

# NEWSMAC

• NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

1993 NUMBER 1

JANUARY 1993

## Ex-President's Corner

The meeting in Grants was a good one. In addition to touching base with ongoing projects, there was thoughtful discussion of what NMAC should do next year and how. Among other things we discussed scheduling, topics, public outreach initiatives by the State Archaeologist and the contents of the ballot. As you have seen from the ballot, the consensus at the meeting was that it was worth trying a modification of the schedule to try to increase participation by the membership. This bylaw change passed, and will be reflected in this year's schedule. Everyone should remember that it sets a *minimum* number of meetings, and that additional meetings should be held if needed. In spite of snow earlier in the week, the day of the meeting was beautiful and our excursion into El Malpais led by Steve Fischer and John Roney was very pleasant. They showed us a number of sites in Cebolla Canyon, whetting my appetite to return to El Malpais.

A motion was made and passed to contribute \$100 to the fund-raising effort to restore the Abiquiu Morada, which was vandalized in September. This contribution has been sent; it was hoped that the membership would see this action as a challenge to contribute further or to volunteer to work. Subsequent coverage of the fund raising indicated that the initial response had been good but that funding goals had not been reached.

The spring meeting will concern two aspects of public outreach: techniques of reaching the general public and then relationships with descendants of the people being investigated, including traditional uses of sites. In an effort to reach out to the southern part of New Mexico, this meeting will be held in Socorro on April 30 to May 1. It will include a business meeting session to cover affairs of the council and archaeological issues. We need ideas for sessions and participants, and help in organizing is always welcome. Please contact members of the executive committee.

Judy Propper was distributing a new Forest Service publication entitled *Pothunting in Central Arizona: The Perry Mesa Archeological Site Vandalism Study*, by Ahlstrom, Adair, Euler, and Euler. In addition to a detailed report on the damage to sites on the Tonto Forest, it contains methodological discussions of pursuing such studies and a summary of pertinent national and state legislation, and a chapter on protection of endangered resources.

### Election Results

Forty-two percent of the 198 ballots mailed were returned. The quality of the slate was reflected by the closeness of the president and vice president results; Peter and Cynthia won by landslides. The results are as follows:

- Pat Hogan, President Elect
- Neal Ackerly, Vice President
- Peter McKenna, Treasurer
- Cynthia Bettison, Secretary

- Amend the bylaws to require only two meetings per year: pass.
- Amend the code of ethics to clarify wording on minimal requirements for unsupervised work: pass (though some indicated that further adjustment to the wording was desirable).
- Amend the code of ethics to remove outdated reference to the bylaws: pass.
- Amend the code of ethics to delete the requirement that all projects be abstracted quarterly in the newsletter: pass.
- Theoretical perspective topic for the fall meeting: approved.

I want to offer my best wishes and congratulations to the new executive committee, as well as our sincere thanks to John Montgomery and John Schelberg for agreeing to be on the ballot and presenting the membership with a difficult choice.

### Winding Down

As this is my final president's note, I would like to thank a number of people. This year's executive committee deserves special recognition: Pete Eidenbach for his regular contributions to the newsletter, his steady stream of ideas, and his many hours on the road on behalf of NMAC; Cheryl Muceus, who had to drive almost as much as Pete, kept minutes, distributed the protohistoric volume, and inventoried the files; Judy Propper for cheerfully filling in where needed, monitoring the mail, offering up her house for several pleasant executive committee meetings, and bracing for this year; Norm Nelson for his help with meetings and work on establishing a finance committee; and treasurer Brent Abel for doing perhaps the most demanding job with its steady stream of tasks, not the least of which is dealing with the IRS. These are, of course, only highlights of what these individuals have done for NMAC during the year. Tim Seaman deserves hearty recognition for his readily apparent efforts with the newsletter. We are fortunate indeed that he has agreed to continue producing NEWSMAC. Committee chairs Loni Viklund and Dave Cushman continue to be very active and NMAC will benefit from another year of their energy. The Office of Archaeological Studies has generously supported time re-

### IN THIS ISSUE ...

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and much more ...

quired of me for NMAC duties, and I am very grateful to Dave Phillips and Tim Maxwell for authorizing that use of funds. Finally, I want to thank all members of NMAC, especially those that actively participated.

I think we have had a good year: the updated bylaws were passed; we had interesting sessions on NAGPRA, sedimentology, and communication with Native Americans as well as field trips to White Sands Missile Range and El Malpais; the protohistoric volume was finally published and is being distributed; we had a very well received symposium on prehistoric and traditional agriculture; we played an active role in the Pecos Conference; and, although it failed in the long run, we took a very active role in supporting the Mimbres Bill legislation. Of course, there are many other things that could have been done and that remain to be done. Among these are developing a better means to responding to requests for comment on projects; a thorough examination and rethinking of the Code of Ethics; production of the ceramic workshop volumes; the lithic concord; the Elk Ridge discussion; and establishment of a better dialogue between universities and contractors, though I have hopes that we will make progress to that end in our fall meeting. There are many continuing tasks, as well: further formalization of the finance committee and budgeting (started by Norm Nelson and Charlie Haecker); completion of the transition to financial calendar year schedule; continued improvement of the newsletter -- Tim has done a great deal, but he needs input from the membership; we need to work with the State Archaeologist on public contact and training and on passage of further legislative safeguards for resources on state lands and for an ordinance in Albuquerque; we must continue to improve dialogue with the communities in which we work. I am sure you can think of others as well. When you do, please think about how NMAC can help accomplish them and work with NMAC to do so. Thanks again for an interesting year.

- Wolky Toll, 1992 NMAC President

## New President's Corner

As the 1993 Executive Committee gets ready to assume its duties this month, we all owe a special thanks to 1992 President Wolky Toll, the members of the outgoing Executive Committee (Norm Nelson, Pete Eidenbach, Brent Abel, Cheryl Muceus), the

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

### 1993 Officers:

President: Judy Propper  
President-Elect: Pat Hogan  
Vice President: Neal Ackerly  
Treasurer: Peter McKenna  
Secretary: Cynthia Bettison

**NEWSMAC Editor:** Tim Seaman

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standing Committee Chairs (Dave Cushman and Loni Viklund) and NEWSMAC editor Tim Seaman for bringing NMAC to the beginning of a healthy and very promising new year. The activities and accomplishments of the past year have demonstrated anew that NMAC is an organization that has relevance for our profession today.

We can all be proud of the Contributions NMAC is making in three key areas:

1. *Service to the public*, through the activities of the Education Committee, the Speakers Bureau, and support of Heritage Preservation Week;
2. *Protection of the resource*, by providing a consistent message of respect and protection and by actively supporting local, State and National protection efforts; and
3. *Furthering the scientific study of New Mexico's past*, by providing a forum for the exchange of ideas and by sponsoring symposia and workshops to present and discuss research findings, technological and theoretical applications, and contemporary issues.

Although our jobs and our scientific interests are diverse, we can all agree on the importance of these basic pursuits. NMAC has served, and can continue to serve, as a link between us and a mechanism for working together toward our common goals as archaeologists in New Mexico.

The 1993 agenda thus far looks exciting. The decision to cut back on the number of business meetings in 1993, endorsed by the membership, will allow us to put greater time and energy into planning two top-notch meeting/workshops, one in the spring and one in the fall. The first will be a symposium on public education and outreach, including Native American perspectives, and will be held April 30 -- May 1 at New Mexico Tech in Socorro. A timely topic, combined with a central location, should encourage broad participation from across the state. You won't want to miss this one!

The Executive Committee will be meeting January 24 to plan the outline of the year's events and priorities for your consideration at the spring meeting. With the shift to fewer meetings we all need to make a greater effort to stay in touch and involved. NEWSMAC provides an excellent vehicle for sharing information and concerns and for highlighting important projects and happenings around the state. Let's all make a point of contributing.

Finally, a special note of thanks to all those who agreed to run for office in the 1993 elections, for your willingness to commit your time and hard work to NMAC, and a hearty congratulations to those of you who won this time around: President-Elect Patrick Hogan, Vice President Neil Ackerly, Secretary Cynthia Bettison, and Treasurer Pete McKenna. But most importantly, thanks to you the membership for making NMAC the quality organization that it is. With all of these things going for us, its bound to be a GREAT year in 1993!

- Judy Propper, 1993 NMAC President

## Treasurer's Report

We ended up with a total membership of 198 for 1992. So far in 1993, 58 people have paid their dues. Following is a very brief synopsis of our expenditures and receipts for 1992:

|                         |             |
|-------------------------|-------------|
| 1/1/92 balance          | 9,264.84    |
| Total 1992 receipts     | +13,445.46  |
| Subtotal                | 22,710.30   |
| Total 1992 expenditures | -11,404.85  |
| 12/31/92 balance        | \$11,305.45 |

Our major expenses for the year included final editing and publishing of the protohistoric volume (\$5,674.10), the cost of printing, paper, postage, etc. for the newsletter and various flyers (\$1,962.39), sponsoring of the Agriculture Symposium (\$1,115.68), and money which was passed through the account for the Heritage Preservation Week Poster (~\$1,905.00).

Our major sources of income included membership dues (~\$4,000.00), registration fees for the Agriculture Symposium (\$1,950.00), protohistoric volume sales (\$2,609.50), the Poster pass through (~\$1,905.00), and sales from the Archeological Society of NM volume: *Secrets of a City* (\$1,907.82).

- Brent Abel, NMAC Treasurer

## NMAC Business Meeting, 11/6/92

The November 6, 1992, NMAC business meeting was held at The Inn in Grants. Fifteen members and 5 officers were present. President Wolky Toll welcomed members and reminded them that there would be a field trip to El Malpais guided by Steve Fisher in the afternoon.

