy of the bill is available on the Internet at <http://thomas.loc.gov>. For more information, visit the Save America's Fossils for Everyone (SAFE) home page at <http://cope.ummz.lsa.umich.edu/safe>.

NMAC FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Rob Freed, NMAC Treasurer
(as of March 11, 1996)

Beginning Balance	\$21,765.88
INCOME	
Dues	\$1,730.00
Publications	1,360.00
Miscellaneous	39.89
Interest	170.07
TOTAL	\$3,749.96

EXPENSES	
NewsMAC	\$ 442.04
Publications	204.10
Durango Conference	2.11
General Operating Budget	147.48
TOTAL	(\$795.73)

CURRENT BALANCE	\$24,720.11
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Current Membership Total: 147



Archeological Records Management Fees: A Status Report

T. J. Seaman, ARMS Program Manager

If you returned the ARMS Funding Questionnaire, I want to thank you. Our return rate was high with 80 percent responding. The information provided was invaluable for two reasons. First, we were able to clearly see where we were—and were not—communicating with the ARMS user community concerning what we actually do, as well as the issue of fees. Second, we simply got some good ideas on how to solve our funding problems and do it fairly. I also want to thank each of you who braved downtown Santa Fe parking to attend the public meeting on 26 January.

In this article, I will try to cover some of the areas that we have had communication problems with, outline the results of the ARMS Funding Questionnaire, propose a new funding solution, and provide a tentative schedule.

Funding Facts

One area where there was considerable miscommunication involved our need to generate the funding in the first place. Some of you questioned the target amount of \$50,000 and were confused as to whether it was a total amount to be made up over a period of years or if it was an annual deficit. To clarify our position, it is an annual deficit in operating funds and it is based on the reductions in programmatic support for ARMS from major state and federal land managing agencies. These reductions are documented below:

Agency	1995 Data Sharing Agreements	1996 Data Sharing Agreements
Bureau of Land Management	15,000	?
Forest Service	20,000	?
Bureau of Reclamation	20,000	20,000
White Sands Missile Range	20,000	20,000
National Park Service	20,000	20,000
Corps of Engineers	10,000	?
State Highway and Transp. Dept.	20,000	?
Natl Resource Conservation Service	3,000	?
Total	128,000	60,000

There is an \$68,000 difference for the current year—our choice of the \$50,000 target for fees was a conservative estimate of the reduction in funds from these agencies over the next few years. The federal shutdown has affected most of these agreements and these agencies cannot commit to any amount yet. All have stated that they will TRY to match their previous levels for 1996, but have warned that all amounts were tied to congressional allo-

cations and that the amount would probably be significantly less in the future. Even if all of these agencies are able to match previous funding levels this year, it is certain that future years will be leaner ones, a point that was emphasized by representatives of these agencies in the audience at the public meeting. It is important to note that federal agencies are not abandoning ARMS and that we will continue our efforts to procure programmatic funding from all government agencies that benefit from the existence of a statewide archaeological database. We will, in fact, be increasing our efforts in this area so that the costs are shared more widely.

Some of you also questioned why we needed “so much money” from the user community. This, I believe, reflects the fact that very few users actually see the entire ARMS program. To many users, we are a voice over the phone, or a computer screen of information, and 30 percent of those responding to the questionnaire have never visited the Laboratory of Anthropology. There is a lot more to ARMS than meets the eye, and the \$50,000 we are seeking to raise represents a minor fraction (less than 15 percent in FY95) of our annual operating costs. Further, we are not trying to raise funds for GIS or other development projects—these will continue to be paid for through “outside” contracts and grants, not through fees.

Q: So where does all this money go? Why is ARMS so expensive?

A: ARMS does three things:

- 1) we manage archaeological records;
- 2) we design, operate, and maintain an information system known as the New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIIS);
- 3) we provide user services.

Archaeological records management. We are responsible for the administration, management and preservation of all of New Mexico's archaeological records. This involves providing for the storage, organization, and curation of over 500 linear feet of paper records relating to over 110,000 sites, 765 linear feet of reports (more than 45,000 mostly unpublished reports), 2100 USGS topo maps with site locations, plus oversize materials, photographs, etc., representing over 70 years of research. Large portions of the records collection are beginning to disintegrate owing to age and intense handling, so records preservation and conservation projects are taking up more and more of our time.

Information systems management. This is where users have the most trouble understanding ARMS. NMCRIIS is not just a computer database, although I often refer to it as

such. It is an information system—a collection of people, procedures, business rules, and computers that work together to achieve our goals:

"... the ready retrieval and rapid analysis of archeological data by and for scholars and managers, the inclusion in the file of all recorded archeological sites in New Mexico, regardless of ownership, the maintenance and expansion of the data file as a basis for compliance of state and federal historic preservation statutes, for determinations of site significance, and for Statewide archeological plans (CPRC Rule 87-5)."

To provide for "the ready retrieval and rapid analysis of archaeological data," we need a computer system. At first, it was the sheer volume of records that mandated automation-- now, it is their complexity.

NMCRIS is at the heart of the ARMS program, but it is not ARMS. NMCRIS is a very sophisticated finding aid for original source documents. It is not really an end in itself and, with some exceptions for very basic records checks, overviews, and regional research investigations, it cannot stand alone. Although we spend a lot of time filling it with data, that activity—data entry—is not our primary function. Our primary function is to provide accurate and up-to-date cultural resource information to the land managers and archeologists, and the job of data entry, in the sense of simple transcription of information, is a really a minor part of the total effort required to fulfill that mandate.

Quality control is what takes so much time and money at ARMS—not key entry. Archeologists are well-trained to record their observations when investigating a site, but our experience with the old ARMS site coding forms (remember them?) suggests that archeologists are not, as a group, very good at coding. ARMS cannot, of course, make any observations in the field, but we are well-qualified for data encoding and making judgments on data integrity and consistency. And there are integrity and consistency problems with many, many records that are submitted to ARMS. Archeology and cultural resource management are very complex undertakings from an information management standpoint, and quality control is labor intensive and thus, expensive. As one user put it, "information costs money to administer and the detailed information needed here is more costly given the amount of expertise required to evaluate the information as it arrives. It is not simply entering the same data record after record ... Good data costs money, but overall costs with bad data are even greater." We believe that if we cannot maintain data integrity, ARMS is simply not worth doing.

Finally, many users are simply not aware of the size and complexity of the information system required to support user information needs. It costs us more than \$20,000 a year just to maintain our computing system and it requires adult supervision in the form of an information systems professional to insure data availability.

User Services. We are also very busy. In 1995, ARMS performed over 900 records checks for archeologists around the state, assisted 628 visiting researchers and consultants at the Laboratory of Anthropology, and the NMCRIS Database Query Facility was in use by remote users for over 300 hours. Over 11,500 site records were edited or entered, and more than 2500 activities were added to NMCRIS during the same period.

If you think \$50,000 is a lot of money, you should consider the fact that New Mexico currently has the lowest costs and one of the highest service levels in the western US. Even with the proposed fees, we are cheaper than most states. Many NMAC members received copies of my recent survey of cultural resource data centers in 8 western states, but for those of you who did not, here is a summary of the results. For staff-assisted file searches hourly rates ranged from \$25 to \$90. Staff-assisted file searches had a 4 to 14 day turnaround for most states with California charging \$180 per hour for a 48-hour turnaround. Self-service file searches were cheaper, but they cost as much as \$60 per hour in some states. Xeroxing runs from \$.15 to \$.25 per page. In Texas, Arizona, and California you might have to visit more than one archive to obtain the information needed for more extensive file searches.

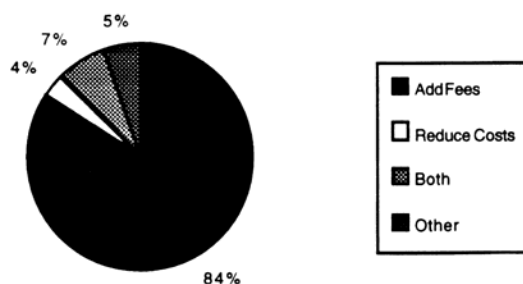
In many western states, the total funding generated by fees are significant. In one year, the Wyoming SHPO collected more than \$80,000 in fees, and one of 11 California's regional information centers covering just a few counties generated twice that amount. These fees may seem outrageous at first, but they reflect the fact that fees are the primary—if not the only—means of supporting many of these programs. If ARMS loses all its programmatic support, our fees could start looking like those in other states if we maintain our current service levels. If you want more detailed information on fees charged in other western states, give me a call at (505) 827-6347, ext. 531.

Questionnaire Results

On the question of whether to increase user fees or reduce costs to make up for our deficit, most users believed that increasing fees was the appropriate strategy. A few individuals felt it would be wise to both reduce costs and increase fees, and some of you had some other interesting, but impractical, suggestions.

For example, a few users suggested that we try using volunteers or students for data entry. This may seem like a good way to lower our expenses, but if data quality is important, this is far more expensive than our current staffing setup. We already have two volunteers working at ARMS on records conservation projects, but we have learned that quality assurance requires considerable experience in archaeological field work and a working knowledge of the cultural resource management process—something that volunteers and students simply do not

Add user fees or reduce costs?



have and cannot be taught in the short time they would be with ARMS. Elements of this strategy were tried during the 1980s at ARMS, and it has taken us many years to locate and correct the many errors that were made. We might lower our costs in the short-term by replacing our staff with volunteers or student workers, but the long-term costs would be far greater.

Although the need to charge fees was recognized by most respondents, there was little agreement on the best method for implementing those fees. Three basic alternatives were presented in the questionnaire:

Filing Fees—Standard fees assessed to consultants based on the impact of materials submitted to ARMS for curation and integration into NMCRIS (e.g., \$20 per site form, \$10 per report).

Annual Fees—Fees assessed to consultants on an annual basis that are either set administratively (e.g., \$500 per year), or scaled to business type, size, or the level of activity (e.g., acres surveyed, reports produced, sites recorded, etc.) of each company.

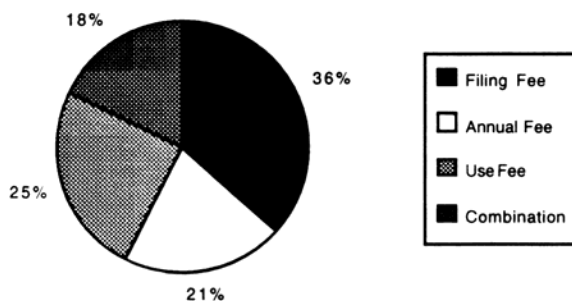
Per-Use Fees—Standard fees for each use of ARMS resources (e.g., database query, map check, xerox copy, fax, staff time, login time, etc.).

Although a slight majority of users prefer filing fees, this is also the most controversial solution—at least as it was originally proposed by ARMS (i.e., \$10 per report, plus \$20 per site form). Users are opposed to this fee schedule for two reasons:

- a site form filing fee provides an incentive for some archeologists to ignore or under-record cultural resources and thus, adversely affect the database and the entire management process; and
- because the number of sites is unknown prior to survey, archeologists may find it difficult to prepare accurate bid proposals re: fees, in situations where project sponsors require a fixed price.

To give you an idea of how controversial our original

Fee Preferences



proposal was, here are some comments from the questionnaires—both pro and con—concerning filing fees:

- *There is a real prospect that people will ignore sites ... but this problem already exists anyway and I doubt that going to a user fee system will make it any worse. Probably \$20 per site isn't high enough to make much difference.*
- *... there is already a problem with contractors not recording sites and when they do, there is already a tendency to make very large sites. Unless the BLM starts doing compliance checks and (takes) a more active role in CRM, I would not favor the charge per site and report even though it is the most logical route.*
- *This is a good, easy plan. It is simple for us to pass the charge on to the client. \$20 is not too high, given the field time and lab time required to adequately record a site.*
- *First, we would be forced to find fewer sites. Costs of recording sites and preparing site forms already increased substantially when new LA form was set up several years ago.*
- *There will be pressure on archeologists by business administrators (in large for-profit organizations where the permit administrator is neither a professional archeologist nor the PI) to reduce the site filing fee by downgrading small sites to IOs and/or combining 2 or more neighboring site into a single one, thus reducing site filing fees. This will further degrade the quality of information in the data base.*
- *I don't think a mere cost-per-site fee would be a disincentive for recording sites as usual (if it did, what kind of archeologists would we be anyway?)*
- *... any proposal to levy per site record fees ... is wholly unacceptable because cultural resource documentation unequivocally will suffer further under such guidelines and the present permitting framework. Reputable archeologists and for-profit businesses will be secondary losers In the absence of professional licensing, I fear under the original ARMS fees proposal, state-wide implemen-*

tation of the Subdivision Act, and concomitant expansion of the "garage" cultural resource survey industry becomes a recipe for widespread ethical malfeasance. While ARMS is not responsible for this present situation, I do not want to see ARMS adopt policies that exacerbate the incidence of any unfortunate business and field practices.

- ... the filing fee per site form is simply not acceptable. Not only would it intensify the small site bias that already exists ... it would increase the disparity between good archeology and bad archeology as well as drive a wedge between responsible land managers and those not so responsible. Although \$20 does not seem like much, that times 25, 50 or 100 sites provides a competitive edge to those archeologists who already underbid contracts Moreover, not many clients are willing, particularly in a competitive bid situation, to defer knowing their costs until the completion of a project.
- The site record/report fee at first seemed the most simple way of raising money; but on further consideration, I don't like it. It penalizes me for doing a thorough job... Charging a site filing fee is like charging an honest citizen for filing his income tax.
- Not only will we lose "small" sites, but we will lose any sites not considered obvious or categorically important to CLIENTS: archaic sites, dune sites, and historic sites will be ignored to keep clients bills lower.
- This company fully approves of the record filing fees. We feel this method is easiest to track and will provide us with another way to analyze our work output. These fees will not affect the way this company records sites because they will be charged back to the client.

An annual fee was also a popular solution owing to its low administrative cost, but the responses suggest that it would be difficult to make this kind of charge fair to all users. Most respondents felt that a simple, even division of the deficit—about \$600 per company—was not acceptable and that annual fees should be based on some measure of the work performed (i.e., number of surveys, size of surveys, no. of sites recorded, etc.) rather than company type, size, or income. It is significant that most wanted the based on work performed, as this solution is essentially the same thing as a filing fee, except that it is charged once a year.

Questionnaire responses concerning the possibility of instituting per-use fees reflected either a belief that (a) those who actually use ARMS should pay for it, in spite of the extreme administrative cost, or (b) that restricting access to the database by charging fees is inappropriate:

- Charge whatever it takes to make up deficit. A 15% overhead for administration is a normal charge for most organizations and is reasonable. I don't think restricting access to information is a viable choice.

- Charge for what you give us—information. A drive across town to look at a map might cost my client \$50-\$100 in time and expenses.
- Restricting access to information seems inappropriate and counter to original purpose of creating a database.
- Why worry? These fees are as cheap as dirt. As a consultant/user of services like ARMS, I want my company and clients to pay their way.

Finally, many of those responding to the questionnaire suggested a combination of methods—most commonly, a modest annual fee in addition to a use or filing fee—might be the fairest solution.

A New Proposal

We agree that a combination of methods would be fairest, and we are currently working on a solution that will involve an annual access fee of \$150 (\$50 for academic researchers), in combination with a records filing fee that avoids the problems of our original scheme. The access fee would entitle users to unlimited use of ARMS services and facilities, including on-site visits, staff-assisted file searches, and remote database access via modem or internet. This charge would be based on the calendar year and would be submitted with a signed user agreement that specifies the conditions and requirements for using and disseminating information obtained from ARMS.

At the public meeting, we presented an alternative to our original records filing fee proposal that uses the number of acres surveyed—rather than the number of recorded sites—as a measure of report size, and thus, of its impact on ARMS. The response was generally positive and several formerly skeptical users have come out in favor of this solution since the meeting. The acres-based report filing fee was also presented at a meeting of archeologists working in SE NM in early February, and was well received (i.e., I didn't get shot). Users preferred this solution because:

- there would be no incentive to under-record or ignore sites to increase profits, as there would be under our original \$20-per-site form plan;
- it would be much easier for consultants to bid fixed-cost contracts using survey size than trying to predict the number of recorded sites;

In addition, the businesses and industries that ultimately pay the ARMS fees will know exactly what the charges should be when they are passed on by their consultants—a concern voiced by industry representatives present at the public meeting.

We have performed some analysis on survey data in the NMCRIS database, and we have devised a series of report size classes that provide some precision in setting fee

Survey Area (acres)	Filing Fee (\$)
<5	10
6 to 10	20
11 to 20	30
21 to 40	45
41 to 80	60
81 to 160	80
161 to 320	120
321 to 640	175
641 to 1,280	250
1,281 to 2,560	400
2,561 to 5,120	760

levels. Survey size increases by a factor of two with each class.

For surveys up to 5,120 acres (8 square miles) in size, records filing fees for each of the above classes are based on statewide archaeological survey statistics amassed over the last 20 years in NMCRIS. The fees were derived using ARMS cost estimates for processing the "average" site form, report, and survey area graphics by ARMS, multiplied times average figures for several measures of report/records size and complexity. For example, surveys between 321 to 640 acres yielded an average of 11.05 sites ($n=615$). This figure was multiplied times \$10.00, and then added to the results of similar computations for report and survey data processing in order to generate the \$175 fee. Owing to variations in site density across the state and other project-specific variables, some surveys of this size will cost ARMS less than \$175 to process, but an equal number should cost us more.