### Old Business

- Cheryl Muceus read the minutes from the last meeting.
- Brent Abel gave the treasurer's report. NMAC has a balance of \$10,275 with 195 paid members. The Agricultural Symposium brought in \$1950 and accrued \$1002 in expenses.
- Information on purchasing the Protohistoric volume will be included in BLM mailing by LouAnn Jacobson and NEWSMAC will reciprocate and put in a BLM insert in its next mailing. The author's copies of the Protohistoric volume have been distributed. There are still copies of the volume available from Cheryl or Wolky.
- Dave Cushman gave the Legislative Committee report. The Mimbres Bill was defeated at the last minute when Congressman Joe Skeen decided against the bill. The opposition to the bill was based on the taking of private property to make the national monument. As a result of this the Mattocks Site is a lost site. If the Mimbres Monument will come to be it will be on federal or state land. Dave also reported on the Bennett-Fowler Act which amends the National Historic Preservation Act. The Act enables tribes to establish their own preservation programs and broadens the definition of "undertaking."
- Loni Viklund reported on the Education Committee. There were 25 requests this year for the Speakers Bureau and about 1/3 of the requests resulted in speakers. There will be a teacher's workshop on math and science in archaeology in Santa Fe this spring. This two-day workshop will be for grades 3rd to 6th.
- Norm Nelson gave a report on the Finance Committee. Norm and Charles Haecker are the members of this committee. They are looking for information on investing

NMAC money and have found two retired financial advisors to donate their time. These advisors have suggested investing in treasury notes for at least \$5000 for one year. The goal is to use the money for publications, educational outreach, providing expert testimony and purchasing sites. Charlie is looking into grant money.

## Call for Papers!

### 8th Biennial Jornada Mogollon Conference

March 19-20, 1993 (tentative)  
Tularosa Women's Club, Tularosa, NM  
(tours of Jornada Mogollon sites being planned)

sponsored by :

### Human Systems Research, Inc.

PO Box 728  
Las Cruces, NM 88004-0728

for more information, contact one of the conference committee members:

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Meli Duran      | (505) 524-9456 |
| Helen Shields   | (505) 585-2858 |
| Peter Eidenbach | (505) 682-2010 |

- There is a possibility for matching funds for purchasing sites through the SHPO's office which is willing to fund on a 50/50 basis in the \$10,000-\$20,000 range. Pete Eidenbach suggested lobbying the State Legislature for funding site acquisition, since there is a law in place.
- Tim Seaman will be NEWSMAC editor for another year, but he needs help in collecting material for the newsletter! A way to collect material regionally then forward it to Tim was discussed. Powys Gadd, Pete Eidenbach and J. R. Gomolak will work on this.
- Wolky stated that Louanna Haecker is working on the membership drive. She works at ARMS and has access to names of contractors and will send out mailing to individuals at each CRM business office.

### New Business

- Pete Eidenbach listed the nominations for 1993 officers. The slate was accepted and will be on the ballot you have already received and returned. The winners are announced in this newsletter.
- Wolky proposed a by-laws change to reduce the number of business meetings held each year. There is now one business meeting quarterly. He suggested that we have at least two business meetings a year (could be more) and then have symposia and field trips to entice more folks to attend.
- NMAC's Code of Ethics was discussed - new language was considered. These changes were on the ballot.
- What does NMAC want to do in 1993? Public outreach techniques, Archaeology Fair, ARMS, proposal writing

and other topics were discussed. Pete suggested that the Spring meeting would be a great time to plan a spring Archaeology Fair.

- Dave Cushman read Lynne Sebastian's notes from the SH-PO's office. The state wants to organize a site steward program, and establish this pilot program through the State Land Office. NMAC could provide the following:
  - NMAC volunteers to carry out training of site stewards
  - ideas of what should be incorporated into the training program
- Lynne also wants to push the Archaeology Fair. This would be separate from Preservation Week. NMAC could provide the following for this project:
  - participants and organizers
  - teacher training - curricula development for K-12 (possibility for grant support for this)
  - popular publications on archaeology - general books on archaeology of New Mexico and popular books on various aspects for different age levels.
  - help in looking for ideas on education and publications.
- The spring meeting will be a good time to help plan the Archaeology Fair. Pete suggested that we need to be ethnically aware and involve Native American and Hispanic groups. Dave Cushman stated that the biggest problem is trying to overcome ignorance and racism in education. Discussions of Cultural Traditional Properties and Ethnic Portrayals were suggested for inclusion in the Spring meeting were also suggested.
- The meeting was adjourned at noon for lunch and a tour of El Malpais.
  - Cheryl Muceus, NMAC Secretary

## Public Education and Awareness Committee

The teachers workshop, given through the Science and Math Center, is a definite go. The workshop will be conducted on Thursday, January 21, from 4 to 6 PM, at 1300 Camino Sierra Vista, Sierra Vista Annex--Suite B in Santa Fe. The workshop is not restricted to Santa Fe District teachers so if you know of a teacher who would be interested in attending such a workshop, please let them know. They can write to the Science and Math Center in care of Dave Sanders at the above address (while Santa Fe District teachers will receive a newsletter with the pertinent information, other districts in the state do not print periodic newsletters).

A two-hour workshop obviously can only introduce the bare basics of archaeology and how the discipline can be applied in school. Planned is an introductory explanation of archaeology, what it entails and what sciences and mathematics are used, a discussion of ethics and preservation/conservation will be stressed, and a couple of exercises will be conducted. The finish will entail a question and discussion period and will include a reminder of preservation/conservation concerns. If the workshop is well-attended (apparently a downfall in the past), longer time may be permitted next time.

Otherwise, requests for the Speakers Bureau directory continue, mostly from elementary and high schools in the far southern and northern parts of the state.

- Loni Viklund, Education Committee Chair

## Legislative Watch Committee

### Old Legislation: the Mimbres Bill

It's post-mortem time: what happened to the Mimbres Culture National Monument Act and why. As you know, the bill to establish a National Monument in the Grants County/Silver City area failed at the end of the last congressional session. Why? In a word, "politics" or rather "election year politics." There was considerable support for this bill which would have set aside four classic-period Mimbres village sites and established a protection system for eleven more. Having passed the Senate, all the action was on the House side. This past summer, the bill passed the House Subcommittee on National Parks and Public Lands and was recommended favorably to the full Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. Then something happened...

Several individuals from the Mimbres Valley began to complain that the Park Service was the vehicle for a government land grab. Scare stories to the effect that the NPS would "take the whole of the Mimbres Valley" (no joke) began to circulate. The issue of how the bill would affect private property rights was raised and a full-blown highly organized effort of the part of the opponents was mounted to convince the locals that their private property would be taken, condemned, or that the use of their property would otherwise be curtailed. Much of this was pure propaganda, but in politics it's the perceptions that are important, not reality. Despite the good efforts of Senators Bingaman and Domenici, and the statements of support for the bill from Rep. Skeen, the opponents were able to buffalo the citizenry (and the congressman) with an issue that had real resonance: the possibility of government interference with private property rights.

Neither the Senate or the House would forbid the U.S. government from exercising its sovereign right to condemn private property in the public interest. It made no difference that condemnation would involve restitution or that the bill forbade the expansion of the monument without the consent of the affected land owners and a separate act of Congress. The possibility that it could happen was taken to mean that the government would have the power to acquire unlimited acreage and that it would do so. The only part of the 980 acre proposal where the government was prepared to acquire private property over the objection of the owners was at the Mattocks site. Of the 66 acres to be included in this unit of the Monument, only a small fraction would have been affected this way, and in the end several of those parcels were dropped, e.g., Gerald Wilson's.

But it didn't matter. From August through September all discussion of the purpose of creating this Monument, to protect the archaeological record of the Mimbres culture for the enjoyment and education of the American Public, ceased to be an issue and never again surfaced as a serious consideration. Instead, the opponents made it a political issue that affected the reelection campaign of Rep. Skeen.

At a critical moment in the House, when the bill would have been passed as a matter of course, Skeen stood up and asked his colleagues to vote against it; they did. Despite all of Skeen's



public and private statements supporting the Monument proposal, at the moment of truth, election year pressure from a small but very vocal minority convinced Skeen the he didn't want to be seen as "soft" on private property rights.

In sum, this Monument proposal became a casualty in the struggle between private rights and the public interest. This is a dynamic that has become a hot political issue in a range of environmental concerns, historic preservation being only one of them. NMAC members should be aware of this and can expect it to be a factor in preservation politics in the future. The only way to deal with the problem is to persevere, to keep at it, to try and try again. Victory comes to those left standing on the field. Rumor has it that a third attempt at a Mimbres Monument will be made in the new Congress. This would be par for the course since it takes three attempts on average to pass legislation. The trick is to convince Skeen that it's time to mend fences and to create a Mimbres Culture National Monument. I will keep you posted.

I want to thank all of you who have worked on this so hard and so long. Hang in there on this -- it ain't over 'till it's over.

### **New Legislation: New Mexico Legislative Session.**

NMAC members should also be aware of legislation that is being introduced here in New Mexico during the upcoming legislative session. The Historic Preservation Division, in conjunction with the State Land Office, will introduce legislation that would close the gap that exists between the penalties for cultural theft and vandalism on federal lands and those applying to these crimes on state property. Currently, cultural theft and vandalism is punishable as a misdemeanor under the state Cultural Properties Act. If passed, the legislation will establish a sliding scale of punishment that will vary according to the severity of the crime ranging from a misdemeanor to a felony.

Land Commissioner Jim Baca became interested in this problem when he realized that the vulnerability of archeological sites on land under his control (9 million acres) has increased as the Feds have stepped up their enforcement of the federal preservation laws on federal and Indian lands. In addition to the cultural effects, however, many sites on state land suffer from the effects of erosion and other natural forces. To address these problems the legislation will also establish a restoration fund to protect endangered sites on state lands.