For surveys over 5120 acres, sample sizes in NMCRIS were not adequate (less than 100) to allow average figures to be used as a basis for filing fees so, for the largest survey classes, fees will be determined through some kind of for-

mula that involves the number of sites recorded—we are still working out the details.

Records filing fees for archaeological surveys utilizing some form of statistical or judgmental sampling procedure shall be based on the area actually surveyed in an intensive fashion, rather than the entire project area. In order to reduce administrative costs, we will implement the filing fee as a semi-annual charge, rather than charging on a per-project basis. This charge would be assessed in January and July of each year, starting in January 1997, and would be based on the NMCRIS activity registrations within the previous 6 months.

Fee Implementation Schedule

We feel that this is a workable and fair solution for everyone, but there will be ample opportunity for comment prior to, during, and immediately following a public hearing concerning the proposed regulation. Here is our tentative schedule:

- April 5: Publish official notice of availability of proposed regulation and date/place of public hearing
- May 9: Hold public hearing in Santa Fe on proposed regulation
- May 10–15: Respond to oral/written comments and prepare final regulation
- May 16: MNM Board of Regents (BOR) considers the final regulation at meeting in Santa Fe
- June 3: Regulation filed with State Records Center*
- June 15: Publication of regulation in NM Register*
- June 16–30 Notification of ARMS users about new fee schedule and billing procedures*
- July 1: Regulation goes into effect*

*assuming the MNM BOR adopts the regulation...

If you want to review the proposed regulation, or comment on it either in person or in writing, let me know about it or watch your newspaper for the official notice.

NMAC on World Wide Web

Todd VanPool, UNM and SWCA, Inc.

NMAC is lurching towards the 21st century with the development of a World Wide Web homepage. The World Wide Web, one portion of the eclectic mess known as the Internet, is a powerful means of distributing information about NMAC across the nation and even the world. While the skeleton for the document has been constructed, further work is needed. The page currently contains instructions for joining NMAC, the table of contents and ordering information for NMAC publications, a list of individuals who have been recognized by NMAC for



their exceptional efforts in preserving New Mexico's cultural heritage, information about several upcoming events including the Archaeology Fair, and the code of ethics adopted by NMAC as the standard expected from archaeologists. It will soon include information about NMAC officers, NMAC members, and the Archaeology Initiative. NMAC's homepage is not quite ready for public viewing, but NMAC members are invited to examine it and provide suggestions. You may access it at <http://www.unm.edu/~vanpool/nmac.htm>.

Book Reviews and Publications

Exploring Ancient Native America: An Archaeological Guide

By David Hurst Thomas
MacMillan, New York. Copyright 1994

Reviewed by: Paul G. Schreiber

*Docent in Training, Museum for Indian Arts and
Culture and Volunteer for the Office of Archaeological
Studies, Museum of New Mexico*

When approached about reviewing *Exploring Ancient Native America: An Archaeological Guide*, by David Hurst Thomas, I anticipated being guided through a subject matter which fascinated me since I was a child. I was not disappointed. My interest in this topic began before I immigrated and became a citizen, when my father took me to New York and the Museum of Natural History. Our extensive walks through that museum focused my active imagination on the real objects that were created and used by real people who lived in a land far to the west of those glass cases. That is now so many years ago, but it seems like yesterday. The Museum of Natural History was to me a repository of the life spirit which animated the original societies of this great and wonderful land. I was captured by that spirit and it has never let me go. I have pursued it to its origins from New York State to Alaska, from Quebec to Patagonia whenever a chance presented itself. Dr. Thomas' guide to Native American archaeological-historical sites, culture history, and archaeological enquiry would have been great to have along.

In the Foreword, Dr. Thomas sets the tone for the book by stating, "We need not burden the fifteenth century conquistador with our own post modern sense of culpability and penitence. But let us likewise avoid the antiquated brand of cultural and racial narcissism still fostered in the too-common Eurocentric view of American history". To one who has long ago rejected the view of the American Indian as epitomized by the famous Budweiser print of Custer's Last Stand, and who rejects the cloying apologia of an early Dee Brown, this guide is a refreshing breath of historical air. In a guide to historical and archaeological sites an author could be excused for concentrating on the physical evidence of the past. However, such an approach would only reinforce the popular view of the American Indian as a phenomenon of the past. Instead, Dr. Thomas portrays the original American from the perspective of splendid material culture, but also celebrates the vibrant culture of modern Native America.

Like a good teacher D. H. Thomas maintains perspective of detail relative to the large picture of his subject matter. He starts by broadly covering Paleoindian and Archaic period culture and environment. Specific sites and excavated objects are integrated into a framework

of ancient life its' socio-economic organization. Early on, two recurrent questions are framed and repeatedly addressed: Do "civilized" lifestyles necessarily bring with them improvements in the health and well-being of their societies, and; is human life as viewed progressively into the distant past necessarily more "barbaric" or "savage"? By describing highly conceived artifacts and the cultures that made them, the author skillfully defuses the still prevalent Eurocentric preconceptions of savagery in American Indian life. He enlightens the reader to the likelihood, that human existence, although technically evolving, may have always existed on an unchanging intellectual, moral and spiritual niveau subject to all positives and negatives which that implies.

The first geographic region the book specifically addresses, is the Southwest. The section opens with maps of Anasazi, Mogollon and Hohokam geography, a chronological framework of culture change, and an excellent discussion of the cultural implications of the transition from a hunting-gatherer adaptation to and agriculturally-based society. Along with the broad geographic and cultural framework, details of daily life are illustrated by examples such as the construction and purpose of kivas in Pueblo society.

The Eastern Woodlands chapter covers Mound Builders archaeological sites in Ohio (including the famous "Serpent"), West Virginia, Wisconsin, Iowa and the Mandan and Arikara areas of the North Dakota plains. Using excavated community structures as well as agricultural fields Dr. Thomas examines the affects of community expansion over the tilled areas with the resulting loss in productivity. This approach skillfully leads the reader to draw parallels between ancient and contemporary population growth and resultant urban sprawl. Thomas' way of engaging in the fascinating practice of "re excavation" of nineteenth century anthropological and ethnographic observations and interpreting them in the light of more recent findings and consequent insights, contributes to the vitality and relevancy of the book.

The Mississippian Mound Builders chapter deals with the many impressively evolved late pre contact societies of the Tennessee, Cumberland and Mississippi river valleys. The discussion of the affects of the relatively late arrival of maize on Cahokian social development is fascinating. The unearthed evidence of a stratified society with a privileged aristocracy, however, leads the author to a possible line of political correctness when he claims for the Cahokians a more humane approach to conquest, as opposed to that of "their Europeans counterparts". He bases this on their apparent policy of allowing conquered populations to remain on their land. Such generalizations can lead to error, and this one mars a discourse otherwise refreshingly free from such sweeps. The Roman City State, during its early period of forcefully absorbing its neighbors, to name just one example, regularly "permitted" the

conquered populations to remain in place. Such practice was undoubtedly compelled more by the economic reality of a sparse population and a great need for agricultural labor, than by humane considerations. I suspect the same was likely to be the underlying reason for the Cahokian magnanimity.

While all previous chapters dealt with pre-Contact populations, the last chapter deals with Native American-European contact. In maintaining a consistent approach, the author presents a balanced and measured account of this foundation altering event for both societies. In a series of enlightening and constructive treatments of historical periods such as missions and events such as the battle of the Little Bighorn, the author destroys some stereotypical icons. I can only applaud. A minor historical error assigns to the discoverer of proof of Viking contact with Native Americans, Instead, the position of "former Norwegian governor of Eastern Greenland". I checked my sources and could not find any information other than Greenland being a possession of Denmark until 1960, when it became part of that country.

The epilogue gives excellent practical pointers on how to behave when visiting Indian country, as well as a sensitivity encouraging Native American perspective on surviving sacred places. The book concludes with an appendix listing major sites, museums and programs by state, a note section and an extensive further reading list. Exploring Ancient Native America certainly covers our most important excavations of remains, human and otherwise. Using the most current information and insights available, Dr. Thomas discusses history and politics of settlement, native, colonial, federal, state and local policy, cultural and societal issues, religion, battles

and missions, public relations and counter public relations and he does so with balance and compassion for all participants. The book is an admirable guide to the Native American archaeological-historical experience and I recommend it wholeheartedly to all who find glory in the American past and love to spend some of their time in it.

Publications Available from Soils Systems, Inc.

The Pueblo Grande Project

Soil Systems Publications in Archaeology No. 20

Volume 1: Introduction, Research Design, and Testing, Results, \$10.00

Volume 2: Feature Descriptions, Chronology, and Site, Structure, \$30.00

Map set: nine 36" x 48" site maps, \$ 25.00

Volume 3: Ceramics and the Production and Exchange of, Pottery in the Central Phoenix Basin (2 books) \$30.00

Volume 4: Material Culture, \$ 30.00

Volume 5: Environment and Subsistence, \$ 25.00

Volume 6: The Bioethnography of a Classic Period Hohokam Population, \$ 20.00

Volume 7: An Analysis of Classic Period Mortuary Patterns, \$ 20.00

Volume 8: Household and Synthetic Studies, (Available Summer 1996), \$10.00

The complete set of volumes may be purchased for \$ 160.00 (20% savings). When ordering individual volumes, please include \$ 4.00 shipping and handling for the first book, and \$ 1.00 for each additional book.

1 9 9 6 N M A C C A L E N D A R

1996 NMAC Memberships Need To Be Renewed. Send your renewal form in now! Include your FAX and e-mail number.

April 10-14, The 61st Annual Meeting of the Society for American Archaeology. To be held at the Marriott Hotel, New Orleans, La.

April 27 and 28, Chuska Outlier Tour and NMAC General Business Meeting. Camping in the Chuska Mountains. Visit 5 outliers. \$15.00 advanced registration required. See the enclosed flyer to sign up.

May 3-5, Archaeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting. Quality Inn in Taos, NM. Quality Inn has rooms for \$49.50 per night plus tax. Call for papers for the Annual Meeting. Submit a 150 word summary of the paper to be presented. 15 minute limit on all

presentations. Send your abstract to: Tucker Heltman, P.O. Box 683, Taos Ski Valley, NM 87525, tel. at work (505) 776-2233.

May 11-19, New Mexico Preservation Week and the Archaeology Fair. Statewide tours, public education, and lectures on archaeology and historic preservation. Archaeology Fair May 11 and 12 at the Salmon Ruins Museum in Bloomfield, NM. More info in this NewsMAC issue.

June 15, Deadline for next NewsMAC contributions.

June 22, SAR-NMAC Arroyo Hondo Workshop Arroyo Hondo site and collections tour and general discussion on Arroyo Hondo investigations and research directions in Rio Grande Prehistory. See flyer with this issue.

Also Recently Available:

Life on the Line: Archaic, Cohonina, and Sinagua Settlements in Western Arizona. By Daniel G. Landis. Soil Systems Publications in Archaeology No. 19, \$ 20.00

Archaeological Investigations at Nine Sites on the Rio Verde-Blue Ridge No. 2 Land Exchange, Cave Creek Ranger District, Tonto National Forest, Maricopa County, Arizona. By Robert I. Birnie, Tammy Stone, and Deidre J. Hungerford. Soil Systems Technical Reports No. 93-9, \$ 20.00

Send orders: to: SSI, 1121 N. 2nd St., Phoenix AZ 85004, ph. (606) 253-4938

UTM Templates Revisited

It has been more than a year since the handy-dandy UTM Template was first offered by NMAC and ARMS. It is still available, so here is how you can get one.

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! 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.

Templates are available from NMAC for \$5.00 each, while the supplies last. Send your order to NMAC, PO Box 1023, Albq., NM 87103

**IMPORTANT
ANNOUNCEMENT**

It is time to renew your NMAC Membership for 1996. Please fill out the renewal form included with this issue.

Send your check to NMAC,
P.O. Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87103
This will be your last NewsMAC
if you are not current.

From the Editor

Steve Post, NewsMAC editor

I would like to thank the individuals that contributed to this issue. Without you there would not have been a NewsMAC this quarter. The book review by Paul Schreiber was most appreciated and appropriately provides a layman's perspective on a book written for the general public. The schedule of upcoming events shows much going on in New Mexico and for NMAC members.

For those NMAC members who have renewed their membership, you will continue to receive NewsMAC. For those who have drifted, this is your last, until your membership is current. Current members are our best resource for maintaining and increasing membership. Please, gently encourage your colleagues, peers, and employees to join, and then everyone should consider participating in some way.

For the next issue, I would really like to hear from more members in the academic world and the federal agencies. Do you have current research that may be of interest or for which you need some input? Are you currently administering a public education program that is successful? Is there a management issue that NMAC members should know about and should better understand the federal agency perspective?

Finally, NewsMAC will do current research reports this year. I am asking for Current Research from the whole state for the October 1996 issue. This deadline is closer to the end of the year and may be a more appropriate time for folks to sum up the year's field and analysis efforts. Everyone is invited to contribute, especially some of the academic archaeologists and large contract firms that missed last year. I look forward to 1996 Current Research being the best yet.

There are two more issues left for this year. The deadlines are: July NewsMAC—June 14; October NewsMAC—September 20.

All materials should be sent to me at the Office of Archaeological Studies, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087. You can E-mail your contribution to SPOST@ARMS.STATE.NM.US. All submissions should be on 3.5" 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 Office of Archaeological Studies for its support of the production of NewsMAC.

Get The Word Out to the Public

Remember to participate in the Archaeology Fair and Preservation Week! These are our opportunities to help make cultural resources and historic preservation a priority in New Mexico and the Nation.

NewsMAC
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■ **CHUSKA OUTLIER FIELD TRIP**
APRIL 27 AND 28. MEMBERS ONLY.

■ **RENEW YOUR NMAC MEMBERSHIP**
FOR 1996 WITH THE ENCLOSED FORM
OR YOU WILL NOT RECEIVE THE NEXT
ISSUE.

Please don't Panic!
Due to technical difficulties, we mailed out
the current issue of *NewsMAC* using the
January label set. If you renewed recently,
this fact will be reflected on the label for
your next *NewsMAC*.

NMAC 1996 MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL

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Do you want your phone number published?

Type of Membership:

Individual (\$20) ☐ Sponsor (\$35) Institutional (\$35)

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

Yes, I would like to help with the Membership Drive.

Yes, I would like to serve on or help with the Education Committee.

Yes, I would like to serve on or help with the Legislative Committee
(Northern or Southern New Mexico)

Insert

SAR-NMAC ARROYO HONDO WORKSHOP**SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1996*****Insert***

Doug Schwartz, Project Director of the Arroyo Hondo Archaeological Project, has agreed to lead a full-day workshop on this important research. The workshop will take place on June 22, in the Board Room of the School of American Research, at 660 Garcia Street in Santa Fe. Doug will review the current status of the SAR's Arroyo Hondo Project and its results to date. Afterwards there will be a tour of the site and collections, followed by a discussion of current and future directions in Rio Grande archaeology. Due to space limitations, the workshop is limited to 45 NMAC members on a first come, first serve basis. There is no charge for this workshop. If you are involved or interested in the prehistory of the Rio Grande area, please attend.

Schedule (Saturday, June 22)

9:00-9:30	Coffee, tea, doughnuts
9:30-11:00	Introduction to the Arroyo Hondo Project
11:00-12:30	Travel to site; picnic lunch at site (please bring your own food and drinks)
12:30-1:30	Tour of site
1:30-2:00	Return to SAR and break (refreshments provided)
2:00-2:30	Tour of the new Arroyo Hondo collections storage and lab facility.
2:30-5:00	General discussion -- possible topics will include: Issues raised by the Arroyo Hondo Project Research directions in Rio Grande prehistory Large site archaeology Long-term archaeological research projects

Please sign me up for the Arroyo Hondo Workshop at the SAR on June 22, 1996.

Name _____

Address _____

City/State _____ Zip _____

Telephone (____) _____ E-mail _____

Mail to: Arroyo Hondo Workshop, New Mexico Archeological Council, P.O. Box 1023, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103.

NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL
CHUSKA SLOPE OUTLIERS TOUR
APRIL 27 AND 28, 1996

Insert

The Chuska Mountain area was closely tied to Chaco Canyon, providing pottery, Narbona Pass chert, and possibly beams for roof construction; what they got in exchange (if anything) is a mystery. Numerous Chacoan outliers lie at the base of the Chuskas. Our thanks to the Navajo Nation, particularly the staff of the Historic Preservation Department, for this rare opportunity to visit a number of important archaeological sites.

Except for Navajo Nation hosts, membership in NMAC is required. A use fee of \$10 per registered participant is required under Navajo Nation regulations; an additional \$5 per person will cover NMAC organizing expenses. Advance registration is required.

PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

Saturday, April 27

10 AM Meet at Thriftway on 666, ca. 2 miles north of Newcomb. Caravan to Newcomb, Skunk Springs, Crumbled House outliers. Introduction to Navajo Nation HPD program, including Chacoan site protection program, at first stop.