Other provisions of the proposed legislation include a forfeiture clause where equipment used in the commission of a crime will be forfeited and sold; and a requirement that all state agencies consult with HPD whenever a state action may affect a cultural property. The current law requires that state agencies only consult when their actions may harm a cultural property that is listed on the State Register of Cultural Properties. The change would extend the requirement for preservation planning to all archeological sites that could be affected by the state but that are not now registered.

NMAC members should become involved in this legislation. It will affect how the state responds to threats to the archeological record on state lands. The bill is being sponsored by Rep. Nick L. Salazar (District 40) and has been endorsed by the interim committee on Indian Affairs. For more information, please contact me at 827-6320.

- Dave Cushman, Legislative Watch Committee Chair

## **1993 NMAC Calendar**

### **• January 24**

NMAC Executive Committee Meeting, call Judy Proper for details.

### **• January 29**

NMAC Business meeting **CANCELLED!!**

### **• March 19-20**

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

### **• April 14-18**

Society for American Archeology 58th Annual Meeting. Adams Mark Hotel, St. Louis, MO.

### **• April 30 - May 1**

NMAC Business meeting at NM Tech in Socorro.

### **• May 7-9**

Archeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting, Ramada Inn at Hotel Circle in Albuquerque. Contact Gordon Page (881-1760) or Dave Brugge (881-8503) to schedule papers.

## **Surveyed Space and ARMS**

At the ARMS User Conference in 1990, the need for surveyed space data was unanimously voiced. I would like to inform the NMAC membership that we have heard this concern loud and clear and that we have been working towards making a surveyed space database for NM a reality.

As announced in a previous issue of NEWSMAC, HPD has funded a study of the surveyed space problem through a matching grant. This study, conducted by Ebert and Associates, Inc., estimated that at least 9 person-years of effort would be required to collect digitized survey area boundaries for the immense backlog of survey projects that were on record at ARMS and various Federal Agencies operating in NM. The study also pointed out that serious quality control problems exist and must be solved before geographic data collection can begin.

We have addressed both of these issues in designing the archeological segment (ARMS) of the Division's new database: the New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIS), scheduled for implementation this Spring. Although our past quality control sins can only be addressed by an intensive editing program, the validation procedures built into the design of NMCRIS insure that few key entry or coding errors and omissions will enter the ARMS database in the future. The new database design also attempts to collect more relevant survey attribute data and anticipates the need to integrate digitized survey area and site boundaries into the database.

Now, thanks to the Intermodal Surface Transportation Act of 1991 (ISTEA), the resources will be available over the next 5 years to integrate surveyed space into the ARMS database. We have received a \$445,000 grant from the NM State Highway and Transportation Department (NMSHTD) as part of the ISTEA Surface Transportation Program. The purpose of this grant is to develop a statewide geographically referenced database of archeological site and survey boundaries in order to further transportation planning and archeological research efforts in

New Mexico. HPD must provide 25% of the total project cost as match.

The ARMS Geographic Information System (GIS) Project will begin this summer with an intensive planning effort, culminating in a detailed project plan. This document will outline quality control standards, system requirements, task objectives and milestones, and so on. After the project plan is completed and approved by the NMSHTD and the ARMS Advisory Group, our data collection effort will begin. Digitizing will be incorporated into basic data processing procedures at ARMS so that new surveys and sites will not continue to add to the backlog and a long term effort to correct the existing attribute data and digitize geographic data will be instituted. Once this processing is underway, we will also begin to assess other data sources at BLM, USFS and other land managing agencies in NM. Although some portion of the ISTEAG grant will be used to procure additional hardware and GIS software, the vast majority of these funds must be used for editing and data collection.

The data collection effort should benefit database users relatively quickly. Geographic data will be stored and maintained in our main attribute database rather than being part of separate GIS application. As such, geographic data may be accessed by all text-based database queries -- not just those performed with GIS tools. As digitized data begins to replace the existing USGS quadrangle references for surveys, and single UTM point data for sites, database queries will automatically use the *best* geographic data available. Although it will be at least 5 or 6 years before we begin to achieve a *complete* surveyed space database, our data collection strategy should start to provide significant benefits within 2 or 3 years.

We have already received some feedback through a GIS questionnaire distributed to ARMS users last year, but we would like to invite the NMAC membership and other cultural resource professionals around the state to become more involved in the planning process. We have made some initial steps towards achieving our goal of a surveyed space database, but we now need to get down to business and decide just how a statewide archeological GIS should function, what the data will be used for, what standards of accuracy and precision are most appropriate, and so on. As part of our initial task scoping, we are considering holding a symposium of interested cultural resource professionals to address these concerns. Please write or call me if you want to get involved in this process.

-Tim Seaman, HPD/ARMS Program Manager

## High Country News Article Focuses on Chaco

The November 30, 1992, edition (Vol. 24, No. 22) of the *High Country News* (HCN) contains an insightful and important article on Chaco Culture NHP. The article, *Pressure builds to change remote park*, by Tony Davis, and a couple of sidebars deal with the pressures being placed on CCNHP by drastically increased visitation, tourism proponents in nearby communities, developers, new-agers, and, finally, gravity. As usual, HCN's reporting provides balance and insight on this serious problem. Tim Bob says check it out.

## The New Mexico BLM & NAGPRA

As you are all aware the passage of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) in November 1990 has changed the way we now conduct excavation and maintain existing collections and their records. The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) concern over adherence to NAGPRA prompted us to development Cooperative Agreements with the Museum of New Mexico/Laboratory of Anthropology, and Eastern New Mexico University (ENMU) to conduct NAGPRA inventories of what we believed to be our largest collections within the state of New Mexico.

Dr. Pat Nietfeld, Laboratory of Anthropology, conducted the inventories at the Laboratory of Anthropology, the New Mexico State University Museum, and the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology at the University of New Mexico. Dr. John Montgomery conducted the inventory at ENMU.

Dr. Nietfeld and Dr. Montgomery were charged with identifying sites located on lands administered by the BLM with cultural materials at the four curation/storage facilities. The cultural material to be inventoried included human remains, associated and unassociated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony. Exhibit quality objects were also to be identified so that we would know what was available for use in future exhibits related to our Adventures in the Past and Heritage Education initiatives. The final reports were to contain photographs and negatives of funerary objects, sacred objects, objects of cultural patrimony, and the exhibit quality items with a brief description of the site of origin, site number, county, physical location of the objects, catalogue numbers, project description, year of acquisition, references, and suggested cultural affiliation.

In addition to the NAGPRA inventory, the Laboratory of Anthropology developed criteria for levels of cultural sensitivity. These criteria were developed and then assigned to inventoried objects by Edmund Ladd, Curator of Ethnology. The levels are

- Class I: Highly sensitive objects, including sacred objects, such as the Zuni Twin Gods. These objects **MUST BE** repatriated upon tribal request.
- Class II: Very sensitive objects comprising religious, ceremonial, and ritual objects, including human remains and all associated and unassociated funerary objects. Such objects should not be exhibited without Native American consultation. Class II objects **MAY BE** repatriated upon tribal request.
- Class III: Less sensitive objects include archeological specimens identified as nonreligious, nonceremonial, or nonritual items and not associated with human remains (i.e., household goods). Consultation with the appropriate group is recommended before exhibition. Repatriation is negotiable.
- Class IV: Not sensitive objects includes such items as metates, manos, sandals, working tools, cordage, vegetal matter, chipped stone, etc. Consultation is recommended prior to exhibition.

## Eastern New Mexico University

The inventory identified the remains of 37 individuals, 5 individuals with associated funerary objects, no unassociated funerary objects, and no sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony, and 480 exhibit-quality objects. A total of 1278 boxes of material were searched and, of these, boxes in poor condition were reprocessed to meet current packaging standards. The human remains and associated funerary objects had been removed from 10 BLM-owned sites (and 3 sites of unknown land status) during the Rio Puerco Archeological Project and possibly the San Juan Valley Archeological Project (land status determination is still under way) conducted by Cynthia Irwin-Williams.

## Museum of New Mexico/Laboratory of Anthropology

This inventory identified the remains of at least 37 individuals, 15 associated funerary objects, 26 unassociated funerary objects, no sacred objects or objects of cultural patrimony, 215 exhibit-quality objects, and 223 other objects. A total of 41 sites and 3 isolated occurrences were the sources for the above objects. In addition, 2713 containers in the bulk archeological collections were inventoried and those containers not meeting current curatorial standards were reprocessed. All human remains are now curated by Dr. Stanley Rhine at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology in cooperation with the Museum of New Mexico.

## New Mexico State University Museum

The inventory identified the remains of at least 13 individuals, 18 associated funerary objects, no unassociated funerary objects, no objects of cultural patrimony, and 152 exhibit-quality objects. In addition, BLM-owned materials from 128 sites and 243 isolated occurrences were inventoried. Containers not meeting current curatorial standards were reprocessed.

## Maxwell Museum of Anthropology

The Maxwell Museum inventory identified at least 39 individuals, 10 associated funerary objects, 3 unassociated funerary objects, and 481 exhibit-quality objects from 19 sites. The inventory required the inspection of 350 to 400 boxes of cultural material in bulk storage, as well as a search of fragile and special objects in the catalogue collection.

## Future BLM NAGPRA Activities

This fiscal year we will complete an inventory of collections at the San Juan County Museum, fulfilling our NAGPRA responsibilities for all known BLM collections curated in New Mexico. We will also be developing a Cooperative Agreement with the Museum of New Mexico/Laboratory of Anthropology, to provide regular updates to our NAGPRA inventory documents for the Museum. Most importantly, we will be plotting the location of all sensitive materials on a base map which will be used in initial contacts with those Native Americans who may have interest in the NAGPRA objects. Tribes have already been contacted and tribal representatives designated for future NAGPRA consultations. Future plans call for conducting inventories in out-of-state repositories once presence of collections from BLM New Mexico lands is confirmed.