Evening Camp at a Chuska area campground; exact choice to be announced at start of tour. (A small fee may be charged, depending on the campground selected.) Fireside NMAC business meeting, followed by a discussion of the Chaco-Chuska connection.

Sunday, April 28

9 AM Caravan to Gray Hill Spring and Whirlwind House outliers. Head home from final site.

Please sign me up for the NMAC Chuska Slope tour, April 27-28, 1996. I enclose \$15 per person.

Name _____

Number in Party _____

Address _____

City/State _____

Phone _____

E-mail _____

Mail to Chuska Trip, New Mexico Archeological Council, P.O. Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87103;
or fax to (505) 254-1116.

Now Available

Insert

SOIL, WATER, BIOLOGY, AND BELIEF IN PREHISTORIC AND TRADITIONAL SOUTHWESTERN AGRICULTURE

New Mexico Archaeological Council Special Publication No. 2
edited by H. Wolcott Toll, xvi+373 pages, 83 figures, 21 tables.
ISBN 0-9646931-1-9

Contents

Field Systems

A Comparative Study of Prehistoric Farming Strategies, *T. Maxwell*

Anasazi Field Systems in the Taos District, *J. L. Moore*

The Integration of Diverse Agricultural Technologies to Harvest and Conserve Water, *K. F. Anschuetz*

The Fields of San Marcos: Agriculture at a Great Town of the Galisteo Basin, *R. W. Lang*

14th Century Dry Farming Features in the Northern Rio Grande Valley, *C. L. Herhahn*

Estimating Agricultural Carrying Capacity in the Zuni Region: A Water Allocation Model, *D. Rhode*

Mixed Agricultural Technologies in Southern Arizona and their Implications, *S. K. Fish*

Soil

Searching Soil for Clues About Southwest Prehistoric Agriculture, *J. A. Sandor*

Biological Nitrogen Fixation and Soil Fertility: Implications for Anasazi Agriculture, *A. M. Berry*

Water Availability for Plant Growth in Precolumbian Terrace Soils, *L. C. Herold and R. F. Miller*

An Interpretive Framework for Radiocarbon Dates from Prehistoric Water Control Features, *G. L. Ellis*

Water

The Case for Prehistoric Irrigation in the Northern Southwest, *S. T. Greiser and J. L. Moore*

Climatic Overview of the Rio Grande del Rancho Valley: Background for Irrigation, *J. L. Boyer*

Prehistoric Irrigation at Pot Creek Pueblo, *J. L. Moore*

Prehistoric Irrigation in the Taos Valley, *S. T. Greiser and T. W. Greiser*

Mogollon/Western Pueblo Soil and Water Control Systems of the Reserve Phase, *J. A. Neely*

The San Saba-Menard Irrigation System: Lessons Learned by Unraveling Its Origins, *W. E. Doolittle*

Important Variables for Prehistoric Irrigation Studies, *N. W. Ackerly*

Biology and Belief

Traditional Agriculture on the Zuni Indian Reservation in the Recent Historic Period, *C. B. Brandt*

Maize Productivity and AGROECOLOGY: Effects of Environment and Agricultural Practices on the

Biology of Maize, *D. A. Muenchrath and R. J. Salvador*

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New Mexico Archaeological Council Special Publication No. 2
edited by H. Wolcott Toll, xvi+373 pages, 83 figures, 21 tables

Insert

Twenty-four papers on field systems, irrigation, soil studies, crop biology, nutrition, and traditional practices in Southwestern agriculture by agronomists, archaeologists, biologists, ethnobotanists, and geographers.

Available from:

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

Price: \$22.00, \$3.00 shipping and handling

Still available: NMAC Special Publication 1, *Current Research on the Late Prehistory and Early History of New Mexico*, edited by B. J. Vierra, 1992, xvi + 353 pages, 31 papers on Pueblo, Spanish, and Athapaskan Protohistory. \$40.00 + \$3.00 shipping.

Please send _____ copies of the Agriculture volume, NMAC Special Publication No. 2

I would also like _____ copies of the Protohistoric volume, NMAC Special Publication No. 1.

Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

Make checks payable to: NMAC



*NewsMAC is seeking a member to review Soil, Water, Biology, and Belief for the next issue. Please contact the NewsMAC editor soon, if you are interested.

NewsMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL
1996 NUMBER 3 ■ JULY 1996

The President's Corner

Dave Phillips, NMAC President

Licensing Archaeology

I'm going to open a debate in NewsMAC about archaeological licensing. We've always been leery about the subject, especially since the one serious move in that direction—the SOPA certification program—has struck many of us as elitist. Besides, folks in the Southwest are independent cusses, even when harmless subjects like ceramic typology are involved. When something hits our pocketbooks, the way licensing does, it's bound to cause contention.

It's time, I think, to invite contention. In New Mexico it takes a license from a state board to do your toenails for money, but there's nothing to stop anyone from hanging out a shingle as a professional archaeologist, no matter how little training or experience he or she has. Clients often assume that we're licensed; they never dream that there could be consultants out there who haven't been checked out in some way, and who aren't being required to meet such minimal requirements as having liability insurance. And let's face it, current archaeological permit requirements do almost nothing to ensure competent fieldwork—standards are either low or arbitrary, and enforcement of permit stipulations is almost nonexistent. There's a lot of bad archaeology going on out there and the biggest reason is, there's nothing to stop people from being bad archaeologists.

Solving this problem will require several different approaches. Tightening up permit requirements is an interim step—but that doesn't mean dividing New Mexico into ever smaller and ever more exclusive private clubs. Educating clients is another—some of 'em will always go for the cheapest product, but once warned, many will demand proof of things like liability insurance and workers' comp. But the long-term solution is setting up a formal licensing procedure, regulated by a state board of professionals. A license means that individuals will have to demonstrate a minimum level of training and experience to do archaeology, will have to demonstrate ongoing fieldwork or training to stay in business, and will go out of business if they fail to stay current or violate written professional standards. I'll add that as always happens in these instances, anyone who's currently permitted should be grandfathered in—the point isn't to destroy anyone's

livelihood, but to set entry standards that new archaeologists will know about and can plan towards during their training, and which will gradually extend to everyone. Meanwhile, the "old timers" who were handed a license will still be expected to maintain high standards in order to keep it. And once we have licensing, a lot of the current permit foolishness can drop by the wayside—show your license, get your permit.

I'm going to do more than argue for licensing; I'm going to push NMAC, the SHPO, and anyone else I can think of, in the direction of licensing. So Pandora's box is open—if you have any ideas at all about licensing (especially if you're against it) you'd better weigh in with your opinion. It'll be interesting to hear what you think.

NMAC Officer Nominations

Early this fall, NMAC will hold an election for two Executive Committee positions. As you know, with last year's by-laws changes, officers are elected to serve on the Executive Committee every other year for a two year-term. Last year, we elected the President, Vice-President, and Secretary. This year we will elect a new Treasurer and Editor. Nominations should be submitted in writing to: Dave Phillips at P.O. Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87103. He will forward all nominations to the Nominating Committee for consideration.

Welcome T-PAS—Bylaws Changes Needed

As you'll read in more detail below, NMAC now has a chapter: the Trans-Pecos Archaeological Society or T-PAS. The group began as a series of informal meetings of local professionals and others concerned about the archaeology of southeast New Mexico, but now wants to operate on a more permanent basis. The group also decided to affiliate itself with NMAC, which I think is fortunate—that

IN THIS ISSUE ...

BLM Response to NMAC

ARMS Service Changes

The Dome Fire

NMAC Membership Directory

AND MUCH MORE ...



makes it easier for professionals in this state to coordinate their efforts and speak with a unified organizational voice. I encourage archaeologists in other parts of the state to consider forming similar chapters wherever there's the "critical mass" to maintain one—Farmington and Las Cruces come to mind. It's a way for people in a large, mostly empty state to be active in a statewide effort without having to travel long distances.

Our bylaws don't allow for chapters, so officially T-PAS is an ad hoc committee appointed by the NMAC Executive Committee. That's an awkward solution at best, and we need to change the bylaws to allow chapters (and to provide guidelines for their operation). If you're willing to help draft the bylaws changes, please call me at (505) 254-1115 or email me at dap@unm.edu.

Legislative Watch

The FY 96 federal budget process was pretty messy, but finally there was a budget and historic preservation survived. Congress is now turning to the FY 97 budget (which kicks in on October 1), and historic preservation funding is once again on the line. This time around, "trimmed" may be the right word to use; we haven't seen a repeat of last year's proposals to gut funding for the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation or the counterpart state and tribal programs (including the New Mexico SHPO). I've written our congressional delegation to remind them of NMAC's support of preservation funding; if there's an emergency, you can expect a legislative alert via Internet, fax, or first class mail.

NMAC and Networks

NMAC continues its efforts to build ties with like-minded organizations. On April 12, I attended a meeting of the Council of Affiliated Societies, the Society for American Archaeology's committee for affiliated organizations. It quickly became clear that the council is geared to amateur societies—in fact, the SAA is proposing to merge this group with its Education Committee. It's puzzling, but the SAA doesn't seem to have any formal mechanism for articulating with state professional councils. Perhaps that's one reason the SAA has so little presence at the local level. One bit of good news is that the SAA has designated Dave Kirkpatrick as their New Mexico contact for public policy issues, so as the SAA responds to political developments we can hope to be kept in the loop.

NMAC is now a member of the New Mexico Historic Preservation Alliance, the new state counterpart to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. I've also joined as an individual member, and encourage other NMAC members to do the same. In addition, NMAC has been accepted as an associate member of the American Cultural Resources Association. Our primary benefit from that organization is ACRA-L, an Internet service that often gives us our first inkling of developments on Capitol Hill.

Chuska Field Trip

On April 27 and 28, NMAC went bouncing about the Chuska Slope, looking at a series of community sites and structures that ranged from fascinating to stunning. On the night of the 27th we stayed at Camp Asaayi on the west slope of the Chuska Mountains—in this case, "roughing it" included hot showers. My thanks to the Navajo Nation, especially John Stein, for sponsoring and leading this trip; to Tim Kearns for interpreting sites of the Whirlwind House community; and to Dennis Gilpin, Doug Dykeman, and Paul Reed for preparing a handout publication for the participants.

If you paid for the trip but missed it, please ask me for a free copy of special NMAC publication for the trip, Anasazi Community Architecture in the Chuska Valley. The handout's available to all others for \$8.50 plus \$1.50 for shipping—please send your orders to my attention.

NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

P.O. Box 1023
Albuquerque, NM 87103

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Membership Directory

The NMAC Membership Directory is included in this issue. It represents our best attempt to provide current and accurate information on members and their whereabouts. Next to each name is a 95, 96, or 97, which is the member's status as of June 20, 1996. If you have paid, but have a 95 next to your name or your name has been misspelled or your address or phone is incorrect write J.R. Gomolak or Rob Freed at the NMAC post office box with the correction.

NMAC at the Archaeology Fair, Brochure Available

NMAC was at the Archaeology Fair at Salmon Ruin on May 11 and 12; my thanks to vice president Tom Cartledge for helping out.

Recently, Alan Shalette put together a popular brochure titled "Is New Mexico Losing its Cultural Heritage?" It's unusual in that it examines the legal and political issues behind historic preservation, in language the average person can understand. With a modest assist from NMAC, Alan produced several hundred copies for distribution at the Archaeology Fair. We still have a number of copies left, and I'd be glad to mail one to anyone who's interested in looking at it—or if you'd like multiple copies to distribute at a local meeting, let me know.

Fixing Things

About those mailing labels. . . In the April NewsMAC I asked everyone to check their labels to see whether their membership is current. When it came time to print out the labels, however, there was a collision between Microsoft Word and WordPerfect; when the dust settled there were no labels to be had. Instead, I generated labels from an obsolete database and many of you wound up thinking that we'd overlooked your renewal. Since then, NMAC has purchased its own copy of WordPerfect. By the time you read this, our mailing label problems should be solved.

Because of the label problem, we're making the July issue the cutoff issue for 1996. If your label still reads "95," you need to renew your membership right away or this is your last NewsMAC.

For those of you who were patient during the snafu, my thanks. For those of you who were not, please remember that NMAC involves a lot of labor, all of it volunteered by folks who are already working forty-plus hours a week. Any effort is going to generate its share of mistakes—I can't promise you that they won't happen. What I can promise you, though, is that if you bring a goof to my attention, I'll make sure it gets fixed. NMAC is here to serve you; whenever it doesn't, give me a call. Especially if you've renewed for 1996, and your mailing label doesn't show that fact!

By the way there are a few extra copies of NewsMAC for Nov. 1995, Jan. 1996, and Apr. 1996 available free of charge. If for some reason you didn't get your copy or would simply like one for yourself or your organization, please contact me.

NMAC Education Award

Meli Duran, Chair, NMAC Education Committee

The NMAC Education Committee is developing an award to recognize significant efforts to advance archaeological education in New Mexico. At a planning meeting held June 15, the basic outline of the award was decided. Invited to that meeting were NMAC members interested in working on the Education Committee and representatives from local archaeological societies across the state.

The committee is looking for outstanding programs that involve teaching archaeology to the public. Nominations will be accepted for exceptional individuals or programs and these need not be restricted to public-schools programs. The award will consist of a plaque, as well as \$250 in cash for the individual or individuals and \$250 to benefit the program itself, to be awarded during Heritage Preservation Week in 1997. The nomination itself is restricted to 1 page with supporting documentation and three references. The deadline is April 1.

If you want to help with the Education Committee or receive more information, contact Meli Duran at (505) 524-9456 (W), 526-5152 (H), 526-6144 (FAX), or msduran@aol.com (e-mail). More information will be included in the next NewsMAC, and nominations should be submitted to the Education Committee at NMAC's post office box in Albuquerque.

Archaeology Fair Results

Larry L. Baker, San Juan County Museum Association

As part of Heritage Preservation Week, the Third Annual New Mexico Archaeology Fair was held at the San Juan County Archaeological Research Center and Library at the Salmon Ruins on May 11 and 12. Participant attendance from around the state was truly fabulous. Twenty-four separate groups, firms, and/or individuals participated in the event providing diverse educational and cultural exhibits, demonstrations, and forums. I want to personally thank all those who turned out in support of the event.

Candidly, public response was disappointing. A total of 195 adults and 42 children attended the event. Competition for public involvement on that particular weekend was intense due to a series of other local events. It may that a larger urban setting provides a better arena and greater population density for hosting the annual fair.

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Nancy Akins, Chair, NMAC Legislative Committee

Reauthorization of the Advisory Council

It is time to write your Senators and Congressmen concerning the reauthorization of funding for the Advisory Council. The Advisory Council is an independent agency whose members consist of a Chairman appointed by the President, the Secretary of the Interior, the Architect of the Capital, the Secretary of Agriculture and heads of four other agencies, one governor and one mayor appointed by the President, the President of the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers, the Chairman of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, four experts in the field of historic preservation and three members of the general public appointed by the President. The Council operates though an Executive Director and staff, the group most of us tend to think of as the Advisory Council. Funding for the Advisory Council is budgeted through the Department of the Interior and under the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470t) funds cannot exceed \$5 million for each fiscal year from 1993 to 1996. This means that funding must be reauthorized for 1997 and beyond. According to the Society for American Archaeology Lobbyist, Donald F. Craib, this Congress claims they will not fund any program that has not been authorized.

A bill for reauthorizing the Council at \$5 million through the year 2002 was introduced as H.R. 3031 by Rep. James Hansen (R-Utah) as chair of the House Resources Committee's Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Lands. The bill is scheduled for mark up at any time. Some of the suggested amendments include reauthorization at \$2.1 million through 1999; a reporting requirement that directs the Council to submit a report within 18 months that contains an analysis of alternatives for future promulgation and oversight of regulations for implementing Section 106; and that within two years the Council design and implement a program that will insure federal agency compliance with Section 110, which defines federal agency responsibilities.

In the Senate, Frank Murkowski (R-Alaska) chairman of the Senate Energy Committee introduced a bill (S. 1808) reauthorizing the council at \$5 million for six years. No further action is scheduled on the Senate version.

Most of our representatives are members of committees that have jurisdiction over some aspect of reauthorization or funding. Bill Richardson is the ranking member of the House Resources Committee, Jeff Bingaman and Pete Domenici are on the Senate Energy

and Natural Resources Committee, and Joe Skeen is on the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Interior and Related Agencies. Please write to any or all of them in their capacities as committee members. ACRA (the American Cultural Resources Association) suggests asking House members to support H.R. 3031 AS INTRODUCED AND WITHOUT ANY AMENDMENTS, explaining the Council and Section 106 are important to wise management of historic properties and for protection from federal undertakings that would harm and destroy them. They also suggest referring to local sites when possible. Likewise, Senators should be asked to support S. 1808 WITHOUT ANY AMENDMENTS.

Interior Department Appropriations

Some of the House Interior Appropriations Subcommittee recommendations for the 1997 spending bill are relatively favorable compared to last year; although NEH's (National Endowment for the Humanities) recommendation is 10 percent less than last year and the Advisory Council funding and the National Preservation Fund remain at last year's levels. The Bureau of Land Management could get a million dollars more and the Forest Service heritage program \$500,000 more than last year. The subcommittee also voted to recommend transferring \$375,000 from Secretary Babbitt's office to the National Park Service's maintenance and operation account.