Copies of the above NAGPRA reports are located in the New Mexico State Office and the Albuquerque, Las Cruces, and Roswell district offices. Questions regarding the inventories may

be directed to Stephen Fosberg or LouAnn Jacobson in the New Mexico State Office.

- LouAnn Jacobson, BLM Assistant State Archeologist

## 1992 National Historic Preservation Act Amendments

On October 30, George Bush signed the Fowler (AKA Bennett-Fowler) Bill into law, significantly amending the National Historic Preservation Act. While many of the changes and clarifications are minor, many more will have major effects on virtually every aspect of the federal historic preservation program.

Some changes, such as the termination of the prohibition on federal grant funding for historically significant religious properties, will have little, if any effect on how archaeologists operate. Others, however, are closer to home.

In brief, here are the substantive changes that may affect archaeological resources:

1. Native Americans are explicitly included in the consultation process, along with federal, state, and local agencies, and may develop tribal preservation programs with the same rights and responsibilities as state historic preservation officers.
2. The Secretary of Interior will review threats to eligible and listed National Register properties at least every four years, broadening this type of review beyond the sphere of National Landmarks.
3. Agency-SHPO consultations are authorized from both directions, i.e., the SHPO is now explicitly responsible for consulting on federal undertakings, and plans to protect, manage, or mitigate harm to historic properties.
4. The Secretary of Interior will establish a program and regulations to assist Indian tribes in historic preservation, and may take into account and waive requirements to conform to the tribal cultural setting.
5. The Council may enter into agreements with Indian tribes to replace Section 106 regulations with tribal regulations if the latter afford historic properties consideration equivalent to Council regulations.
6. The Secretary of Interior will develop a comprehensive preservation education and training program, including: professional standards; training opportunities; financial assistance to black and tribal colleges; a Preservation Technology and Training Board to supervise a new National Center for Preservation Technology and Training.
7. Section 110, which concerns Federal agency historic preservation programs, is expanded and clarified and now contains a penalty clause for applicants who fail to comply with Section 106, or engage in "anticipatory demolition."
8. Each Federal agency will implement professional standards for employees and contractors, and ensure permanent preservation and availability of records and data.
9. The Secretary of Interior will educate and encourage private owners to: preserve sites and artifacts; undertake excavations in ways compatible with professional standards; and donate, loan, or allow access to their collections for research purposes.

10. The Secretary of Interior will study and report to Congress on alternatives for controlling illegal interstate and international trafficking in antiquities.
11. An additional Native American member will be appointed to the Advisory Council by the President.
12. The troublesome term "Undertaking" is finally defined with precision, incorporating language resulting from court decisions. "Preservation" is also redefined.
13. The authority to withhold sensitive information is broadened.

The Fowler Bill was the result of four years of consultation and research with a wide range of preservation interest groups, from the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers to the Navajo Nation. Fowler introduced earlier Senate versions in 1989 and 1991, and a counterpart, the Bennett Bill, was introduced in the House. This year's success of the Fowler amendments is credited by *Historic Preservation News* (Dec. 1992) to the strategy of Sen. Bennett Johnston (D-LA) who attached the bill to H.R. 429, the Reclamation Projects Authorization and Adjustment Bill, a "must pass" water bill which would have been difficult to veto.

On the down side, changes to Section 106 did not survive review, and that all important, deceptively brief language remains unchanged. Other changes, however, indirectly strengthen and clarify the Section 106, and Section 110 process.

Several of the changes are worth examining in detail. Amended language is indicated by italics, and topics are presented in the order in which they appear in the amended Act.

In addition to the inclusion of "Indian tribes and Native Hawaiian organizations" in policy and implementation provisions throughout the amended Act, Section 2, part 2 stating Federal policy has been expanded to read:

*"...provide leadership in the preservation of the prehistoric and historic resources of the United States and of the international community of nations and in the administration of the national preservation program in partnership with States, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiians, and local governments;"*

Section 101(a)(8) extends the Secretary of Interior's review of threats to historic properties beyond the annual review of National Landmarks and nationally significant Register sites, authorized by Sec. 8 of the General Authorities Act Amendments of 1976:

*"The Secretary shall, at least once every 4 years, in consultation with the Council and with State Historic Preservation Officers, review significant threats to properties included in, or eligible for inclusion on, the National Register, in order to—*

- (A) determine the kinds of properties that may be threatened;*
- (B) ascertain the causes of the threats; and*
- (C) develop and submit to the President and Congress recommendations for appropriate action."*

Section 101 has also been greatly revised to streamline and expand State Historic Preservation Programs, and add a parallel program for Indian tribes. Two points are worth quoting directly, although they by no means convey the full extent of the additions.

"A tribe may assume all or any part of the functions of the State Historic Preservation Officer...with respect to tribal lands...(101 (d)(2))

"The Council may enter into an agreement with an Indian tribe to permit undertakings on tribal land to be reviewed under tribal historic preservation regulations in place of review under regulations promulgated by the Council to govern compliance with section 106, if the Council, after consultation with the tribe and appropriate State Historic Preservation Officers, determines that the tribal preservation regulations will afford historic properties consideration equivalent to those afforded by the Council's regulations" (101(d)(5)).

Section 110 has undergone significant change. Subsection a(2), which formerly mandated federal agency programs to "locate, inventory, and nominate" and "exercise caution" has been replaced by a five part outline for establishing a thorough preservation program.

*"(a)(2) Each Federal agency shall establish (unless exempted pursuant to Section 214), in consultation with the Secretary, a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places, and protection of historic properties. Such program shall ensure-*

*(A) that historic properties under the jurisdiction or control of the agency, are identified, evaluated, and nominated to the National Register;*

*(B) that such properties under the jurisdiction or control of the agency as are listed in or may be eligible for the National Register are managed and maintained in a way that considers the preservation of their historic, archaeological, architectural, and cultural values in compliance with section 106, and gives special consideration to the preservation of such values in the case of properties designated as having National significance;*

*(C) that the preservation of properties not under the jurisdiction or control of the agency, but subject to be potentially affected by agency actions are given full consideration in planning;*

*(D) that the agency's preservation-related activities are carried out in consultation with other Federal, State, and local agencies, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations carrying out historic preservation planning activities, and with the private sector; and*

*(E) that the agency's procedures for compliance with section 106-*

*(i) are consistent with regulations issued by the Council pursuant to section 211;*

*(ii) provide a process for the identification and evaluation of historic properties for listing in the National Register and the development and implementation of agreements, in consultation with State Historic Preservation Officers, local governments, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiian organizations, and the interested public, as appropriate, regarding the means by which adverse effects on such properties will be considered; and*

*(iii) provide for the disposition of Native American cultural items from Federal or tribal land in a manner consistent*

*with section 3(c) of the Native American Grave Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3002(c)).*"

Two new subsections, (k) and (l) have been added to Section 110, providing penalties to federal applicants who ignore or evade Section 106, broadening the nature of federal involvement which triggers Section 106, including actions usually termed "anticipatory demolition" in architectural preservation, but applicable to archaeological properties, and requiring federal agents to document all Section 106 decisions.

*"(k) Each Federal agency shall ensure that the agency will not grant a loan, loan guarantee, permit, license, or other assistance to an applicant who, with intent to avoid the requirements of Section 106, has intentionally significantly adversely affected a historic property to which the grant would relate, or having legal power to prevent it, allowed such significant adverse effect to occur, unless the agency, after consultation with the Council, determines that circumstances justify granting such assistance despite the adverse effect created or permitted by the applicant.*

*l) With respect to any undertaking subject to Section 106 which adversely affects any property included in or eligible for inclusion in the National Register, and for which a Federal agency has not entered into an agreement with the Council, the head of such agency shall document any decision made pursuant to Section 106. The head of such agency may not delegate his or her responsibilities pursuant to such section. Where a Section 106 memorandum of agreement has been executed with respect to an undertaking, such memorandum shall govern the undertaking and all of its parts."*

Two new sections have been added to Title I. Section 112 establishes professional standards, insures permanent maintenance of records and data, and directs the Secretary of Interior to develop guidelines for educating and encouraging private owners of historic resources (principally archaeological sites and artifacts) to participate more directly in Federal, State and tribal preservation programs, and voluntarily comply with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act.

Section 113 directs the Secretary of Interior to study and report within 18 months on *"alternatives for controlling illegal interstate and international traffic in antiquities"* and consult on these issues with a wide variety of Federal, State, Tribal, professional, avocational organizations, and *"other interested persons."*

I find it interesting that Sections 112 and 113 concern the types of questions repeatedly raised about professional relationships with private land owners who excavate their own sites (often selling some or all of the artifacts) versus looters who traffic in illegally obtained materials. Federal policy now explicitly encourages productive cooperative relationships with legitimate owners, while directing a new \$500,000 effort at finding ways to control the illegal interstate and international trade in a broad range of historical materials, including *"archaeological, curatorial, and architectural objects, and historical documents of all kinds..."* I strongly recommend that NMAC establish a study committee to assist, and voice our opinions on this issue.

Section 301 contains definitions used in the Act and has been revised to simplify and clarify many of the terms which have proved contentious since 1980's amendments. Two, in particular, are of interest to archaeologists, both in Federal agencies, and contracting for those agencies.

"Undertaking", previously defines simply as "any action as described in Section 106" has been completely rewritten. It now reads:

*"Undertaking' means a project, activity, or program funded in whole or in part under the direct or indirect jurisdiction of a Federal agency, including—*

*(A) those carried out by or on behalf of the agency;*

*(B) those carried out with Federal financial assistance;*

*(C) those requiring a Federal permit, license, or approval; and*

*(D) those subject to State or local regulation administered pursuant to a delegation or approval by a Federal agency."*

The definition of "Preservation" has been broadened, expanding the "laundry list" to include *"maintenance, research, interpretation, conservation, and education and training...."*

Section 304 containing provisions for withholding sensitive locational information from public disclosure, paralleling ARPA, have been replaced with new, expanded language, and procedures for determining who should have access. The basis for withholding *"...information about the location, character, or ownership of a historic resource..."* has been broadened to include *"invasion of privacy", "risk of harm to the historic resource"* or interference with traditional religious practice.

And, finally, Title IV, not to be confused with Sections 401 and 402 amendments of 1980 (sometimes listed as Title IV—very confusing) which were not incorporated in the Act but appear as an appendix, and concern U.S. participation in the World Heritage Convention Committee and undertakings outside the United States.

Title IV declares *"...a national initiative to coordinate and promote research, distribute information, and provide training about preservation skills and technologies..."* and establishes a National Preservation Technology and Training Center within the Department of Interior, supervised by a National Preservation Technology and Training Board, appointed by the Secretary of Interior.

The Center will be located at Northwestern State University of Louisiana, in Natchitoches. Its purposes will include: development and distribution of preservation and conservation skills and technologies; training for a wide variety of federal and non-federal personnel; technology transfer among agencies and institutions; and cooperation with similar centers and organizations at an international scale. Programs will be carried out internally and through grants (whose administrative costs, direct and indirect, may not exceed 25% of aggregate costs).

Funding for the Center are in addition to existing National Park Service budgets, while grant funds will be separately appropriated. No specific appropriation is included within the amendments.

## Commentary

In the March 1992 issue of NEWSMAC, I identified four issues which I suggested we address through NEWSMAC dialog:

1. Mitigation of Adverse Effect on Private Land;
2. Ownership, Sale, and Possession of Artifacts;
3. Sacred Objects, Sacred Places, Ancestral Resources, Cultural Patrimony, etc., and
4. Traditional Cultural Properties.



The first issue, mitigation on private lands, was raised several years ago, when HSR presented several papers dealing with Elk Ridge Ruin at the 1990 Mogollon Conference in Silver City. At that time several concerned NMAC members agreed to prepare position papers on various aspects of professional-amateur interaction, disposition of artifacts, etc. Despite some heated dialog, little has been forthcoming. To date, no response on any of these issues has been received from the NMAC membership. It seems events at the federal level are about to overtake us.

The new Section 112 clearly implies federal recognition of private ownership of sites and artifacts, and begins to address the topic of Mitigation on Private Land. The Secretary of the Interior is directed to develop guidelines which ensure educational outreach and cooperative efforts with private owners, assisting them in excavations on private lands. This perspective confirms that despite professional objections, private owners hold unencumbered title to artifacts obtained legally from their own land. I would suggest that any "penalty," supposedly based on ethical objections by a profession largely supported by public funds, imposed on owners who legally convey that title, is itself unethical. I would still relish an argument on this subject.

Despite the fact that Section 106 itself remains unamended, other changes broaden Section 106, de facto. Section 2(2) establishes federal policy to administer "the national preservation program in partnership with States, Indian tribes, Native Hawaiians, and local governments." This language is broadened in Section 110 (2d) to include "local agencies,...organizations carrying out historic preservation activities, and...the private sector." Coupled with the revised definition of "Undertaking" and the new Section 110(1) requirement that agencies "document any decision pursuant to Section 106," this new language appears to demand wide outside participation in all 106 actions, well beyond those cases that, as major federal actions, were subject to such public review under NEPA in the past. In conjunction with NAGPRA, we can expect an increase in Native American (and other ethnic) participation and comment on even the most routine 106 actions.

The 106 documentation requirement combined with the Section 110(k) "penalty" clause may begin to force the issue on supposed "inadvertent" damage to sites by federal contractors, permittees, etc. In view of the new "Sagebrush Rebellion" (*Las Cruces Sun News*, Dec. 9, 1992) we can expect heated argument between ranchers, miners, and others who claim property rights on federal leases, and preservationists who will undoubtedly take one of two positions: on the one hand, if grazing or mining lease rights are recognized, then their owners can be sued for damages to other "unowned" (or federally owned) rights which are adversely affected by the exercise of those supposed property rights. On the other hand, if the courts (an opinion on constitutionality has already been sought from the NM Attorney General) uphold the "leased" interpretation, injunctions can be sought to rescind, or deny existing leases whose exercise adversely affects historic resources. Preservation case law already makes it clear that some private land uses which adversely affect others can be restricted without constituting an unconstitutional "taking." By raising this issue in an incendiary way, leasees may just find that authority already exists to further restrict (voluntarily or under injunction) certain land uses on historic resources. But then again, I'm no lawyer, so we'll just have to wait and see.

In closing, I urge all NMAC members to request a "mark-up" copy of the amended act from the State Archaeologist, Lynne Sebastian, and read the whole thing. You may not be "born again" but your professional perspective is likely to be changed.

- Pete Eidenbach, NMAC Vice President

## New BLM Publication

The New Mexico Bureau of Land Management is pleased to announce the availability of **Cultural Diversity & Adaptation: The Archaic, Anasazi, & Navajo Occupation of the Upper San Juan Basin**, edited by Lori Stephens Reed and Paul F. Reed. This volume is published as publication number 9 in the Bureau's Cultural Resource Series, and includes the following Chapters:

- *Wellspring of the Anasazi, Home of the Navajo*, by Linda S. Cordell
- *The Preceramic Archaeology of the Upper San Juan River in Northwest New Mexico and Southwest Colorado*, by Timothy M. Kearns
- *The Oven Site, LA 4169: A Reevaluation Based on Recent Excavations*, by Nancy S. Hammack
- *The Cedar Hill Project: an Anasazi Frontier*, by Wm. Lane Shields and John D. Cater
- *The Dinetah Phase of the La Plata Valley*, by Gary M. Brown and Patricia M. Hancock
- *The Protohistoric Navajo: Implications of Interaction, Exchange, and Alliance Formation with the Eastern and Western Pueblos*, by Lori Stephens Reed and Paul F. Reed
- *Navajo Defensive Systems in the Eighteenth Century*, by LouAnn Jacobson, Stephen Fosberg, and Robert Bewley

The publication is available for \$8.00, plus \$1.00 shipping, from the BLM at PO Box 27115, Santa Fe, NM 87502-0115, Attn: Kay Thomas.

## Publications Available from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

The U.S. Army Corps Of Engineers, Albuquerque District, is pleased to announce the availability of a report reprint series documenting archeological investigations conducted over the last 30 years at reservoirs in New Mexico and Southern Colorado. At the time many of these projects were undertaken, the common practice was to produce a limited number of report copies. A general lack of awareness concerning the relatively large body of existing archaeological literature has resulted because of this procedure. This unfortunate situation contradicts the intent of legislation designed to protect this country's cultural heritage. Cultural resource legislation was enacted because information about America's past was being lost at an ever increasing rate. Archaeological investigations, in a cultural resource management sense, are intended to preserve that information for future generations. If the reports of those investigations are lost or unavailable, it is as if they were never written.

We have attempted to be as faithful as possible to the original manuscripts. In some cases, however, we have removed



information and illustrations showing the specific locations of archaeological and cultural properties. This information may be obtained through the Corps of Engineers in Albuquerque or the State Historic Preservation Officer for the area.

- Ron Kneebone, ACE

### **Abiquiu Reservoir: Rio Chama, Northern New Mexico.**

Earls, Amy C., Christopher Lintz, and W. Nicholas Trierweiler

1989 Analysis of Three Cobble Ring Sites at Abiquiu Reservoir, Rio Arriba County, New Mexico. Mariah Associates, Inc.

Schelberg, John D. and Ronald Kneebone, eds.

1992 History and Ethnohistory Along the Rio Chama. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District: Albuquerque.

### **Trinidad Reservoir: Purgatoire River, Southeastern Colorado.**

Ireland, Stephen K.

1970 Purgatoire River Reservoir Salvage Archaeology, 1969: Sites TC:C9:4 and TC:C9:9. National Park Service.

1973 Trinidad Reservoir Salvage Archaeology, 1970: Sites: TC:C9:9B, TC:C9:23, TC:C9:24, TC:C9:302. National Park Service.

1974a Trinidad Reservoir Salvage Archaeology, 1963-1965. Nine short reports covering the period 1963-1982.

1974b Trinidad Reservoir Archaeology, 1972. National Park Service.

Hand, O.D., Carla Latuda, and Gerald A. Bair

1977 Trinidad Lake Cultural Resource Study. Part I: An Evaluative Survey of Historic and Archaeological Sites Within Corps of Engineers, Trinidad Lake Flood Control Project, Las Animas County, Colorado. National Park Service.

Wood, Caryl E., and Gerald A. Bair

1980 Trinidad Lake Cultural Resource Study. Part II: The Prehistoric Occupation of the Upper Purgatoire River Valley, Southeastern Colorado. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District: Albuquerque.

### **Two Rivers Reservoir: Rio Hondo, Southwestern New Mexico**

Phillips, David A. Jr.

1981 Intensive Survey of Two Rivers Dam and Reservoir Project, Chaves County, New Mexico. New World Research, Inc. Report #60.

### **Cochiti Reservoir: Rio Grande, Central New Mexico**

Snow, David, ed.

1971 Excavations at Cochiti Dam, New Mexico, 1964-1966 Seasons. Volume I: LA 272, LA 9154, LA 34. Laboratory of Anthropology Note No. 79. Santa Fe, NM.

1976 Archaeological Excavations of Pueblo Del Encierro, LA 70, Cochiti Dam Salvage Project, Cochiti, New Mexico. Final Field Report 1964-1965 Field Seasons. Museum of New Mexico, Laboratory of Anthropology Notes #78.

### **Galisteo Reservoir: Galisteo Creek, Central New Mexico**

Kayser, David W., and George Ewing, eds.