The Historic Preservation Fund

Programs under the National Historic Preservation Act are funded by revenues from the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act with appropriations scheduled through 1997 (16 U.S.C. 470h). The Historic Preservation Fund pays for the grants that help fund state and tribal preservation programs and the grants administered by these programs.

On the national level, debate over reauthorization of the Fund should wait until after the November elections. However, as pointed out by several of the members of the SAA-sponsored Forum on Politics and Archaeology in New Orleans, the politics of preservation will become increasingly local with more emphasis on state funding and federal programs that are administered as block grants. This means we must become more active at the local level and should start examining local candidates views on preservation issues, before November.

Government Affairs Committee, Society of American Archaeology

*David T. Kirkpatrick, GAN State Representative,
New Mexico*

One of the recent changes for the Society for American Archaeology is the establishment of the Government Affairs Committee (GAC). This reflects the changing political and economic support for historic preservation, as an ideal and as a funded activity. For example, the worthiness and usefulness of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) have been seriously questioned at legislative and funding levels. Many of you responded last year to these challenges by contacting the appropriate legislators, and we were successful in preventing drastic changes to historic preservation.

The history and function of the Government Affairs Committee were discussed in detail by Judith A. Bense, "Changing Times for the Government Affairs Committee," (SAA Bulletin 13(4):20-22, September/October 1995). A key function of the committee is coordinating grassroots support. This involves notifying you about adverse legislation, funding cuts, and other challenges to archaeology and historic preservation. In January, 1995, the GAC began to develop a government affairs network (GAN) in each state. Judy asked me to serve as the New Mexico state representative. Membership to the network consists of general members and a state representative. The general membership is open to all individuals who are interested in the political process and identify themselves by completing the form published in the February/March 1995 SAA Bulletin. The state representative serves as an information collector and action motivator. The SAA office in Washington, D.C., notifies the state representative of issues and concerns that need a grassroots response. Based on the events of 1995, this response needs to be very rapid, often using telephone calls, fax messages, and e-mail to contact the appropriate Congressional members.

For New Mexico, we are fortunate that we have several existing communication networks that have independently responded to past challenges. We will be more effective in expressing our concerns to our legislators with a unified network. Such a network is currently being developed. We are working on notification procedures with the New Mexico Archaeological Council, the Historic Preservation Division, and the New Mexico Preservation Alliance. I am seeking additional support and participation from the Archeological Society of New Mexico and affiliated societies, various historical societies, and other concerned individuals and organizations. If you have any questions or suggestions, please contact me at Human Systems Research, (505) 524-9456, (505) 526-6144 (FAX), or e-mail at Dtkirkpat@aol.com.

UTM Templates Still Available

As previously offered the foolproof UTM template is still available through NMAC. 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.

Templates are available from NMAC for \$5.00 each, while the supplies last. Send your order to NMAC, PO Box 1023, Albq., NM 87103.

NMAC FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Rob Freed, NMAC Treasurer
(as of June 12, 1996)

Beginning Balance	\$21,765.88
INCOME	
Dues	\$3,335.00
Publications	2,576.50
Miscellaneous	39.89
Historic Preservation Week	3,575.00
Templates	105.00
Chuska Field Trip	350.00
Interest	170.07
TOTAL	\$10,447.73
EXPENSES	
NewsMAC	\$ 826.76
Publications	215.05
Durango Conference	2.11
General Operating Budget	573.77
Historic Preservation Week	3,646.00
Chuska Field Trip	175.23
TOTAL	(\$5438.92)
CURRENT BALANCE	\$26,774.69

Current Membership Total: 199



New SHPO Appointed

Gary Morton, Cultural Affairs Officer, State of New Mexico

A veteran professor and chairman of the Department of Anthropology and Political Science at Eastern New Mexico University in Portales has been named as the new State Historic Preservation Officer by Gary Morton, Director of the New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs. Dr. Phillip H. Shelley, who for the past 19 years has taught anthropology at ENMU, replaces Michael Romero Taylor as the state's Historic Preservation Officer. Taylor resigned the post in February to accept a position with the Museum of New Mexico State Monuments.

Shelley, a native of Las Cruces, will direct an OCA division charged with identifying, preserving and encouraging the restoration and reuse of New Mexico's archaeological and historical resources. The Historic Preservation Division employs 20 people with a budget of approximately \$1 million.

Since 1986 Shelley has been a member of the state's Cultural Properties Review Committee, serving as chairman for the past seven years. The seven-member, governor-appointed committee functions as a policy and advisory board for the Historic Preservation Division.

Shelley's degrees in anthropology include a doctorate from Washington State University, master's degree from the University of Northern Colorado and a bachelor's from New Mexico State University.

In addition to his teaching and administrative experience, Shelley is a nationally recognized scholar of Southwestern prehistory, prehistoric stone tool technology and geoarchaeology. Among his numerous scientific publications, awards and recognitions in the field of anthropology, Shelley has received ENMU President's Awards for Excellence in Teaching and University Service.

Shelley and his wife, the former Donna Pickrell of Albuquerque, have one son, Matthew. He will assume his responsibilities as State Historic Preservation Officer on June 3.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

The 1996 NMAC Membership directory is included with this issue. It contains a current list of 1996 members as of June 20. It also lists 1995 members who have forgot to renew in 1996. Check the directory for a 95, 96, or 97 by your name. For 1995 members, renew today and while you are at it, renew for 1997, too!

Hello from the New SHPO

Phil Shelley, State Historic Preservation Officer

As the new State Historic Preservation Officer I am grateful for the chance to say "Hello" to the members of NMAC. After spending the last 20 years in Academe, my life has taken a substantial change. Not only did I change jobs and living location, but I now find myself dealing with a wide variety of issues only peripherally related to my formal training. If it were not for the great staff at the Historic Preservation Division, I would have never given a second thought to trying to do this job. In my opinion, I have inherited one of the best Historic Preservation programs in the nation and would like to publicly acknowledge and thank the past work of Tom Merlan, Mike Taylor, and Lynne Sebastian. They all brought their own personal style to the SHPO's office, and they all made substantial contributions to preserving, protecting, and promoting New Mexico's past. I hope I am successful in carrying on this well-established tradition.

As some of you may be aware the HPD is in the process of preparing a Historic Preservation Plan for the state. This plan will be used to guide our efforts for the next several years. We need your input into the plan. I urge you to contact myself or any other member of the staff with your insights and concerns.

Another Division initiative that will be of particular interest to NMAC members is the upcoming Statewide Archaeology Initiative workshop. This workshop will bring together regulated industries, federal and state agencies, archaeological contractors, and tribes in an effort to define a method for streamlining the regulatory process. This next step in the Statewide Archaeology Initiative is currently scheduled for July 25-26, in Albuquerque. For more information on this event, please see the State Archaeologist's column.

Please keep in touch and don't forget that we are here to help you.

From the State Archaeologist

Lynne Sebastian, State Archaeologist

Three things to announce: first, the Statewide Archaeology Initiative. We now have four active regional discussion groups (Northwest, Albuquerque/Santa Fe, Southeast [also known as the Trans-Pecos Archaeological Society], and Southwest). These groups have pretty much completed their task of gathering the information on costs and benefits of public archaeology that I asked for, and have now moved on to broad-ranging discussions of many issues involved in improving the cost/benefit ratio of public archaeology.

The next step will be for HPD to sponsor the first of three planned workshops this July. Workshop number

one is designed to bring together representatives of all the parties that are involved in or affected by compliance driven archaeology for the purpose of identifying the problems that need to be overcome in order to achieve a better, more cost effective, and more rational means of doing CRM archaeology in New Mexico. The workshop, which will be held July 25 and 26, will involve representatives from each of the regional discussion groups, from the regulated industries, from federal and state agencies, and from tribal preservation programs.

Prior to the workshop, the representatives will be collecting information from their group about problems with the Section 106 process and suggested solutions and improvements to the process. After the workshop, the representatives will disseminate information about the discussions and drafts of the resulting plan for improving Section 106 compliance procedures for comment. Once all comments are received, a final plan will be prepared, and I will approach the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation about amending our State Substitution Agreement so that we can implement the agreed upon changes in the 106 process statewide in New Mexico. Contact your local discussion group to ensure that you have a say in the decisions that are made.

Second, in May, the BLM issued its final report detailing the results of an internal review of the CRM program in the Carlsbad Area Office. The report is entitled, "Carlsbad Resource Area Cultural Resources Management Program Review." This study was initiated at the request of the BLM State Director last fall, and several drafts of the report were prepared over the winter and early spring. The results illustrate what happens when a federal land-managing agency is unable to cope with burgeoning development pressures because of inadequate staffing and poor management practices. I urge all concerned archaeologists to read this report; it is very revealing and exemplifies a number of common problems with the way that compliance driven archaeology is conducted. Copies are available from the BLM State Office. Contact Steve Fosberg for details at 438-7415.

Finally, as Tim Seaman reports elsewhere in this issue, funding for the ARMS program is reaching a critical level. The Museum of New Mexico Board of Regents has tabled the proposed regulation that would enable us to charge fees for ARMS services. Tim has outlined some cut-backs in services that we will have to implement, at least on a temporary basis. We know that these cut-backs will cause inconvenience and delays; we have had to choose between easy access for users and keeping the records as current as possible. We really appreciate all the support that we have received from the archaeological community; please bear with us, we are going to continue trying to provide the best service that we can.

ARMS Update

Tim Seaman, ARMS Program Director

Implementation of ARMS Fees Postponed

On May 9, 1996, a public hearing was held in the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture auditorium to take oral testimony concerning the proposed regulation on ARMS user fees. The meeting was run by Marsha Jackson, who replaced me as the hearing officer because of conflicts with my role as the primary advocate for the regulation. Oral and written testimony was provided by over 25 individuals during the 40-day comment period. Most testimony from the archeological community was strongly in support of the regulation, but testimony from several representatives of the oil and gas industry was strongly opposed. The hearing record and officer's report to the Museum of New Mexico Board of Regents (BOR) will be available for the cost of reproduction sometime in early July. If you want a copy, contact Marsha at 505-827-6451.

On May 23, the BOR tabled the issue without discussion. The proposed regulation will be considered at their July 18 meeting.

Obviously, ARMS user fees will not be implemented on 1 July 1996 as I estimated in the last issue of NewsMAC. At this point, the earliest that fees could be implemented is 1 September. Stay tuned...

ARMS Service Reductions Scheduled

As most readers are aware, the ARMS program has had some significant reductions in program funding owing to the down-sizing of state and federal agencies. Most readers probably know also that we have been trying to get a new regulation passed that will regulate access to ARMS and institute fees for user services. What most readers probably do not know, however, is that over the last year we have also had to leave some staff positions vacant and divert an increasing amount of staff time to income-generating projects such as the ARMS GIS Project, funded through ISTE. These actions have temporarily eased our financial crunch, but cultural resource management has not slowed down and we simply have not been able to keep up with the hundreds of reports and site forms that we receive every month.

It is imperative that we concentrate on reducing the backlog so, beginning 1 July 1996, ARMS will be closed on Mondays. This means that we will not be able to respond to telephone requests for records checks and site/survey registrations, and we will be open for use only by SHPO staff, Laboratory of Anthropology staff, and employees or contractors working for agencies with current data sharing agreements.* Please note that we will not be able to respond as quickly to user requests as we have in the past—you should allow for at least one week if your request is large or complex.

Service levels for the on-line database query facility will not be affected. Users should note, however, that the database may be out-of-date in some parts of the state and to make sure to check federal agency records carefully for information that may be in our increasing backlog stacks. Note also that negative survey reports will be assigned a lower priority than positive ones, and that at some point in the future ARMS may be forced to place a higher priority on processing archeological records produced under current data sharing agreements.

We realize that this reduction in service will be an inconvenience to archeologists and land managers throughout New Mexico, but unavoidable delays in the schedule for implementing user fees have made this action necessary. We realize too that this change hurts those of you who have supported our proposal for user fees from the start—for this we apologize, but we have no choice. We can only promise to restore our previous service levels as soon as possible. Everyone should, however, be forewarned that if the MNM Board of Regents does not adopt the proposed regulation at their July meeting, or tables the issue a second time, we will have no recourse but to reduce services further until a remedy is found.

In order to allow ARMS to concentrate more on the backlog, we are also asking users to please:

1. Try using the database query facility via modem or internet before calling ARMS—many users with computer accounts call us to perform queries they could easily do themselves. Even if you do not get exactly what you need on-line, it will help us greatly if, for example, you provide LA numbers rather than other site numbers (e.g., BLM), obtained from a simple concordance query of the database. If you do not know how to perform a particular query, please call and we'll walk you through the process or make arrangements to perform a custom query for you. If you do not have a user account or a means of communicating with NMCRIIS, we will also help you get on-line.

2. Call for an appointment if you need to visit ARMS—walk in traffic is still welcome, but we may not be able to help you very much if we have a large crowd.

3. Fax (505-827-6497) or email (registrar@arms.state.nm.us) your requests for survey and site registration, map/records checks, and other staff assistance (registration forms are available).

If you have any questions about these service reductions, please contact me (505-827-6347 x531 or seaman@arms.state.nm.us).

* As of 1 June, the NM State Highway Department, the US Bureau of Reclamation, US Army Corps of Engineers, USDA Forest Service, USDA Natural Resources Conservation Service, US National Park Service, and White Sands Missile Range have active data sharing agreements with ARMS.

Working Group Updates

Trans-Pecos Archaeological Society News

Deni J. Seymour, T-PAS Chair; Lone Mountain Archaeological Services, Inc.

T-PAS was voted in as a working committee of NMAC and is up and running with its official status. Membership is rapidly growing and attendance at meetings has been high. We encourage others with an interest in the southeastern portion of the state to join us during our next meeting or to call any of our members to find out more about what T-PAS is up to.

Meeting Schedule:

An open meeting of T-PAS on June 25th is planned with the goal of inviting industry representatives and all other interested parties to participate. This meeting has been scheduled to be held in Roswell on Tuesday, June 25, 11:00 a.m. at Nuthin' Fancy Restaurant where you can obtain lunch for about \$6.00. No invitation is required to attend!

The next business meeting of T-PAS will be held on July 17th in Roswell at Marios Restaurant at 11:00. Topics of discussion will include preparation of explicit field and report standards that exceed the BLM guidelines. The goal is to raise the quality of work and have the BLM help enforce these professional standards. These will be formally presented by the group at the July 31 permittee meeting that is being hosted by the BLM.

T-PAS Participates in the Mogollon Archaeological Conference:

T-PAS members and other regional researchers are invited to attend the 9th Mogollon Archaeological Conference, October 3-5, 1996, in Silver City, New Mexico. This conference is hosted by Western New Mexico University, under the direction of Cynthia Bettison.

T-PAS and Ms. Bettison have arranged a special symposium with the specific goal of discussing current research centered in the southeastern part of New Mexico and the Trans-Pecos region of Texas.

T-PAS members are trying to arrange presentations to best cover research along topical, methodological, or theoretical lines. Several T-PAS members have indicated interest in participating. John Montgomery, Regge Wiseman, John Giacobbe, Deni Seymour, and Rose Marie Havel have expressed interest in giving a paper. It would be nice to have one representative from each company give a presentation! If anyone else is interested in participating in this symposium, please contact the Deni Seymour, Chair or John Giacobbe, Secretary at the addresses listed in the NMAC Membership Directory. If you have any questions about the conference in general, contact Ms. Bettison at (505) 538-6386.

North-Central New Mexico Working Group Reports

John Acklen, TRC-Mariah, Albuquerque

The Committee on the Future of New Mexico's Cultural Resources in association with the North-Central New Mexico Working Group submitted its recommendations aimed at improving cultural resource management in New Mexico to Lynne Sebastian in late May. They result from a series of meeting of contract and avocation archaeologists, government agency representatives, historians, museum management, and others in the north-central area of the state. The meetings were held between October 1995 and May 1996 in response to Lynne Sebastian's August 1995 open letter on the subject. We also undertook a follow-up attempt to gather responses to the open letter. This effort involved extracting and reformulating key questions and issues into two parts-qualitative and quantitative- and sending them to each of the contract archaeology firms that we could identify in the north-central region. Subsequently, a steering committee which included Alan Shalette, Chair, John Acklen, Carol Condie, Pat Hogan, Dave Phillips, and Tim Seaman composed and compiled the recommendations document.

The principles underlying our recommendations following from the foregoing activities are that:

1. The state's cultural properties are among its most important resources. Without proper, ongoing attention and protection, the state's cultural properties will deteriorate and are in danger of being lost.
2. Well-reasoned actions should be taken to reduce pressures on CRM laws and regulations that may result in federal- and state-level political and legislative actions that can seriously undermine protection of our state's cultural resources.
3. The quality of public archaeology should be improved and its results should be made more broadly available.
4. The philosophies and goals underpinning existing CRM laws have not fully been supported due to inadequate funding and lack of understanding of the requirements necessary to do so.
5. The aims, processes, and results of CRM should be more clearly and emphatically presented to the public who are CRM's ultimate sponsors and consumers.
6. Though currently addressed to professionals in New Mexico's Historic Preservation Division in somewhat technical terms, the group feels the following recommendations should be more broadly disseminated to the various other constituencies both involved in their implementation and having an interest in their outcome.
7. Further collaboration on the ways and means to disseminate these recommendations and to initiate actions for

their implementation are required to achieve their aims. We seek your aid in doing so.