1971 Salvage Archaeology in the Galisteo Dam and Reservoir Area, New Mexico. Museum of New Mexico, Laboratory of Anthropology Notes #101.

All publications are available from the Albuquerque District Office, Environmental Section, P.O. Box 1580, Albuquerque, NM 87103-1580.

## **New NPS Publications**

The National Park Service is pleased to announce the availability of the 2 volume report: **Excavations at 29SJ627, Chaco Canyon, New Mexico**. Volume I, **The Architecture and Stratigraphy**, was authored by Marcia L. Truell, and Volume II, **The Artifact Analyses**, was edited by Frances Joan Mathien. The publication is available for \$39.00 from the Southwest Parks and Monuments Association, PO Box 2173, Globe, AZ 85502.

## **Position Announcement**

### **Deputy Director, San Juan County Museum Association**

The San Juan County Museum Association invites applications for the position of Deputy Director. The Association manages the San Juan County Archaeological Research Center, which includes a museum, library, a cultural park, the Salmon Ruins, and a contract archaeology program. Its stated mission is to preserve and interpret the cultural history of the Four Corners region.

**Duties:** The Deputy Director will serve as the Manager of the Division of Conservation Archaeology (DCA), an archaeological contract program, and will assist in promoting and implementing the goals of the Association. The Deputy Director is responsible for planning, coordinating, and supervising the activities within the DCA. Duties include serving as Principal Investigator on projects, and, in consultation with the Executive Director, developing a research program, hiring staff, developing policies, obtaining permits, preparing budgets and proposals, maintaining client contacts, and providing administrative support.

**Qualifications:** Minimum of a Masters Degree in Anthropology, Ph.D. preferred, with a specialty in Southwest archaeology and 5 years of proven administrative experience. Preferred qualifications include experience in proposal preparation, staff supervision, and working within a non-profit or museum environment.

**Compensation:** Negotiable, depending on qualifications and experience. Benefits are available.

**Contact:** David E. Doyel, Ph.D., Executive Director, Salmon Ruins Museum, PO Box 125, Bloomfield, NM 87413, (505) 632-2013

## **NM509 Extension: Public Information Meetings**

The New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department (NMSHTD) will be holding Public Information Meetings this month concerning the proposed NM509 Extension Project near Chaco Canyon. The meetings are as follows:

- **January 25: Farmington** (Holiday Inn, San Juan Room, 600 E. Broadway, 3 -- 7 PM)

- **January 26: Grants/Milan** (NMSHTD District 6 Headquarters, Auditorium, 1919 Piñon St., 3 -- 7 PM)
- **January 27: Gallup** (Holiday Inn, Aztec Room, 2915 W. Hwy. 66, 3 -- 7 PM)
- **January 28: Crownpoint** (Crownpoint Institute of Technology, 3 -- 7 PM)
- **February 1: Albuquerque** (NMSHTD District 3 Headquarters, 7500 E. Frontage Rd., 3 -- 7 PM)

All NMAC members interested in this important project are encouraged to attend. Call Steve Koczan at the NMSHTD (827-5235) for more information.

## From the Editor

The October 1992 issue of NEWSMAC was identified foolishly as 1992 Volume 3. It should be 1992 Volume 4. Sorry!

I have been thinking about my decision one year ago to take on this job. Now I knew right away that it was not the smartest thing that I've ever done, but it has worked out OK, except for one thing: *it is mostly the same people every time who send me newsletter items.* Now I know everyone is busy making a living but let's get REAL folks! It's not that difficult to pop your latest report abstract on a disk and send it in. And you can send me

almost anything! How about some field humor? Where are the best places to eat on the road? Who is coming and going within your organization? I have tried to make NEWSMAC more interesting and useful to the membership, but I need your help! As usual, all materials should be sent to me at NM Historic Preservation Division, 228 East Palace Ave., Santa Fe, NM 87503.

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

|                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1993 No. 2 (April 93):   | 15 March 1993     |
| 1993 No. 3 (July 93):    | 15 June 1993      |
| 1993 No. 4 (October 93): | 15 September 1993 |
| 1994 No. 1 (January 94): | 15 December 1993  |

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

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

- Tim Seaman, NEWSMAC Editor

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# NEWSMAC

• NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

1993 NUMBER 2

APRIL 1993

## President's Corner

The old and new Executive Committees met on January 24 to review NMAC's current status and to discuss plans for the new year. A major topic of discussion was the upcoming spring meeting at New Mexico Tech in Socorro, April 30-May 2. This will be the first of two major NMAC meetings in 1993, and it promises to be a very interesting and worthwhile workshop.

The theme for the workshop is *Archaeology and the Public: Building a Constituency for the Past*. Long a topic of interest to agency archaeologists, public education and outreach are equally important to contract archaeologists and to archaeologists working in academic settings. Public understanding and support are crucial, not only for the protection of archaeological resources, but for the continued public sponsorship of archaeological research. With many worthy programs and causes competing for public attention and funding, it is especially important that our neighbors and fellow citizens understand the value of archaeological resources and the relevance of what archaeologists do. This workshop will explore our relationship with the public and will provide an opportunity to share information on existing programs and to discuss how we can work together to expand and strengthen our public outreach efforts in New Mexico.



Three separate workshop sessions are being planned. Lynn Sebastian is organizing a session on *Public Awareness and Participation*, which will focus on programs, events, and activities for the general public. Topics will include the highly successful Arizona Archaeology Week (now Arizona Archaeology Month!), various agency programs already underway in New Mexico, the role of contractors and archaeological societies, and how to better involve the media. This session will also include a presentation on the State Land Office's plan to help sponsor development of a Site Steward program in New Mexico.

Anne Baldwin, archaeologist at the Gateway to the Past, Ghost Ranch Living Museum, is taking the lead on organizing a session on *Archaeology in the Schools*. Information will be presented on a number of programs in New Mexico and elsewhere, including school outreach activities, programs for teachers, and

field programs for school children. Of special interest is BLM's *Intrigue of the Past* initiative. Developed in Utah, this teacher training program focuses on how to use archaeology in teaching a variety of other subjects.

The final session, *Living Heritage: Involving Those Whose Past Is Being Presented*, is being organized by Peter McKenna. This session will focus on the importance and benefits of involving members of cultural groups and local communities in our educational efforts and interpretive projects. A number of case studies will be presented and discussed, including American Indian, Hispanic, and Anglo community involvement.

Also included in the Socorro agenda will be a NMAC business meeting, a Friday evening buffet and get-together at the historic Val Verde Hotel, and a Sunday field trip to prehistoric and historic sites in the Socorro area (back by 3:00 PM). All participants are encouraged to bring exhibits, educational materials, archaeology kits, and other information to share with the group. We're expecting a big turn out, so register early!

Another item of interest concerns our fall meeting, which will be a workshop focusing on current archaeological theory and its application in field research. NMAC was approached about combining our fall workshop with the recently proposed Anasazi Symposium. While the Executive Committee could see some definite benefits in combining the two events, drawbacks were also evident. We would have had to reduce our theoretical workshop to a half-day session, and our business meeting would have been hard to accommodate. In the end, we decided that it would be better to stick with our plans for the theoretical workshop, but to schedule it for late November. At the same time, we offered to help sponsor the Anasazi Workshop, which will give us an opportunity to play a valuable role in this important symposium.

Finally, the Executive Committee will be meeting on April 24 to review final plans for the Socorro workshop and to outline the agenda for the business meeting. If you have items you would like to have discussed at the business meeting, please contact any member of the Executive Committee. See you in Socorro!

- Judy Propper, 1993 NMAC President

### IN THIS ISSUE ...

#### NMAC Public Archeology Workshop: 30 April - 2 May

- NM Cultural Properties Protection Act
- Technology Transfer
- Another ARPA Conviction
- NAGPRA Draft 4 Review
- 1993 NMAC Calendar

and much more ...

## State Legislative Roundup

This legislative session, the Historic Preservation Division and the State Land Office introduced the Cultural Properties Protection Act of 1993 (H.B. 164) sponsored by Representative Nick Salazar. As mentioned in the last NEWSMAC issue, the bill was written to achieve three goals: create a fund for the restoration of cultural properties on state lands; establish a mechanism for survey of state lands; and, substantially increase the legal penalties for cultural theft and vandalism on state lands. The bill passed both the House and Senate sides of the legislature with minimal difficulties and awaits signature by the Governor; we have every reason to believe that the Governor will sign it into law.

So, heads up out there, there's going to be a new historic preservation law in New Mexico. Here is a summary of the most important provisions of the Act.

The Cultural Properties Restoration Fund has been created in the state treasury with provisions that funds deposited in this account cannot be used for any other purposes than those outlined in the Act; i.e., they cannot revert to the general fund. The purposes of the fund is to interpret, restore, preserve, stabilize, and protect cultural properties on state lands. The fund can receive state, federal, and private funds in the form of gifts, grants, and appropriations.

Although no appropriation was requested this year, the HPD plans to make a request in the next legislative session. In the mean time, they will start looking for other funding sources. This fund will make it possible to slow the processes of natural erosion and cultural neglect on cultural properties of both historic and prehistoric origin.

State agencies have been given the responsibility to cooperate with the SHPO to establish a program of survey on all lands they own or control. This includes the State Land Office (8.75 million acres) and State Parks and Recreation (125,000 acres). Moreover, the state agencies now have the responsibility to *exercise due caution* to ensure that cultural properties on their lands are not inadvertently damaged by their actions.

Two significant points here: the definition of *state agency*

has been expanded to include all agencies, divisions, and institutions of the state and (note carefully) subdivisions of state government. The counties and cities now have affirmative responsibilities to protect cultural properties on their lands (estimated to be as much as 100,000 acres statewide). The second significant point is that the Act is not limited to *registered cultural properties*, i.e. sites listed on the state Register of Cultural Properties. It applies to all cultural resources that meet the definition of a cultural property which is broadly defined under existing law.