Full copies of the 50+ page report will be available for \$8.00 to cover production and mailing costs. We invite comments. They should be directed to: Alan Shalette, Committee on the Future of New Mexico's Cultural Resources, c/o Alan M. Shalette 5294 Mesa del Oso NE Albuquerque, NM. 87111, (505) 291-9653 AlShal@aol.com

Stabilization at Two Sites

Larry L. Baker, San Juan County Museum Association

Programs in structural stabilization are being conducted at two important cultural properties in northwestern New Mexico during the 1996 field season. These ruins stabilization projects include Old Fort Ruin (LA 1869), a Navajo pueblito, and the Salmon Ruin (LA 8846), a Chacoan Anasazi outlier. In both cases, funds were provided via grant awards from the New Mexico Office of Cultural Affairs/Historic Preservation Division. The San Juan County Museum Association is undertaking both projects employing its team of experienced Navajo stabilization masons.

Under the jurisdiction of the New Mexico State Land Office, Old Fort Ruin is one of the largest Navajo pueblitos in the region, dating to the Gobernador phase (A.D. 1696-1775). Architectural remains exhibit standing masonry, covered entryways, seven forked-stick hogans, one of which has intact structural members, and a defensive perimeter wall. Structural stabilization employed no amended materials in effecting the repairs. This comprehensive program has brought the extant architecture to a maintenance level in relation to future needs for stabilization. As part of the program, the site was remapped using an EDM total station. At this time, field work at Old Fort is complete.

Structural stabilization has been initiated at the Salmon Ruins located near Bloomfield, New Mexico along U.S. Highway 64. Owned by San Juan County and managed by the San Juan County Museum Association, the Salmon Ruins exhibits classic examples of Chacoan Anasazi architecture dating to the 11th century. Major excavation was conducted at the site between 1972 and 1978 under the direction of Dr. Cynthia Irwin-Williams. Approximately 30 percent of the site was excavated and select areas of the site remain open for public viewing and interpretation. The ruins stabilization program will focus on those areas interpreted for the public and will be primarily concentrated along wall footings and tops in order to preserve middle sections of masonry that remain in good condition. The project will be ongoing through much of the summer.

THE DOME FIRE IN SANTA FE NATIONAL FOREST

Rita Skinner and J. Michael Bremer, Santa Fe National Forest

On April 25, 1996, a small column of smoke rose from the area behind the Dome Lookout. It started from an abandoned campfire on Forest Road 289 west of the intersection with the Dome Road. By the morning of the 26th the fire had grown to around 400 acres. That morning the District decided to use bulldozers to aid in constructing fire lines around the fire. Because of unusual fire behavior resulting from erratic winds and higher than normal temperatures the fire "blew up" during the afternoon of Friday the 26th. By that time the fire was 4,000 acres in size. When the fire was finally contained by May 5, 1996, the fire had burned through approximately 17,000 acres of lands administered by Santa Fe National Forest and Bandelier National Monument.

The Dome fire burned from west to east, through the Dome Wilderness, across the San Miguel Mountains, down Capulin Canyon and to the top of Mesa del Rito. The perimeter of the fire included Forest Road 289 on the west, Mesa del Rito and Obsidian Ridge on the north, Alamo Canyon on the east and the piñon-juniper woodlands in the vicinity of the Canada de Cochiti grant on the south. Approximately 5,000 acres burned at Bandelier and 12,000 burned on the Santa Fe National Forest. Intense burning occurred primarily in dense stands of small blackjack ponderosa pine, in pine stringers in drainage bottoms, in areas of heavy slash from previous logging, and sporadically in denser stands of piñon and juniper.

The decision to use bulldozers to construct fire lines resulted in the deployment of a team of archaeologists to the fire. The main concern of the archaeologists was to ensure the bulldozers avoided undisturbed archaeological remains. Of lesser concern were the impacts from other kinds of suppression activities, either because the level of impact was minimal or the activity was not considered safe for archaeologists to be around.

The Dome Fire area on the Santa Fe National Forest contains approximately 95 previously recorded archaeological sites. Seven of these sites and one newly recorded site were documented during fire suppression activities. Six of the sites received minimal impacts from fire suppression and two received significant enough impacts to require more intensive damage assessment. Most sites recorded in the project area are obsidian lithic scatters associated with obsidian quarries and outcrops. The best known site in the area is Obsidian Ridge. Although Obsidian Ridge was used as the northern boundary of the fire, activities in the area were limited to slurry drops and hand line construction. An area on the east end of Obsidian Ridge was impacted by construction of a safety zone but the level of impact was minimal, and was documented by archaeologists during the suppression effort.

No known architectural sites were disturbed during suppression activities. All known sites impacted by sup-

pression efforts were lithic sites on the northern end of the fire above Capulin Canyon. Because of the pattern of the burn and the timing of bulldozer entry, the area of the burn with the highest probability of field houses or other forms of architecture had been burned through before bulldozers were deployed.

The Forest Service will conduct some site damage assessment associated with the fire. However, because of the nature of fire rehabilitation and the reality of limited Forest Service budgets, an intensive program of site damage assessment will occur only if specific ground disturbing project activities are proposed for the area of the burn. A salvage sale has been proposed for the area most intensively burned and will provide funds for intensive archaeological survey of a portion of the fire. Other ground disturbing activities such as road maintenance or range site preparation will also require archaeological survey. Bandelier National Monument, because of its original mandate, i.e. to protect and preserve the unique cultural resources of the monument, is receiving substantial funds to conduct a multi-year assessment of the effects of fire on previously recorded cultural resources in the monument. At this time there is little chance the Forest Service will be able to complete a comparable evaluation.

Many lessons were learned from the fire. One dealt with the need for archaeologists on fires. Because of the emergency nature of a fire, the activity tends to "snowball" and this effect worsens as the fire increases in size. In the upper Rio Grande any wildland fire has the potential to affect heritage resources. Forest and District archaeologists need to be prepared to address the requirements of a fire. An awareness of the magnitude of a fire's organization is also helpful but, nonetheless overwhelming in reality. On the Santa Fe National Forest, in high site probability areas, the Forest Archaeologist has recommended the fire organization ask for field archaeologists as soon as a fire reaches the stage of assigning a Type II team. The District Archaeologists are responsible for the supervision of any archaeologists on the fire and the Forest Archaeologist acts as a liaison between the team and other interests on the fire. The fire organization recognizes the importance of having archaeologists on fires and there is increasing support from the various units. Another thing the Dome Fire taught the archaeological community is that not enough archaeologists are qualified to be on or near the fire line during a fire. The Forest Service has the ability to hire professional archaeologists to aid in fire suppression. We encourage all professional archaeologists interested in working as archaeologists on fires to speak with their local Forest Service archaeologist to learn ways to become certified.

For more information on certification, call Mike Bremer at 988-6917.

Bureau of Land Management Addresses NMAC Concerns

Dear NMAC Members:

Articles regarding the Albuquerque District Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) work in the Lindrith, NM, area have appeared in the last several issues of NewsMac. We recognize the significance of the cultural resources on BLM-managed land in Lindrith, and we are sensitive to the concerns of the New Mexico Archeological Council's (NMAC) members.

In recognition of these concerns, we have designated NMAC as an "interested party" as we seek to develop management strategies for public lands in Lindrith. We also met recently with NMAC President David Phillips to discuss these concerns in greater detail.

Because of the concerns which were expressed, we thought that it might be useful to outline some of our current thinking on these issues. In 1988 the Farmington Resource Management Plan established disposal of the Lindrith lands as a general goal, while recognizing that treatment of cultural resources would pose a major challenge. We want to emphasize that, aside from this general goal, no decisions have been made and that we certainly do not intend to by-pass the Section 106 process or our own regulations in order to sell Lindrith lands.

The major problems which we face in management of these lands arise from a combination of the very fragmented pattern of federal ownership and the remote location of the parcels. Because of these two factors the BLM has never been able to effectively manage or supervise these lands. Unfortunately unregulated public use of these lands has led to notable resource damage, both to archeological properties and to other resources.

Late last year, we had an opportunity to tour some of the Lindrith site along with Deputy SHPO, Dr. Lynne Sebastian. It was clear from our tour that the negative impacts to

those sites through hunting and recreation could become a threat to their preservation. Although these lands are theoretically available for such public uses, most of the parcels are too small to realistically accommodate these uses and many can only be reached by crossing private lands. These factors have led to frequent incidents of trespass on private lands, which are a source of legitimate and growing concern.

We have considered closure of public access as an alternative means of alleviating these problems, but have concluded that closure is not a realistic or efficient management strategy in the Lindrith area; the BLM's holdings are small and isolated, preventing us from reasonably controlling access. Other conditions preventing closure of public access in the area include: land ownership patterns, local use traditions, local economic dependence on authorized use of public lands, and BLM logistical and administrative considerations. In fact, these conditions provided the basis for the original BLM Resource Management Plan disposal recommendation for these lands.

Under standard operating procedures, disposal of federal land would entail a Class III inventory followed by either retention of a sample of the archeological sites or by a data recovery program treating some sample of the sites. In either case a majority of the sites would lose all legislative protection. For those sites selected for treatment, we would be left with a data set perhaps adequate by today's standards, but falling far short of their potential. Sites selected for retention in federal ownership would constitute an even more fragmented ownership pattern and an even more difficult management situation.

The BLM is now considering an innovative, meaningful management alternative to protect cultural resources in Lindrith. We have been working with the SHPO, the community and

our staff archaeologists to design a partnership which would safeguard cultural resources through a protective covenant.

We are exploring a potential land sale to local Lindrith residents which includes a conservation easement. That protective covenant will require the owner to obtain permission from the BLM prior to any surface-disturbing activity. Each such request would be an undertaking subject to NHPA compliance, and the land owner would be required to comply with inventory and data recovery requirements developed by the BLM in consultation with the SHPO. Unauthorized disturbance would constitute a trespass, and the land owner, as the covenant grantor would be required to pay all associated costs and perhaps suffer added penalty for breach of the conditions of sale.

BLM would retain its affirmative cultural resources management responsibilities and Section 110 responsibilities for parcels protected by the covenant, and would be granted a perpetual right of access to the parcels for these purposes. The right of access would also extend to any researcher, field school, etc. approved by the BLM. Today many of the Lindrith parcels are surrounded by private land, and surface access is entirely at the discretion of the owner. Essentially, these provisions seek to extend the protection which cultural resources on the Lindrith parcels now have, maintain current levels of federal responsibility toward these resources, and to enhance access provisions for the purposes of cultural resource management and investigations.

One potential drawback to this approach is that lands protected by the covenant are no longer technically "public lands", and the provisions of the Archeological Resources Protection Act would not apply. This disadvantage is off-set by greatly restricted public access to the sites,

and by the greater burden of responsibility borne by the owners as grantors of the covenants.

We believe this strategy has several advantages over conventional approaches. One of the most important is that it encourages the active involvement of a critical segment of the public in historic preservation. We have been working with the Lindrith community for nearly two years regarding this proposal, and are convinced that they are committed to honoring the responsibilities of the protective covenant. It is also our hope that the heightened awareness of cultural resources will have a beneficial effect on all of the lands which they own.

The BLM is aware that the great majority of cultural resources in the Lindrith area have not yet been recorded. We do not believe that this affects the legal applicability of the proposed covenant, but lack of specific resource information does pose serious problems in ensuring compliance with the terms of the covenant, as well as future management of the archeological properties. Our archaeologists are working right now with the SHPO to develop an inventory

strategy which will overcome these problems.

We understand your concern about future generations of Lindrith landowners being equally responsible. However, we believe the conservation easements will strengthen the BLM's focus on current and future monitoring efforts in the area, both on-the-ground and relative to the legal responsibilities of private landowners. Such has been the case with BLM conservation easements in other states, where private, state and federal partnerships have resulted in enhanced cultural resource protection.

A concern has been raised that this proposal might establish a precedent for land sales in other areas where the community and the BLM may not be as committed to monitoring and honoring the protective covenant. We view this as a "test case" for cultural resources conservation easements in the state, and would anticipate that it would take several years of evaluation to ascertain whether it should be tried in other areas. If, after an appropriate period of time, it is determined that such a protective covenant may be

feasible in other parts of the state, we would recommend that the private landowners, the SHPO and the BLM work in partnership for one to two years prior to initiating such a process.

Through the protective covenant, BLM remains committed to retaining effective ownership of the Lindrith area cultural resources. We believe our proposed protective covenant is a viable and workable alternative consistent with best possible management of those resources. Over and over, our collective experience has proven that successful preservation of cultural resources must rely not only on the BLM and the SHPO, but also on the local citizens and community members who are equally vested in their protection.

We welcome your suggestions and ideas for management of the cultural resources in the Lindrith area. Please feel free to contact John Roney, our Albuquerque District Archaeologist, at 435 Montano NE, Albuquerque, NM, 87107, or by telephone at (505) 761-8757.

Sincerely,
Michael R. Ford, District Manager

1996 NMAC CALENDAR

August 15-18, 69th Annual Pecos Conference in Flagstaff Arizona. For more information contact: David Wilcox, Museum of Northern Arizona, Rt. 4, Box 720, 3001 Fort Valley Rd., Flagstaff, AZ 86001, (520) 774-5213.

September 15, Deadline Current Research and next NewsMAC contributions.

October 24-26, A Conference on the Southwest Archaic. Two day conference in Albuquerque. Cost \$25.00. For information: W. H. Wills, Department of Anthropology, UNM (wwills@unm.edu); B. B. Huckell, Maxwell Museum, UNM (bhuckell@unm.edu); P. Hogan, Office of Contract Archeology, UNM (phogan@unm.edu); or D. Phillips, president, NMAC (dap@unm.edu).

October 3-5, Mogollon Archaeology Conference in Silver City, NM. Contact Cynthia Bettison, Director, Western New Mexico Museum, P. O. Box 680, Silver City, NM 88061, (505) 538-6386 or FAX (505) 538-6178.

October 30-November 2, 54th Annual Plains Anthropological Conference in Iowa City, IA. Submission deadlines are August 15 for symposia and September 9 for contributed papers. For general information contact William Green, Office of the State Archaeologist, Eastlawn, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242-11411, (319) 335-2776 (FAX), email bill-green@uiowa.edu.

November 14-17, 29th Annual Chacmool Conference. Eureka! The Archaeology of Innovation and Science. Contact Conference Committee, Dept. of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4, (403) 220-5227, (403) 282-9567 (FAX)

Fire-Fighting Opportunity

Tom Cartledge, Cibola National Forest-NMAC Vice President

The late spring-early summer dry season in the Southwest has come to be identified as the "fire season" by land-managing agencies, because it is the time when wildfires are most likely to occur. Extreme drought conditions in 1995 and 1996 have generated critical conditions with regard to the potential for wildfires. Currently there have been over 1,000 wildfires in New Mexico, attributable to human and natural causes. This more-critical-than-usual fire season has led to recognition of a potential problem which probably already existed, but was only made more apparent by the current situation. In the growing practice of viewing "problems" as opportunities, this problem could lead to opportunities for non-government archaeologists to participate in fire-fighting efforts while using their professional skill. In wildfire situations the land-managing agencies have long had the authority to temporarily hire fire-fighters from outside of government. An idea whose time appears to have come is that of hiring non-government archaeologist to assist with fire-fighting activity.

The critical fire conditions engendered by extreme drought conditions have raised concern about an increased potential for damage to cultural heritage sites during fire suppression activity, particularly construction of fire control lines using heavy equipment. When a large fire is in progress control lines are constructed at various locations based on predictions as to the direction in which a fire will likely move. In recent years it has generally become standard operating procedure on large fires where control lines are being built with heavy equipment to have an archaeologist working ahead of the bulldozer to ensure that sites are avoided. When this situation arises, the person in charge of fire-fighting tactics will request archaeologists to work in advance of heavy equipment. The recent, large, complex Dome Fire on the Santa Fe National Forest brought to light that in an extra busy fire season, there might be a shortage of government archaeologists who are fire-qualified. If another large fire had started concurrently with the Dome fire, there is a good chance that some control lines might have been constructed without guidance from archaeologists, possibly resulting in site damage that could have been avoided. The few archaeologists who worked on the Dome Fire worked extremely long hours due to a lack of qualified replacements. As funding levels for federal land-managing agencies continue to drop, it may be that it will not even require critical fire conditions to generate a shortage of fire-qualified archaeologists. The number archaeologists working for land-managing agencies could be reduced to the point that there would be a shortage even in future normal fire seasons.

Given the sometimes unpredictable behavior of fires, large and small, this work is potentially dangerous and

requires individuals in good physical condition. Archaeologists who participate directly in fire-fighting activities must complete a basic three day course in fire-fighter safety and must pass a physical exam known as the "step" test in order to become fire-qualified. Those who complete the course and pass the "step" test are given a "Red Card" to demonstrate that they are fire-qualified. Any non-government archaeologists hired as fire-fighters would, for safety reasons be required to qualify for a "Red Card". When the Forest Service is preparing for the fire season, generally in the late winter and early spring, basic three day fire-fighter training is offered to individuals who may participate in fire-fighting in the coming season. This training is generally offered at individual Ranger District offices within National Forests where they anticipate recruiting fire-fighters from among the local populace.