The Act changes the criminal and civil penalties for cultural theft and vandalism of cultural properties on state lands. Under the existing state law, the penalty for pothunting on state land was not more than \$500 and up to 90 days in jail. There were no civil penalties. There were also no convictions or even arrests under this law in the 24 years it's been on the books.

Now the law pegs cultural theft and vandalism to the existing statutes for criminal larceny and damage, a whole different proposition since the penalties are graduated according to the severity of the crime. Penalties will range from a misdemeanor to a second degree felony with fines ranging from less than \$1000 and 1 year in jail to 3 years' jail time and not more than \$5000. To really stick it to the bad guys, this law will allow for forfeitures of all equipment used in the commission of a crime just like ARPA. The sale of that equipment will be divided up between the agency whose law enforcement officers make the bust, and the cultural properties restoration fund. Lastly, civil penalties up to 2 times the value of the cultural property or the cost of restoration may be imposed by the courts.

This is a big change in the law. Of all the states in the west, only Arizona has penalties that are as strict. The HPD looks forward to its first bust.

The new law as a whole is an important addition to the legal and regulatory tools needed in historic preservation. Its implications have not been fully worked out and regulations will have to be written once the Governor signs it into law (fingers crossed). The law will then have to be introduced to the state agencies, the cities and counties, the law enforcement organizations, the courts, and the general public. A big task still to come.

My thanks to the NMAC members who called in support of this bill. If you are interested in more information, please call me at 827-6320.

- Dave Cushman, Legislative Watch Committee Chair

New Mexico Archeological Council  
PO Box 1023  
Albuquerque, NM 87103

### 1993 Officers:

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## Public Education and Awareness Committee

As reported in the last issue of NEWSMAC, a teachers workshop was given through the Santa Fe school district Science and Math Center. The workshop was a huge success as evidenced by the fact that the educators attending did not immediately bolt for the door when the two-hour workshop was over.

Seventeen teachers and other educators attended, many coming late rather than not at all when the announcement did not reach them in time. Mary Howard, sixth grade teacher at Gonzales Elementary, organized the workshop, working with myself, Mollie S. Toll, and Chuck Hannaford to provide a well-rounded program that included an explanation of what archaeology is, how it is conducted, the science and math used, and how archaeology is useful for us today.

The first activity conducted used deductive skills studying artifacts and pictures of five New Mexico cultures arranged in unmarked *culture boxes*. The teachers formed groups around each box and tried to figure out what sort of life style was represented by the box contents and then to which culture the artifacts belonged.

The second exercise was on Ethics. Federal and state laws were explained and discussed as well as moral issues. Each group then was given an ethical question to address, such as: "You are walking along a federally owned Alaskan beach and you find a site being eroded by the ocean. You see that some carved ivory bracelets have been uncovered by a wave, and it is evident that the next wave will wash them away. Do you pick them up?" This question was the most difficult of the problems discussed.

The third exercise included an explanation of scientific dating techniques. In this case, Ms. Howard wanted to focus on dendrochronology, so the exercise consisted of a core sample and tree-ring master with mathematical questions to be answered.

Finally, Ms. Howard closed the workshop by leading a discussion of the various scientific and mathematical methods used in the workshop. A packet of other exercises and sources of educational materials was provided for each educator. Other educational materials, games, and sources were set up for the participants to see and become aware of the resources available.

These teacher workshops are designed so that the teachers sponsoring the workshop are the major organizers. The archaeologists provided advice and some visual aids during the planning of the workshop, but the bulk of the work was conducted by the sponsors. All the archaeologists did, then, was show up on the day of the workshop for their presentation. It was terrifically easy to do and a lot of fun. I urge the rest of you NMAC members to become involved in workshops in your own districts.

In other Education Committee news, an increase in primary and secondary school speaker requests are coming from the other science and math centers around the state. The Roswell district hosted two archaeologists for a day, one to speak on archaeology in general and the other to speak on various cultural and historical aspects of the Civil War in New Mexico (compliments of Natasha Williamson). Most recently, Wagon Mound has requested a speaker on archaeology before they begin their field trips of the area.

Science fair season has begun. Students and educators slowly are coming to the realization that archaeology has numerous scientific principles. Because NMAC has developed a link to students and educators through the science and math centers, an awareness of archaeology is sure to increase.

On this note Consuela Marie Valdez, a Santa Fe High ninth grade student, entered the autumn science fair. She conducted plant growth experiments mimicking Anasazi techniques. She created miniature environments in boxes, growing plants on tiny hillsides with and without terraces and with and without gravel mulches. Troughs at the base of each hill captured water so that she could monitor runoff amounts, and soil temperatures were monitored. Despite the small size of the environments, she was indeed able to identify differences in growth of her plants. Ms. Valdez won no awards for her project, but it warranted special notice from her teachers for its uniqueness. Most science fairs still emphasize hard sciences, and awards at this fair went to the

... *young nuclear physicists*. Our congratulations are extended to Ms. Valdez for the success of her project. Thanks, also, are extended to Wetherbee (Web) Dorshow, of Southwest Archaeological Consultants and a member of NMAC, for providing the inspiration and help in gathering reading material for her project.

Web's other outreach project concerns Larragoite Elementary School. Their landscaping project involves acreage enough that may require it be investigated under City of Santa Fe and/or County archaeological regulations. Although the school is strapped financially, the administrators and students want to do what's right and to learn about archaeological regulations and procedures. Volunteers in this endeavor are needed, yearned for, lusted after--please contact Web Dorshow at 984-1151 to find out how you can help. Thanks!

On a final note, the Speakers Bureau can use more participants, particularly for the southeastern and far western portions of the state. I send each new speaker a packet of exercises and sources, so all a speaker needs to do is pick and choose. Enclosed in this issue of NEWSMAC is a directory information form. I hope to hear from you soon!

- Loni Viklund, Education Committee Chair



## Non-intrusive Subsurface Surveying Capability

This article describes the basic capabilities of a ground-penetrating radar (GPR) system developed by EG&G Energy Measurements (EM), a prime contractor to the Department of Energy (DOE). We are submitting this information to NEWSMAC as the first step to transfer this technology to the archeological community if sufficient interest can be demonstrated.

EM developed the system for the Department of Defense. The development was a joint effort of EM's Kirtland Operations (KO) and Los Alamos Operations (LAO). The system consists of three GPR units mounted on the front of a remotely controlled roving vehicle (about the size of a Volkswagen). Three metal detectors are located on a plastic boom attached to the front of the vehicle. Additional sensors (such as magnetometers and infrared cameras) can be easily integrated into the suite of instruments. The GPR units are designed to detect small objects within 6 in. of the ground surface and large objects in the range of 2 to 4 ft. below ground. The data are linked via fiber-optic cable to a second vehicle housing a computer where the data are processed in real time. Using sensor fusion and artificial intelligence technologies, detected objects are identified.

The technology has application for buried objects and structures in general. Currently, EM, in conjunction with the Sandia National Laboratories, is seeking opportunities to transfer this technology to waste-site characterization activities. In this mode the system will be used to locate buried trenches and drums

containing hazardous materials and waste. During a preliminary test operating in this mode in June 1990, the GPR detected a number of subsurface features at the TA-21 site at Los Alamos National Laboratory. The TA-21 site has been used to contain various radioactive waste materials since its establishment in 1945. Recently, TA-21 has served as a test site to appraise and compare the effectiveness of various nonintrusive survey techniques. Thus, in a sense, the system has already demonstrated its usefulness in archeological exploration (recent times, less than 50 years).

Because such an application is beyond the normal extent of EM's contract with the DOE, explicit funding for archeological exploration will be required. From EM's perspective, there are at least two alternatives by which funding may be found: (1) interested archeological groups might receive a grant to pursue this activity from one of their *normal* sources of funding, or (2) EM can apply to DOE for funding for cultural (or educational) outreach activities. The best alternative, most likely to receive DOE's support, would be a combination of funds.

In summary, EG&G EM developed the system for the Department of Defense. The system is owned by the Department of the Army and currently resides at KO in Albuquerque. EM is pursuing efforts to transfer this technology to environmental applications such as waste-site characterization with DOE encouragement. The Army has already granted permission to use the system for the waste-site characterization activities. For the archeological exploration, EM would need permission from both the DOE and Army. It is possible that DOE will provide funding to cover part, if not all, of EM's cost in fielding the system for archeological exploration. The likelihood of permission and funding will probably be commensurate with the degree to which a specific archeological application addresses stated national cultural and educational interests.

Responses to this notice should be addressed to: Tom Tunnell, Los Alamos Operations, P.O. Box 809, Los Alamos, NM 87544, or call (505) 667-9519.

-Tom Tunnell, EG&G/EM

## Grants Man Convicted during First Trial of ARPA Task Force

Howard Miller of Grants, New Mexico, pled guilty to trafficking archeological materials from a rockshelter in the Gila National Forest near Glenwood. The plea occurred after one day of an expected two-day trial. Mr. Miller had been targeted in an undercover operation that lasted about 9 months. The task force had been given information that Mr. Miller was a long-time collector and had personally removed artifacts from federal lands.

The undercover agent purchased 4 stub pahas, 1 smaller painted stick, 3 rubbing stones, 1 corn cob fragment, 1 plant stalk with drilled ends, several knotted yucca straps, and 1 bunch of split lechuguilla leaves, for \$500. I believe sentencing is scheduled for May 20. In the meantime, Mr. Miller was ordered to reimburse the U.S. Attorney's office for expenses associated with bringing in non-government witnesses.

The rockshelter is located in Goat Basin Canyon and labeled as *Cave #3* by Cosgrove (Caves of the Upper Gila and Hueco Areas in NM and TX [1947]) who also noted that pothunters had damaged the site before he first visited the cave in 1929 or 1930.