Now that we are into the midst of the current fire season, Forest Service fire-fighting trainers are all heavily occupied with fighting wildfires and are unlikely to have an opportunity to offer the training again this year. Thus additional non-government archaeologists cannot be trained for the 1996 season. However, the Forest Service has received inquiries for archaeologists interested in joining fire-fighting efforts. Thus this article is intended as advance notice to alert archaeologists to the potential for participating in the 1997 fire season. As we approach the period during which the basic training will be offered (i.e. next winter), there will be additional information in NewsMAC as to whom to contact for more information and to get lined out to take the basic training and "step" test.

One Member's View

Archaeology and Cultural Tourism—Idealized and Realized Archaeology

Marc Thompson, Taos, New Mexico

Archaeological tours cannot, and perhaps should not attempt to recreate or even approximate field conditions. These experiences are best recounted and exaggerated at meetings of professional archaeologists. Archaeological tourism, like archaeology, also has an anthropological component and provides opportunities to compare and contrast extant and extinct cultures. This is especially true in the US Southwest and what was Mesoamerica because the living descendants of archaeological cultures survive. The marketing of such tours also raises interesting questions about what we are, what we do and who represents us as archaeologists, in the popular mind.

Among other things, I view my role in archaeological and anthropological tourism as transitional. Indian peoples of Mexico, Central American, the US Southwest, and

Canada are still here. Most wish to control their past as well as their present and future. Someday there will be no need for the intermediate interpretation that I present. There are many questions which Indians can't answer; others they may not wish to answer. In the future, they will select the questions and attempt to provide answers. Archaeology and archaeologists may be of use as consultants as they are among some groups in the Southwest. We must remember, however, that archaeology still cannot tell us why Tikal or Chaco Canyon were abandoned and, perhaps more important, why they were settled.

Cultural Tourism should have a positive or at least benign effect on cultures and people. Tours to archaeological sites and indigenous villages can open cultural doors and windows to the past and current lifeways of the first Americans. One of the responsibilities of archaeologists and anthropologists in such situations is to provide a background and context for what tourists see, hear, feel and smell. Contacts between representatives of living cultures can facilitate understanding of the differences which separate, divide and define us.

My role as a cultural interpreter is to expose stereotypes, e.g., "All Indians walk single file. I know because I saw one." Stereotypes may be demystified through accurate description of their contemporary cultures and their recent histories, including the effects of forced assimilation and selective acculturation. Additionally, it is important to point out that Indians are just as important for what they are as for what they were. Tradition is an important concept in this context. With respect to forced assimilation consider a sign on a Navajo Indian boarding school which read, "Tradition is the enemy of progress."

Cultural tourism, or educational travel study, offers opportunities for the public to learn about other lifeways from first-hand observation, experience and discussion in a controlled environment. Archaeologists and anthropologists can contribute to this learning process by offering insights based on their training and research. We can improve the impact and quality of our contact with the good public by assessing our visibility, image and clarity of our message.

(Editor's note: The preceding is excerpted from a paper titled, "Outreach Archaeology: Education and Cultural Tourism." The paper addresses communication between archaeologists and the public and the archaeologist's role as cultural guide and educator. In NewsMAC it provides food for thought by expressing one member's view on public archaeology. It was presented at the 28th Annual Chacmool Conference, Public or Perish: Archaeology into the Third Millennium, at The University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, 10-12, November 1995. For a copy of the paper contact, Marc Thompson at Box 6962, Taos, NM 87571, (505) 758-0630.

1996 PECOS CONFERENCE

The 1996 Pecos Conference will be held on the Coconino National Forest at the old Ski and Spur Ranch, just off the Snowbowl Road, 14 miles north of Flagstaff, Arizona on August 15-18, 1996. This year's Pecos Conference offers the usual informal socializing, two days of field reports, six special events, a reception, the traditional Pecos Conference dinner and dance, numerous self-guided tours, 8 guided tours to Flagstaff and Hopi area sites, and a commemorative T-shirt.

Registration is \$15.00 before July 1, 1996, which also gives you the inside track on the tours of your choice and allows the organizers to order sufficient commemorative items. Registration packets and any ordered items can be picked up at the Reception on Thursday, August 15, between 6:00 and 9:00 PM, or during the conference on Friday and Saturday at the Ski and Spur Campground. Thursday's reception will be at the Branigar-Chase Discovery Center, Museum of Northern Arizona, on HWY 180 north of Flagstaff. On-site or post-July 1 registration will cost \$18.00; so register early.

Accommodations include camping at the Conference site on the Coconino National Forest and at additional camping areas 1/2 mile from the conference site. Fire danger is high on the Coconino, so you may want to call for an update. For those less hardy, motel reservations can be made with the Flagstaff Central Reservations at 1-800-527-8333.

Field reports will be presented on Friday, August 16, from 8:30 AM to 4:00 PM, and Saturday, August 17, from 8:30 AM to 5:30 PM. They will be restricted to 10 minutes in length.

Eight guided tours on Sunday, August 18 will be offered with some having limited participation. The tours include: Antelope Mesa and the Hopi Ancestral Site of Awatovi, Navajo Springs Great House/Kintiel Pueblo, Sitgreaves Mountain/Wagner Hill Cohonina Sites, Wet Beaver Creek Canyon, Camp Navajo/Navajo Village Site, Chevelon Butte/San Draw, Crack-in-Rock, and Hopi Buttes Area.

For questions and additional information, contact David R. Wilcox, at (520) 774-5211, ext. 244.

Current Research

Steve Post, NewsMAC Editor

It is that time of year again when NMAC's working archaeologists are asked to share the results of their current research with their colleagues across New Mexico and the Southwest. In past years we have divided the state into north and south and published contributions from each area in separate issues. This year Current Research will cover the whole state in the October 1996 issue.

Inserted with the newsletter is a form with the format for Current Research contributions. You do not have to fill out the form; only use it as a guide. Please send your contribution on diskette using Macintosh or DOS systems. Whichever system you use, please send only text or ASCII format or our second choices are WordPerfect or Microsoft Word. If you have more than one project send separate contributions on the same diskette. If the project is multi-staged do the best you can to follow the format.

This year Alan Shalette has graciously volunteered to coordinate the Current Research effort. You should send your Current Research contribution to Alan at: 5294 Mesa de Oso NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111 (505) 291-9653, (e-mail) AlShal@aol.com. Contact Alan with questions or if you wish to send your contribution via e-mail. The deadline for submitting your contribution is September 15, 1996. Let's make this issue the biggest and best ever.

Books and Other Items

Archaeological Society of New Mexico Book Sale

Collected Papers in Honor of A. Helene Warren (1995, vol. 21) reg. \$19.95, now \$15.00, plus \$2.50 S&H

Collected Papers in Honor of Gordon Page (1994, vol. 20) reg. \$19.95, now \$15.00, plus \$2.50 S&H

Edgar Lee Hewett's Dissertation, translated from the French reg. \$20.00, now \$17.00, plus \$2.50 S&H

Address requests for these titles to: Dolores Sundt, c/o ASNM, P.O. Box 3485, Albuquerque, NM 87190

NMAC Protohistoric Volume Discount

The price of NMAC Special Publication No. 1, Current Research on the Late Prehistory and Early History of New Mexico, has been reduced from \$40.00 to \$25.00, plus \$3.00 shipping and handling. The remaining supply is limited, so if you've wanted this volume, send in your check.

Children's Book on Rock Art

Stories on Stone, Rock Art: Images from the Ancient Ones, by Jennifer Owings Dewey introduces children to the wonder, mystery, and cultural context of southwestern rock art. Her beautifully illustrated book is in three short chapters that interweave personal experience and speculation with general references to scholarly interpretation. Anasazi rock art is the main focus of the book, which presents a wide range of images and their potential meaning. Children are told of early Anasazi origins and cultural development, as is known from what they left behind.

How the rock art was made and the difference between pictographs and petroglyphs is explained. Light interpretations of some of the more common images are offered. The book concludes by bringing rock art into the present by identifying the Anasazi as the ancestors of the modern Pueblo Indians. The author cautions the reader to look, wonder, and enjoy, but also to respect and leave unharmed the silent, timeless images.

Stories on Stone is a highly appropriate book for younger children and would be a welcome addition to any elementary school classroom or library. It also would be excellent for bedtime reading because of its gentle tone and soft images. Published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston, New York, Toronto, London. Cost: \$16.95, hardback.

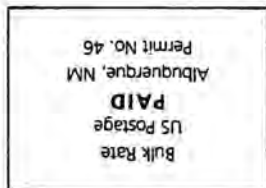
From the Editor

Steve Post


The July 1996 issue is one of the best during my tenure as editor. I rate it as one of the best because of the variety and depth of information that was provided by the numerous contributors. If an organization's activity and interest can be judged by the diversity of information that is exchanged, then NMAC seems to be doing okay for the present. Membership continues to climb to last year's level, though there are a few readers who still need to renew. There are quite a few new members and I would like to invite them to contribute to NewsMAC, especially to the Current Research issue that will come out in the October. In fact, I urge all readers to contribute to Current Research because it is our chance to disseminate results in an informal way and encourage communication between archaeologists working in the same area or on similar problems.

The October issue will be my last as NewsMAC editor. I encourage any member who has reasonable word-processing and editing skills to consider running in the upcoming election. Putting together NewsMAC can be a difficult task, but it is rewarding and it is a great way to keep in touch with archaeologists working throughout the region. If you have any questions about the position feel free to call me at (505) 827-6343 (wk) or (505) 820-7785 (hm).

September 15 is the deadline for the October NewsMAC. All materials should be sent to me at the Office of Archaeological Studies, P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087. You can e-mail your contribution to posts@nm-us.campus.mci.net. All other submissions should be on 3.5" 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 Office of Archaeological Studies for its support of the production of NewsMAC.



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■ **REMEMBER TO SUBMIT CURRENT RESEARCH BY SEPTEMBER 15.**

■ **SUBMIT YOUR NOMINATIONS FOR EDITOR AND TREASURER SOON.**

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The Department of Anthropology and the Maxwell Museum of the University of New Mexico
and the New Mexico Archeological Council announce

A Conference on the Southwest Archaic

October 24-26, 1996

The last two decades have seen a tremendous growth in our knowledge of the Archaic period in the North American Southwest, much of it in the realm of contract archaeology. Because this information has not been disseminated effectively in the Southwest as a whole, the goal of the conference is to bring together scholars from contract, university, and museum settings to explore our current understanding of region-wide research issues and empirical data. A second goal is the building of cooperative networks and the exchange of information among scholars interested in the Southwestern Archaic.

This three day conference will be held in Albuquerque, and will include invited and contributed papers. The emphasis will be on collegial interaction in both formal and informal gatherings. The fee of \$25. will cover costs of the conference. This announcement is also a preliminary call for contributed papers (which are subject to acceptance by the organizing committee).

For further information about the conference, please contact: W. H. Wills, Department of Anthropology, UNM (wwills@unm.edu); B. B. Huckell, Maxwell Museum, UNM (bhuckell@unm.edu); P. Hogan, Office of Contract Archaeology, UNM (phogan@unm.edu); or D. Phillips, president, NMAC (dap@unm.edu); or write to the Conference at the address provided below. Abstracts for proposed contributed papers should be sent to the attention of P. Hogan.

I enclose a check for \$25, made out to "NMAC." Please register me for the Conference.

Please add me to the mailing list for the Conference on the Southwest Archaic

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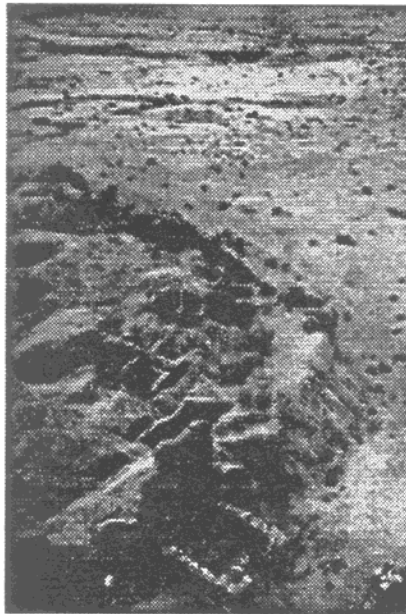
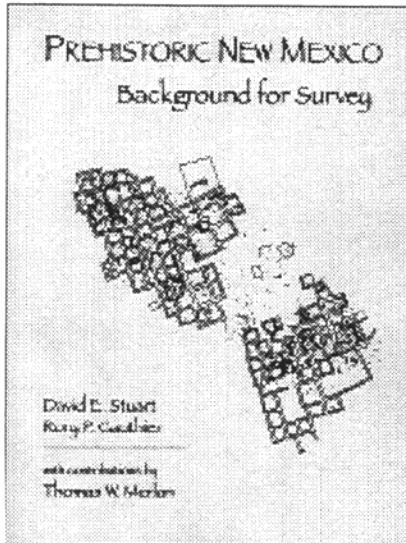
David E. Stuart, Rory P. Gauthier
with contributions by
Thomas W. Merlan

Prehistoric New Mexico, first published in 1981 by the state of New Mexico, is the only one of the archaeology overview documents prepared by federal and state agencies in the Southwest during the late 1970s and 1980s that presents a statewide plan for archaeological site conservation and research. Professional archaeologists and students of archaeology will welcome the reissue of this useful reference book.

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David E. Stuart is Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs at the University of New Mexico. **Rory P. Gauthier** is an archaeologist at Chaco Culture National Historic Park. **Thomas W. Merlan** was formerly historic preservation officer for the state of New Mexico.

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Pueblo Bonito

George H. Pepper
Introduction by David E. Stuart

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George H. Pepper was field director of the excavations at Pueblo Bonito from 1896 to 1899. **David E. Stuart**, Associate Vice President for Academic Affairs at the University of New Mexico, is coauthor of *Prehistoric New Mexico* (UNM Press).

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NewsMAC 1996 Current Research

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Project Description and Results: This section should include a brief introductory paragraph which provides, project name, project sponsor, type of investigation (clearance survey or inventory, data recovery and treatment or research project), and one sentence results summary. The remainder of the description and results are up to the contributing author. Length is up to the author, although longer contributions may be shortened, if space constraints develop.

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***Return by September 15 to:** Alan Shalette at: 5294 Mesa de Oso NE, Albuquerque, NM 87111 (505) 291-9653, (e-mail) AlShal@aol.com. Contact Alan with questions or if you wish to send your contribution via e-mail.

SOIL, WATER, BIOLOGY, AND BELIEF IN PREHISTORIC AND TRADITIONAL SOUTHWESTERN AGRICULTURE

New Mexico Archaeological Council Special Publication No. 2
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Contents

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NewsMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL
1996 NUMBER 4 ■ OCTOBER 1996

The President's Corner

Dave Phillips, NMAC President

The sunflowers are out and the chamisas are starting to turn yellow, which can mean only one thing -- it's time to renew your membership to NMAC, and to vote for new officers. Please take a moment to complete the renewal form and ballot that are enclosed with this issue; the ballot must arrive at the NMAC post office box by November 1 in order to be counted.

This is the second and last year in the confusing changeover to staggered offices; in 1996 you need to vote for a vice president, secretary, and NewsMAC editor who will serve two years, and for a treasurer who will serve for one year. In 1997, the election will be for a president and treasurer who will serve two years. After that, all terms will be for two years; we will elect the v.p., secretary, and treasurer in even-numbered years and the president and treasurer in odd-numbered years.

The big news for this fall is the joint UNM-NMAC conference on the Archaic of the Southwest, to be held at UNM on October 24-26. Chip Wills, Bruce Huckell, and Pat Hogan have been working hard to put together a series of presentations that will not only expose us to the wealth of new data, but may force us to change our thinking about that period of prehistory. There will also be plenty of opportunities to meet and talk to researchers from other parts of the Southwest. If you want to be anywhere near the cutting edge of Archaic research, this conference is a must. During the conference we will also hold the fall NMAC business meeting, which I promise to keep brief. Advance registration is encouraged (it helps us plan), but you are welcome to register at the door.

On the legislative front, things are quiet for historic preservation as Congress waits for the upcoming national elections. Since earlier we reported on Rep. Joe Skeen's bill to open federal land to unregulated fossil collecting (NewsMAC, April 1996), we'll mention that Rep. Skeen has abandoned that effort.

This NewsMAC is our "Current Research" issue, but I suspect, many of you still have the blank form in your overflowing in-basket. If that's the case, we can publish the news about your projects in future issues. And if it is the case, don't be surprised if you get a gentle "nag letter" reminding you to make a submission. You can avoid that

by digging out your Current Research form, filling it out, and sending it in -- if you don't have a copy, please call me and I'll fax or mail you one.

Finally, I'd like to give everyone a lot of advance warning about two events in 1997. On January 11, NMAC will kick off the new year with a business meeting similar to the one we held at the start of 1996. And on April 25-27, NMAC will be headed to northern Chihuahua to visit Paquimé (most important site of the Casas Grandes culture) and the village of Mata Ortiz (where the Casas Grandes revival pottery is made). At Paquimé the new museum is open, with displays of artifacts from Charlie Di Peso's excavations, so even folks who've been there before have something new to look forward to.

From the State Archaeologist

Lynne Sebastian, State Archaeologist

The first workshop in our Statewide Archaeology Initiative, Improving the Section 106 Process, was held on July 25 and 26 and involved representatives from state and federal agencies, regulated industries, tribal CRM programs, and the regional contractors' discussion groups. Overall it was a very successful, productive, exhausting two days.

Prior to the workshop, the representatives had queried their "constituents" the staff of their agency, members of their discussion group, companies in their industry, etc. about problems, solutions, and general suggestions for improvement. During the workshop, we organized our discussions around the four basic steps in Section 106 -- Identification, Evaluation, Determinations of Effect, and Mitigation.

For each step, we broke into small groups to list and discuss problems that each representative had brought to the table, then reconvened in plenary sessions to group the

IN THIS ISSUE ...

Current Research
ARMS Update
Open Letter to NMAC
NMAC on the WWW
AND MORE ...



identified problems together into problem domains. We then returned to the small groups to work on sets of solutions for each problem domain, and finally reconvened in plenary sessions to present and discuss the solutions identified for each domain.

We (the SHPO archaeology staff) are currently compiling all the discussed problems and solutions into a report that will include potential implementation strategies for each proposed solution. We will circulate this report to all the representatives who attended and they will circulate the report to their "constituents" for comments and suggestions. If you haven't been active in your local discussion group, now would be a good time to start. Once we get back all the comments and ideas, SHPO and the federal and state agencies will begin trying to implement as many of the solutions as possible.

The next phase in our initiative to improve the cost/benefit ratio of publicly funded archaeology in New Mexico will be a workshop on *Improving the Quality of the Archaeology that We Do*. I would like to see this happen in late January when field work is slow so that as many people as possible can participate. At the moment funding is a problem; SHPO funded the Section 106 workshop, but we don't have the money to be the sole sponsors of a second workshop.

We are envisioning this workshop as involving professional and avocational archaeologists. The main thrust of this workshop will be how to maximize the return for dollars invested in information about the past and preservation of significant archaeological resources. Possible topics include: (1) When are surveys needed/not needed? (2) How to evaluate the National Register eligibility of sites (3) Better focused research designs and excavation strategies (4) Alternative mitigation strategies (5) Professional standards (6) Continuing professional education and (7) Cost-effective techniques and technologies.

We REALLY want to hear your ideas about what topics should be discussed, about how the workshop should be structured, and about who should attend. For reasons of logistics, costs, efficiency, etc., it seems to us that some sort of representative/constituents system would work best again, but if you think we need a "constitutional convention" of every archaeologist in New Mexico, we're willing to give it a try.

Let us hear from you through your discussion group or agency representative or directly. Please share this information with employees or colleagues who might not see it otherwise we want the widest possible participation in the second workshop.

ARMS Regulation Adopted By MNM Board of Regents

Tim Seaman, ARMS Program Director

After tabling the issue without discussion at their May meeting, the Museum of New Mexico Board of Regents (BOR) considered the hearing record and officer's report at their July 18 meeting. The hearing officer's recommendations were as follows:

1. The proposed regulations, as modified by ARMS and the Hearing Officer, are necessary and appropriate to determine which individuals or organizations are qualified users of ARMS. The proposed regulations establish an appropriate fee schedule, and are not an unauthorized legislative tax; individuals or organizations that directly benefit from ARMS will be required to pay for the direct services and benefits they receive;

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2. *The proposed regulations are within the jurisdiction and authority of the Board of Regents;*

3. *The proposed regulations are supported by substantial evidence in the hearing record.*

The Hearing Officer respectfully recommends that the proposed regulations ... be adopted in their entirety and promulgated by the Museum of New Mexico's Board of Regents.

The BOR adopted the modified version of the regulation and it was published in the New Mexico Register on August 31, 1996 (Vol. 7, No. 15).

I will be mailing copies of the regulation and other materials out to the ARMS user community during the week of 16 September. If you do not receive this information by 1 October, please call me and I'll make sure you get the information and get on our mailing list. Please read the regulation text carefully, even if you read the previous version. Several changes have been made in response to testimony provided at the hearing.

Briefly, the regulation introduces the following procedural changes:

1. Access to ARMS is restricted to qualified users as defined in the regulation. Users may qualify to use ARMS as an individual consultant or researcher, as a representative of a qualified institution, or both.

2. Qualified users and institutions must sign an ARMS User Agreement at the beginning of each calendar year. The first Users Agreement must be received by ARMS by November 1, 1996. The 1997 Agreement must be received by 1 February 1997. New users may, of course, apply at any time during the year.

3. Qualified users and institutions must pay an annual access fee. For 1996, the fee is \$50, and is \$100 starting in 1997. Access fees must be submitted along with the ARMS User Agreement. Note that individuals employed by qualified institutions are not required to pay this fee unless they consult outside the qualified institution. Note also that researchers (or their respective institutions) must pay a \$100 Access Fee, as opposed to the reduced rate of \$50 that was initially proposed. Student researchers are exempt from access fees if they are working under a qualified user or institution with a valid ARMS User Agreement.

4. You must register all archeological surveys -- positive or negative -- and all recorded sites with ARMS before your report is submitted to the sponsoring agency and/or the SHPO. Registration is optional for surveys entirely on tribal lands unless a data-sharing agreement exists between ARMS and that tribe. Check with tribal historic preservation officials and/or ARMS if you are not sure. Registration procedures are documented in the regulation and in other materials being mailed out now.

5. On a semi-annual basis, you will be invoiced according to the fee schedule documented in the regulation for all surveys registered during the previous six months, unless that survey was performed by or for a government entity that has a data-sharing agreement with ARMS.

6. Payment must be received by ARMS within 180 days unless the survey is incomplete as of the invoice date or a contract dispute has delayed your final payment.

7. If you pay these fees, you will be entitled to almost unlimited access to the archeological records, ARMS services, and the NMCRIS database.

1996 FALL NMAC CALENDAR

October 3-5, Mogollon Archaeology Conference in Silver City, NM. Contact Cynthia Bettison, Director, Western New Mexico Museum, P. O. Box 680, Silver City, NM 88061, (505) 538-6386 or FAX (505) 538-6178.

October 24-26, A Conference on the Southwest Archaic. Two day conference in Albuquerque. Cost \$25.00. For information: W. H. Wills, Department of Anthropology, UNM (wwills@unm.edu); B. B. Huckell, Maxwell Museum, UNM (bhuckell@unm.edu); P. Hogan, Office of Contract Archeology, UNM (phogan@unm.edu); or D. Phillips, president, NMAC (dap@unm.edu). NMAC Business Meeting to be held same weekend.

October 30-November 2, 54th Annual Plains Anthropological Conference in Iowa City, IA. Submission deadlines are August 15 for symposia and September 9 for contributed papers. For general information contact William Green, Office of the State Archaeologist, Eastlawn, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242-11411, (319) 335-2776 (FAX), email bill-green@uiowa.edu.

November 14-17, 29th Annual Chaco Mool Conference. Eureka! The Archaeology of Innovation and Science. Contact Conference Committee, Dept. of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2N 1N4, (403) 220-5227, (403) 282-9567

Although the effective date of the regulation is 1 September 1996, we will not be able to fully implement user fees until 1 October 1996. You will not be invoiced for surveys registered in September.

We will be doing our best to make this transition as smooth as possible for the ARMS user community, but there will probably be some rough edges to smooth over during the next year. We are prepared to modify these procedures and, if necessary, the regulation itself, to make the system work fairly and efficiently. We have little prior experience with user fees, and we ask that you let us know immediately when something doesn't work for you. We may not be able to fix everything for you immediately, but we will give it our best shot.

In closing, I would like to express our thanks to the ARMS user community for your patience and support in getting ARMS user fees established. We plan on using these fees to keep the New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System current and accurate, and to continually enhance your access to, and use of, the database and archives.

NMAC FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Rob Freed, NMAC Treasurer
(1/1/96 - 9/25/96)

Beginning Balance	\$21,765.88
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INCOME

Dues	\$3,735.00
Publications	3,188.50
Miscellaneous	39.89
Historic Preservation Week	3,575.00
Templates	220.00
Chuska Field Trip	350.00
Interest	727.48
Archaic Conference	900.00
TOTAL	\$12,735.87

EXPENSES

NewsMAC	\$1,742.78
Publications	350.05
Durango Conference	2.11
General Operating Budget	875.28
Historic Preservation Week	3,646.00
Chuska Field Trip	189.10
Archaic Conference	405.47
TOTAL	(\$7,210.79)

CURRENT BALANCE	\$27,290.96
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Current Membership Total: 215

An Open Letter to NMAC Members:

Neal W. Ackerly, Dos Rios Consultants, Inc.

I want to follow up on Dave Phillips' gutsy call for licensing archaeologists in New Mexico. In theory I could support this effort contingent on getting some answers (or more accurately, feedback) about some specific concerns. There are some particularly knotty problems that I want to throw out for your collective consideration and I'm certain that there are other issues I've not considered. In doing this, I want to make it clear that I'm playing the Devil's advocate.

1. **Standards? We don't need no stinkin' standards! (Or do we?)** Is there a potential disjunct between our as-yet-undefined licensing standards and existing Federal statutory standards? Are we prepared to argue, for example, that SOPA standards, which have been operating for almost 20 years, have led to high-quality work? Do we believe that existing Secretary of Interior (SOI) standards have led to high quality work? Depending on what you believe, you may want to ask the questions:

- What standards, then, are we contemplating for licensing?
- Can the State of New Mexico impose licensing standards that exceed SOPA or SOI standards?
- Who will develop these standards?
- Who will administer the licensing exam?
- Where is the money going to come from to support this effort?

2. **Will Federal agencies play in our game?** Federal contracts comprise the majority of monies available for archaeological work and, as such, there are some issues that need to be addressed.

a. The only requirement now in place to bid on Federal contracts is that contractors meet SOI standards.

b. There is nothing in existing Federal regulations that requires private-sector archaeologists to be licensed to bid on Federal contracts.

c. If licensing is not required to bid on Federal contracts, are we headed toward a situation where licensed and non-licensed groups of archaeologists will be operating in the state?

d. Assuming my reading of Federal statutes is not flawed, what then will we accomplish by licensing other than potentially dividing the profession - a move that we scarcely need at this point.

3. **My momma didn't raise no martyrs.** Unlike Phillips, I am not willing to plead mea culpa and view the private sector as completely responsible for the variable quality of work done in the state. I have spent far too much time trying to infer, intuit, and otherwise elicit from various agencies, or their districts, or even individuals within a single

district, what reports should contain.

a. At least 50% of the responsibility for the quality of archaeological work lies with agencies, primarily Federal agencies, for whom work is being performed.

b. Much of the variability in quality can be traced directly to a lack of consistent standards (reporting and otherwise) within and between Federal agencies.

c. At this time, Federal regulations do not require that archaeologists hired by Federal agencies (i.e., in-house Federal archaeologists) be licensed.

d. Would Federal agencies be willing to license their own archaeologists according to standards developed by NMAC?

e. If the answer to #d is no, then I believe that licensing private sector archaeologists will solve only part of the problem.

f. Is licensing then worth pursuing?

4. You'll hear from my attorney! If licensing procedures are developed, we had better be absolutely certain that there are procedures and objectively-defensible criteria in place for de-licensing firms or individuals. Some rhetorical questions illustrate my concerns.

a. What kind(s) of incident(s) would prompt a licensing review?

b. I don't want to sound like Bob Dornan, but are we going to propose a "three strikes and you're out" rule here? How many such incidents would be needed to pull a license?

c. Who would be responsible for handling any appeals (or, more to the point, lawsuits)?

d. Perhaps I'm too cynical, but are we inadvertently setting up a mechanism whereby firms could harass each other simply by making bogus reports to a licensing review board? I have a good friend who is an architect and he says this kind of foolishness is endemic in his profession.

5. I don't want to hear it through the grapevine. One of the better ways to promote improved archaeological research is through peer review.

a. I would like to suggest, regardless of whether licensing is implemented or not, that NMAC develop an oversight committee to review "large" contracts - you pick the monetary cutoff. The Arizona Archaeological Council once had such a group that acted as an informal TPEC for large Federal/State contracts. This committee reviewed both original bids (proposals) and final products (reports), advising Federal/State agencies about the acceptability of submitted documents.

b. This group primarily reviewed proposals/reports by private sector archaeologists. However, since we are inventing a new kind of wheel, I see no reason why this group should not review reports produced by in-house Federal archaeologists.

c. Committee members would have to invest considerable effort in this informal TPEC. Are Federal/State agencies willing to pay a nominal fee for their assistance?

d. Would a committee such as this improve the overall quality of archaeology done in the state or is it simply one more obligation that most of us will try to avoid?

Licensing may be an important step in the right direction. However, I do not see licensing as a panacea. If we pursue this course, we must give careful consideration to these and other issues. I want to encourage other NMAC members to write letters with your thoughts regarding licensing.

Santa Fe County Archaeologist to be Hired

Steve Post, NewsMAC Editor

After a year long effort to convince Santa Fe County that it should hire an archaeologist to conduct compliance and review for Article VI-Special Review Districts, Section 3-Historic and Cultural Sites, Landmarks and Archaeological Districts, a partial victory has been won. On August 13, 1996, The Santa Fe Board of County Commissioners voted 4 to 1 in favor of creating a half-time archaeologist position to take over compliance and review from the Historic Preservation Division, which had provided the service to Santa Fe County for the previous eight years.

This historic decision was made possible by the lobby effort of individual archaeologists working in Santa Fe County, untiring efforts by Dave Cushman of the Historic Preservation Division, and the calls and letters from NMAC members as well as other concerned citizens of Santa Fe County. County Commissioners Javier Gonzales, Betty Platts, Marcos Trujillo, and Herman Rodriguez, who voted in favor of this action, are to be commended for a courageous step forward at a time when regressive attitudes toward cultural resources is so pervasive.

Along with the creation of the archaeologist position, there were numerous other changes made to the code that strengthen it and at the same time make it more flexible. Some of these changes include: 1) Archaeologists working in the county must have a State of New Mexico Blanket Survey Permit; 2) An increase in the spending cap for data recovery projects from 1 to 2 percent of the appraised land value; 3) An abbreviated report format for surveys with negative results; 4) Revision of County Code Map 34, which determines if project areas are in low, medium, or high potential archaeological districts; as well as other changes.

I want to thank everyone who contacted their County Commissioner and expressed support for a strong county position on cultural resources and heritage. It is refreshing to know that we can still get it done at the local level.

Current Research Reports From New Mexico and the Region

Compiled by Alan Shalette

Ute Mountain Ute Irrigated Lands Archaeological Project

Ute Mountain area, Montezuma County CO

Brian Billman, Project Director <BRBILLMAN@aol.com>
Cory Breternitz, Principal Investigator
Soil Systems Inc
2500 S. Broadway
Cortez, CO 81321

Soil Systems, Inc completed the fifth and final field season of the Ute Mountain Ute Irrigated Lands Archaeological Project (UMUILAP) in 1996. The project is being conducted on the Ute Mountain Ute Reservation, southwest Colorado and is sponsored by the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Bureau of Reclamation.

Two-phased data recovery was conducted in advance of the construction of 7,634 acres of fields located on the southern piedmont of Ute Mountain. Phase 1 data recovery (content and extent testing) was conducted at 23 small sherd scatters. In addition, Phase 2 (full) data recovery excavations have been conducted at 5 twentieth-century Ute sites, 16 Archaic sites, and 17 Puebloan habitation sites.

Results of the project indicate an extensive Archaic occupation in the western portion of the project area near the Colorado-Utah border in an area of stabilized dunes and canyons. The temporal span of the Archaic occupation ranges from the early through late Archaic phases. Projectile points are similar to Oshara Tradition projectile point styles. Most of the Archaic sites are small surface lithic scatters without preserved features or structures and less than 100 or only a few hundred artifacts. These small sites are generally located along washes or on low ridgetops between washes.

Four large, dense Archaic lithic scatters also were studied that have thousands or tens of thousands of artifacts and are located on or near canyon rims. Excavation of one large Archaic site revealed the presence of a shallow pitstructure that radiocarbon dated to between 405 and 75 BC (calibrated with two sigma). Although corn pollen was found in non-feature contexts, the ground stone assemblage suggests processing of wild, rather than domesticated plants. The site probably was occupied in the spring and early summer. Occupants probably were involved in the harvesting of indian ricegrass and hunting deer and antelope.

Puebloan habitation sites date from BM III to late P III. Results of the excavations and previous surveys indicate that the southern piedmont of Ute Mountain was occupied sporadically by small groups in BM III. The area was completely abandoned from late BM III through early P II (AD 775 to 1050), the period during which nearby upland

areas in Mesa Verde and along the Dolores River were experiencing dramatic population growth. In middle P II, the area was sporadically reoccupied by small groups. Much like the BM III occupation, the P II habitation sites are small, consisting of one or two pitstructures. They were occupied for only a few years, possibly on a seasonal basis. In late P II (post AD 1075), the population of the area grew significantly and coalesced into three communities. One of these communities lies on Cowboy Wash within the project area. After 50 to 75 years of occupation, all of the southern piedmont was again abandoned. Beginning around AD 1225, the area was reoccupied and two communities were formed, including one on Cowboy Wash. Each of these communities consisted of a tight cluster of small unit pueblos that was associated in some fashion with a nearby pueblo with more than 100 rooms. By AD 1280 the piedmont was abandoned.

No sites have been identified on the southern piedmont that date to between AD 1300 and the late 1800s. The five historic Ute sites investigated during the project date to between 1900 and the 1950s. These sites are related to livestock raising and include a possible year-round habitation, temporary camps, and a branding station.

Vicinity of Pueblo Los Aguajes

Caja del Rio Plateau, west of Santa Fe NM

James E. Snead, Principal Investigator
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A program of field research was begun in July 1995 in the vicinity of Pueblo Los Aguajes (LA 5), located on the Caja del Rio Plateau west of Santa Fe. The project was sponsored by the US Forest Service, Santa Fe National Forest, Espanola Ranger District, in collaboration with the UCLA Institute of Archaeology. Fieldwork consisted of intensive survey within a 1 km radius surrounding Pueblo los Aguajes, designed to sample archaeological manifestations within the community core. A total of 47 new sites were recorded, primarily dating to the Archaic and Middle Classic periods.

Research at Pueblo Los Aguajes is intended to follow up on the principal investigator's dissertation research, which examined the organization of social and economic space within Early Classic communities in the region. Pueblo los Aguajes was selected for fieldwork, since it is within 6 km of Caja del Rio North (LA 174), one of the communities studied earlier, thus providing a good comparative case. With a primary occupation in the 15th

century AD, Pueblo Los Aguajes also contributes greater chronological depth to the expanded study. Ultimately these data will provide detailed information on community organization and settlement dynamics in the late prehistoric northern Rio Grande region.

The archaeological record associated with the 15th-century occupation of Pueblo Los Aguajes is extensive. Field houses and formal field systems were identified in several locations, particularly along narrow terraces adjacent to arroyos. Sherd and lithic scatters elsewhere in the vicinity also indicate agricultural activity. An elaborate series of shrines is present, representing one of the better-preserved "ideological landscapes" in the region. Petroglyph panels are found both in association with the arroyo-bottom sink which gives the pueblo its name, and extending along the walls of adjacent canyons up to one km from the pueblo. Many of these areas were accessible via a network of prehistoric trails.

Analysis of the data collected in 1995 is ongoing. Further research at Pueblo los Aguajes, including detailed examination of the community house itself, is tentatively scheduled for the summer of 1997. I am currently serving as Kablfleisch Research Fellow at the American Museum of Natural History where, among other things, I hope to examine notes and collections made by Nels Nelson at Pueblo los Aguajes in 1915.

Bibliographic Reference:

Snead, James E.
Beyond Pueblo Walls: Competition and Community Among the Eastern Anasazi, AD 1300-1400. Ann Arbor: University Microfilms (1995).

Spanish Colonial Occupation

Bernalillo NM

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A buried Spanish Colonial occupation (LA 114201) has been recently discovered below 0.5 m of alluvial overburden in Bernalillo, New Mexico. Investigated under the direction of Chris Turnbow of TRC Mariah Associates, Inc., the site has been tentatively dated from the mid AD 1700s to the early 1800s. Soil conductivity and magnetometer tests performed by Sunbelt Geophysics identified a large rectangular-shaped anomaly measuring approximately 60 m north-south by 40 m east-west.

Limited test excavations into this anomaly have confirmed the presence of a possible structural foundation, ash-

filled pits, a lens of slag, and a 0.5 to 0.6 m thick ash midden containing significant amounts of faunal and floral remains, indigenous ceramics, and Euro-American materials such as majolica. A few pieces of metal, glass, and chipped-stone artifacts were also recovered. The majority of the majolica is classified as San Elizario Polychrome. Data recovery will occur within a proposed pipeline impact area.

[The following three projects are being conducted by the Office of Archaeological Studies for the New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department.]

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Museum of New Mexico
Santa Fe NM 87504-2087
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Seven Rivers Project

Carlsbad NM

Three large prehistoric sites, all with small historic components, were excavated during the summer of 1996 for a bridge replacement project along the South Seven Rivers drainage north of Carlsbad in Eddy County. The sites are near the Brantley Reservoir and can be classified in both the Brantley culture sequence (Katz and Katz 1985) and in the northern sector of the Trans-Pecos culture area of west Texas (Mallouf 1985).

LA 8053 is a camp with hearths, burned rocks, chipped lithic debris, potsherds, and Livermore-style arrow points belonging to the Globe and/or Oriental phase (AD 750-1450) and possibly to the Terminal Archaic period (Brantley phase, AD 1-750). Patterning in features and artifact concentrations appears to be amenable to defining occupation group size and site use/reuse configuration. Exotic lithic materials such as Edwards chert have been recovered. The historic component at this site consists of turn-of-the-century household refuse, a spaced-rock foundation for a frame structure(?), and a conglomerate quarry.

LA 112349 is a scattered camp with hearths, burned rocks, and widely dispersed lithic artifacts. Although datable artifacts have not been recovered from this site, burned soil in the excavated hearths will provide several radiocarbon dates, as well as information about site function. The historic components consist of numerous wagon road ruts emanating from a river crossing at the south edge of the site. These ruts probably date to the turn-of-the-century and relate to the main north-south road connecting the Seven Rivers "community" with other communities in the Pecos Valley.

LA 38264 is a very large camp associated with a burned-rock mound situated on the edge of the terrace, which is presumed to be a baking-facility. Datable artifacts include brown ware pottery (Globe(?) phase, AD 750-1150), arrow points, a fragment of a Southern Plains-type beveled knife (Oriental phase, AD 1150-1450), and a reworked Terminal Archaic point (Brantley phase, AD 1-750). Numerous hearths, burned rock concentrations, and artifact clusters are arrayed in the vicinity of the burned-rock mound, suggesting the camps of familial groups of a band(?) gathered to use the baking facility. Exotic lithic materials such as obsidian and Alibates dolomite have been recovered. The historic components consist of one major and several minor turn-of-the-century trash concentrations that represent a homestead(?) and individual trash dumping episodes.

Gavilan Project

Ojo Caliente NM

Ten prehistoric and historic sites will be investigated as part of a highway construction project near Ojo Caliente (Rio Arriba County) in the fall of 1996. Eight sites are prehistoric grid fields belonging to the Classic period (AD 1325-1540/1600) of the Rio Grande region. Another site contains peripheral components of Hilltop Pueblo, a one-plaza biscuit ware village dating to the 15th century AD. The last site contains the old Ojo Caliente morada and the foundations of an early 20th century store.

Pojoaque-South Project

Vicinity of Pojoaque Pueblo NM

Three prehistoric and historic sites near Pojoaque Pueblo (Santa Fe County) will be excavated for a highway improvement project during the winter of 1996/1997. Excavations will include a small section of a Developmental period site with great kiva, AD 800-1200 (LA 835), sections of a multi-component Developmental period/early historic site located northwest of LA 835, and a Coalition period (AD 1200-1325) field house site.

Galeana Site

Casas Grandes Region, Chihuahua, Mexico

Todd S. VanPool, Field Director <vanpool@unm.edu>
Christine S. VanPool, Crew Chief (505) 254-1496
Department of Anthropology
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, NM 87131

From May 30 through July 17, 1996, the University of New Mexico (UNM) and Mexico's Instituto Nacional

Antropologia e Historia (INAH) conducted excavations at the Galeana site in the Casas Grandes Region of Chihuahua, Mexico. The project, directed by Dr. Robert Leonard (UNM) and Rafael Cruz (INAH) included 15 UNM students, 15 ENAH (Escuela Nacional Antropologia e Historia) students, one SMU student, and a single canine, Kirby. The project was a truly international venture with a total of five nationalities represented by U.S., Mexican, Canadian, Argentine, and Indonesian participants.

This was the third year of an ongoing research project spearheaded by UNM and INAH. The research at Galeana is intended to achieve three goals. First, it is designed to provide information on the cultural history and chronology of the Galeana Site. Second, it focuses on how the Galeana Site relates to the Casas Grandes interaction sphere defined by Charles Di Peso as the result of his work at Paquimé. Finally, the project is facilitating increased communication between American Southwestern archaeologists and Mexican archaeologists working in Chihuahua.

The Galeana site is roughly 1 x 0.3 km in size and only slightly smaller than Paquimé. While results to date are largely preliminary, we have determined that the site was at least three stories tall in some areas and includes prehistoric and historic components. The site is well-stratified and should provide good chronological control. Laboratory analyses of ceramic, flaked stone, and faunal materials collected at the site are underway at UNM.

Excavations at Galeana are planned for the next several years. Limited additional analysis of Di Peso's collections from Paquimé will provide an updated basis for comparison. Ultimately, we expect to determine the nature and extent of specialized craft production at the Galeana site, and hope to determine the extent and nature of interaction between Galeana and Paquimé – and perhaps other sites now being investigated by other researchers working in the area.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENTS

Ballots are included with this issue.

REMEMBER TO VOTE.

NMAC Membership renewal forms are included with this issue. Renew early and show your support for NMAC and its commitment to the future of archaeology in New Mexico.

NMAC on the WWW

Todd VanPool, Site Steward

A more complete version of the New Mexico Archaeological Council's world wide web homepage is ready for general review by the NMAC membership. The address is <http://www.unm.edu/~vanpool/nmac.htm>. Currently, the page has membership information, information on NMAC publications, and a brief but growing bibliography of references related to New Mexico archaeology. In the future, it will also have information on our NMAC officers. One of the most exciting features, though, is the Job Bazaar.

The Job Bazaar is a section of the page devoted to postings for jobs in New Mexico and the surrounding area, and the resumes of NMAC members looking for work. It has two goals: 1) to NMAC members to get in touch with potential employers, and 2) to allow employers to contact qualified NMAC members to fill their positions. While everyone is welcome to review the positions available section, only NMAC members will be allowed to post their resumes on the page.

If you wish to post a help wanted add or a resume, please send a hard copy and a disk copy (IBM compatible Microsoft Word or WordPerfect format) of your announcement to myself or David Phillips, or simply e-mail me at vanpool@unm.edu. My snail mail address is Todd L. VanPool, Department of Anthropology, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM 87131

Civil War Days

Sponsored by the Bureau of Land Management and the New Mexico Civil War Commemorative Congress, "Civil War Days" will be held at Fort Craig on November 2 and 3, 1996. There will be a Historic Camp, a Battle Reenactment, a Cannon Demonstration, a Settler's Camp, and Candlelight Melodramas and Tours. This is an event that will be fun and educational for adults and children. The turn-off for Fort Craig is 35 miles south of Socorro on I-25 at the San Marcial exit. For more information call the Socorro BLM office at (505) 835-0412.

Kiva Contributions

Kiva, the quarterly publication of the Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society is soliciting current research papers from New Mexico. Mark Slaughter, the AAHS President has specifically invited NMAC members to submit papers on New Mexico archaeology or other topics of regional interest. Requests for information should be directed to Editor, *Kiva*, Arizona Archaeological and Historical Society, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson AZ 85721

UTM Templates Still Available

The ever-popular and useful UTM templates are still available. These handy items, which were printed up by NMAC and designed by ARMS for 1:24,000 scale topographic maps, make figuring out site UTM's and PLSS locations fun and accurate! The 6" x 11" template is printed on a thick (.007 inch), clear polyester film, 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.

Templates are available from NMAC for \$5.00 each, while the supplies last. Send your order to NMAC, PO Box 1023, Albq., NM 87103

From the Editor

Steve Post

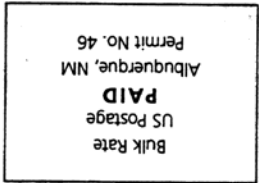
This is my last issue as NewsMAC editor. It has been an interesting two years of valuable experience. Looking back on the last two years, I can say that I made the right decision. After two years of managing an organizational newsletter, I have a much greater respect for those who have preceded me and will be very appreciative of those that will follow.

I would like to thank everyone who contributed to NewsMAC over the last two years. It goes without saying that without your contributions there would be no NewsMAC or at best regurgitations of old news from other regional and professional newsletters. Because of the members consistent and pertinent contributions I have rarely had to rely on filler. For this I am very grateful.

As the next NewsMAC Editor assumes the responsibility on January 1997, I hope the membership will continue to contribute their knowledge, information and views so that NewsMAC will continue to thrive and we may all be enriched. Remember the more that is contributed, the better the product.

Finally, I would like to thank my wife, Deborah, for her generous donation of time and skill to the fine-tuning and design of the newsletter. Her efforts brought a new look to NewsMAC and her attention to detail ensured its success.

December 20, 1996 is the deadline for the January 1997 NewsMAC. Submissions should be directed to Alan Shalette. E-mail is preferred and should be sent to: AlShal@aol.com. Otherwise, submissions should be on a 3.5" DOS format diskette in plain text or ASCII format. Diskettes should be mailed to: 5294 Mesa de Oso NE, Albuquerque NM 87111 - voice mail: (505) 291-9653



■ **REMEMBER TO RETURN YOUR
BALLOT BY NOVEMBER 1.**

■ **SIGN-UP FOR THE ARCHAIC
CONFERENCE NOW!**

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

CANDIDATE STATEMENTS AND BALLOT FORM

Please indicate your choice for each office and return to NMAC, P.O. Box 1023, Albuquerque NM 87103-1023. Your ballot must be received by November 1, 1996 to be counted.

Vice-President, 1997-1998 term (choose one)

☐ Tom Cartledge

Although my formal education was in academically-oriented archeology, I have spent most of my professional career engaged in cultural resources management since the time I completed my Ph.D. at Arizona State University in 1976. Most of this time has been with the Forest Service. Having worked within a large, multi-functional organization, I have noted that the success of a cultural resources management program is directly dependent on the extent to which one's co-workers understand the values of the resource and support the goals and objectives of the program. The best avenue to this information is through archeologists. I would extend this same observation to relations with the general public. If we expect to have public support for archeology, then we must actively carry our message to the public. I think the emphasis for NMAC in the coming years should be increased public outreach in all of its various forms.

☐ H. Wolcott Toll

My NMAC experience includes three years on the executive committee, including being president in 1992. In 1992 NMAC hosted a successful interdisciplinary symposium on prehistoric and traditional agriculture; I compiled and edited the papers and produced NMAC Special publication No. 2 in 1995. Involvement primarily with large long projects have been the boon and bane of my professional life: the infant Dolores project the Chaco Project, and the La Plata Highway Project. I believe that NMAC's two most important functions are to promote legislative awareness and action, and to foster communication among all types of archeologists working with, and concerned for, New Mexico's cultural resources. NMAC's perennial challenge is to broaden participation, which can perhaps be accomplished through continued imaginative planning of events.

Secretary, 1997-1998 term

☐ JR Gomolak

JR is running unopposed for reelection.

Treasurer, 1997 term

☐ Chris Turnbow

(Chris is running unopposed.) I am currently a project manager with TRC Mariah Associates, Inc. and have 22 years experience in academic, contract, museum, and preservation archeology. In addition, I have served as a curator of anthropology and archeological park director. The cultures of New Mexico, both past and present, are famous throughout the world; yet, we continue to be faced with threats to the preservation of cultural properties and the collections generated from them. For these reasons, NMAC's efforts to influence our government representatives must be maintained. Furthermore, as a discipline, we must all embrace public outreach and education through exhibits, programs, and general publications. I strongly support our role at the New Mexico Archeological Fair and believe we should turn our attention to the development of an exhibit for the New Mexico State Fair.

NewsMAC Editor, 1997-1998 term

☐ Alan Shalette

Alan Shalette is running unopposed for NewsMAC editor. Alan has been writing and editing technical reports and publications for twenty-five years, and is former editor of the Albuquerque Archaeological Society Newsletter. Alan is not an archaeologist, but has studied Southwest archaeology for fifteen years. He has no plans to change the editorial scope or content of NewsMAC (and salutes Steve Post for producing a trenchant publication). His immediate aims are to: (1) revamp production and distribution of the newsletter, and (2) survey and pursue member views on its enhancement.

The Department of Anthropology and the Maxwell Museum of the University of New Mexico
and the New Mexico Archeological Council announce

A Conference on the Southwest Archaic

October 24-26, 1996

The last two decades have seen a tremendous growth in our knowledge of the Archaic period in the North American Southwest, much of it in the realm of contract archaeology. Because this information has not been disseminated effectively in the Southwest as a whole, the goal of the conference is to bring together scholars from contract, university, and museum settings to explore our current understanding of region-wide research issues and empirical data. A second goal is the building of cooperative networks and the exchange of information among scholars interested in the Southwestern Archaic.

This three-day conference will be held in Albuquerque, and will include invited and contributed papers. The emphasis will be on collegial interaction in both formal and informal gatherings. The fee of \$25. will cover costs of the conference.

For further information about the conference, please contact: W. H. Wills, Department of Anthropology, UNM (wwills@unm.edu); B. B. Huckell, Maxwell Museum, UNM (bhuckell@unm.edu); P. Hogan, Office of Contract Archaeology, UNM (phogan@unm.edu); or D. Phillips, president, NMAC (dap@unm.edu); or write to the Conference at the address provided below.

I enclose a check for \$25, made out to "NMAC." Please register me for the Conference.

Please add me to the mailing list for the Conference on the Southwest Archaic

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____ STATE ____ ZIP _____
PHONE (____) _____
FAX (____) _____
E-MAIL _____



Mail to: Archaic Conference, C/o NMAC, P.O. Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87103