The rockshelter's floor space covers about 150 square meters and contains 75 centimeters of fill. The only feature visible in the shelter is a niche in the back wall. Illegal excavations are visible over 30% of the fill.

## 1993 NMAC Calendar

### • April 14-18

Society for American Archaeology 58th Annual Meeting. Adams Mark Hotel, St. Louis, MO.

### • April 24

NMAC Executive Committee Meeting, Socorro.

### • April 30 - May 2

NMAC Spring workshop at NM Tech in Socorro: *Archeology and the Public: Building a Constituency for the Past* (also, NMAC Business Meeting 1 May AM).

### • May 7-9

Archeological Society of New Mexico Annual Meeting, Ramada Inn at Hotel Circle in Albuquerque. Contact Gordon Page (881-1760) or Dave Brugge (881-8503) to schedule papers.

### • July

Summer Field Trip. Destination and dates to be announced.

### • August

Pecos Conference, Springerville, AZ. Dates to be announced.

### • October 21-24

Anasazi Symposium at San Juan College in Farmington, NM (see announcement).

### • November

NMAC Fall Workshop on Archeological Theory (and business meeting). Location and date to be announced.

Five archeologists were scheduled to testify for the government but only two had the opportunity before the trial ended. Their testimony was to answer five questions that are required in the ARPA law:

1. Did Mr. Miller have a permit to excavate and/or collect?
2. Are the objects involved in the trafficking archeological resources?
3. Are they of archeological interest?
4. Are they over 100 years old? and
5. In dollars, what is the archeological value of the resource, the commercial value, and the cost of restoration/repair?

Kathleen Weidner (Forest Service) testified that Mr. Miller did not have a permit. I spoke to the jury briefly about the items being cultural artifacts and not products of natural forces. Alysia Abbott (UNM) had conducted excavations in the immediate area and was to testify that the artifacts in exhibit were identical to those recovered from nearby rockshelters. Dr. Bob Leonard (UNM) was to expand on the importance of such artifacts and their now lost contextual information. Dr. Chris Stevenson had completed obsidian hydration dating analysis and was present to attest to the shelter's antiquity. I had calculated a damage assessment which had already been admitted as an exhibit but not explained. That part of my testimony along with that of Alicia,



Bob, and Chris was never given since the plea agreement put an early end to the trial.

This was the first trial experience for all of the archeologists. None of us was cross-examined so our inexperience in that area lingers on (... or is still intact). As it happened, the outcome teetered on the edge of a mistrial for little over an hour. A juror had spoken some encouraging words to the primary undercover agent during a 15-minute recess thereby breaking the first commandment of a court of law.

The archeologists' eagerness to help in this prosecution is appreciated. It put the archeological elements of the law on very firm ground. Thanks to all of you who helped. The ARPA Task Force has looked into over 100 incidents over the past 2 years. Most were dropped because of a lack of information; however, 26 are being pursued or have been sent to the U.S. Attorney for prosecution. We have had 15 criminal indictments, of which 10 have resulted in convictions and the remainder are pending agreements or trials. No one prosecuted has been acquitted so we are making some headway in discouraging those whose behavior is not changing through educational efforts. There is an ARPA hotline to report ARPA/NAGPRA violations or to request assistance. The hotline number is 1-800-2-ARPA-86 (1-800-227-7286).

- Judy Reed, National Park Service

## NAGPRA Draft 4: A Re – View

Direct comparison between last spring's Draft 3 and this fall's Draft 4 is difficult. Revisions and reorganization are sweeping, and the result (with some reservations) is, in a word (or three) short and simple. The new draft is 41 pages in length, ten less than its predecessor and four pages are blank – reserved for 10.7: "Disposition of Unclaimed Human Remains and Cultural Items"; 10.11: "Disposition of Unidentifiable Human Remains"; 10.12: "Civil Penalties"; and 10.12 "Future Applicability."

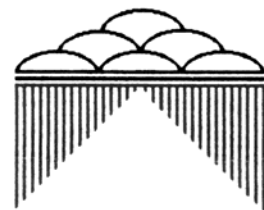
"Purpose and Applicability" (10.1) illustrates the types of changes made throughout the draft. Originally, this section was elaborate, spanning two pages. Rewritten, it now takes less than one. Definitions have been simplified and reduced in number from 40 to 30 terms. Among the casualties: "unclaimed cultural items," "unaffiliated cultural items," "archaeological site," "burial site," "repository," "consultation," "notification," "advice of discovery," "inadvertent discovery agreement," "cultural item recovery plan," "treatment," and "disposition." A few terms have been renamed (e.g., "Native American Representative" becomes "Indian Tribe official") and a few new terms have been added: "Review Committee," "Departmental Consulting Archaeologist," and "person."

"Indian Tribe" is defined at length, in reference to the Federal Register BIA list. Other groups wishing to be recognized under NAGPRA regulations "must be ethnically and culturally identifiable and have had a substantially autonomous and continuous tribal existence throughout history until the present. Groups... formed in recent times generally do not qualify, nor do splinter groups, political factions...". "Lineal descendants" must be able to trace continuous ancestry in traditional kinship terms to "a known Native American individual... whose remains... are being claimed...". The revised definition of "human remains" excludes "remains or portions of remains freely given by the in-

dividual from whose body they were obtained, such as hair made into ropes or nets."

Procedures for Intentional Excavation are essentially the same, but presented in a more direct way. Intentional excavation of human remains or cultural items is allowed only under permit (ARPA or tribal), and only after consultation (or permission on tribal lands) with the appropriate tribe. Disposition must be consistent with ownership, and with there must be written proof of consultation. The Federal agent is responsible for determining whether a planned activity may result in excavation of human remains or cultural items, and for initiating appropriate consultation. The language for "Inadvertent Discoveries" is also streamlined—substantially the same but simply put.

I noted several other changes which might be of interest to the archaeological community. The section on "Requests for information" made to tribes by museums and Federal agencies has been modified somewhat. Rather than asking for a list of cultural items considered to be sacred or cultural patrimony, tribes will be asked to identify the kinds of cultural objects believed to have been made exclusively for burial purposes or to contain human remains. This helps alleviate the problem arising from cultural differences in defining the nature of the "sacred" and focuses more directly on the Act's intent.



The list of exemptions to repatriation has been simplified to include completion of ongoing studies in the national interest, conflicting requests for repatriation, and circumstances which would result in a Fifth Amendment taking of property.

Criteria for determining lineal descent and cultural affiliation have also been simplified. Lineal descent, as its definition makes clear, must be direct and without interruption to an identified individual whose descendants can be traced.

Cultural affiliation requires the existence of both an identifiable present-day and an identifiable earlier group, and the existence of a shared group identity. The existence of the earlier group must be established by identity and cultural characteristics, distinct patterns of material culture and distribution methods, and as a biologically distinct population. The success of meeting these requirements would seem to depend on strong and sympathetic cooperation between archaeologists and tribal claimants.

All in all, this new draft seems to be a substantial improvement. As Larry Nordby pointed out at the Pecos Conference NMAC meeting, the formulation of these regulations has been arduous. Many of the concerns raised within NMAC (and presumably in other organizations) have been successfully addressed. The Departmental Consulting Archaeologist and staff are to be complimented for producing a reasonable and direct set of regulations for such a complex and contentious issue.

- Pete Eidenbach, Human Systems Research

## NM Archaeological Properties Nominated to State and National Registers

The State Register of Cultural Properties and the National Register of Historic Places provide recognition and some measures of protection for significant cultural properties within the state of New Mexico. The New Mexico SHPO State and National Register program was expanded in the fall of 1992 in order to increase the numbers and various types of archaeological properties nominated.

The nomination process involves the initial determination of eligibility by the SHPO staff member. An archaeological site is eligible if it has a high potential for information yield. The property must stand out within the context of other sites in the vicinity or in the state. There are nominations for individual sites as well as groups of sites in archaeological districts. Individual sites and districts can be gathered together under a multiple property nomination.

Research, inspection, photography, and mapping are essential to the preparation of the nomination forms, which are then submitted to the New Mexico Cultural Properties Review Committee (CPRC) for review. The CPRC can list the property on the State Register and/or recommend it to the National Register. A property recommended to the National Register is sent to the Keeper of the National Register for review and final approval.

A number of archaeological properties have been placed on the National and State registers as a result of the new program. The Animas Phase Sites of the Hidalgo County Multiple Property Nomination, which included 23 sites, was placed on the National Register on January 23, 1993. The PIV Pueblo Sites of the Chupadera Arroyo Multiple Property Nomination was accepted by the Cultural Properties Review Committee on February 19, 1993 for listing on the State Register and was recommended to the National Register.

- Christy Comer, NM Historic Preservation Division



## Gateway To The Past Museum Opens Near Abiquiu

A beautiful new adobe building at GHOST RANCH LIVING MUSEUM on the Carson National Forest near Abiquiu is now open! Called the GATEWAY TO THE PAST, it is dedicated to telling the story of the land and the people who live in the Chama River valley of northern New Mexico ... *la tierra y la gente del Rio Chama*. The Gateway exhibits celebrate the Native American, Hispanic American, and Anglo-American past, present, and future in this special land. The living cultures of northern New Mexico are firmly rooted in the prehistory of the area. Their tie to the land, still strong and visible, forms an integral part of their lives.

The Gateway to the Past represents a multi-agency partnership to protect and interpret our unique and fragile, non-renewable heritage resources. Partners include the Forest Service, Bu-

reau of Land Management, the Ghost Ranch Living Museum Foundation, the Corps of Engineers, Ghost Ranch Conference Center, and the Santa Fe Indian School. The Gateway contains a wonderful array of colorful *user-friendly* exhibits on topics including Living with the Land; Prehistoric Farmers of the Chama; Tewa Legacy; Cultural Crossroads; Of a Village; Los Pastores, Land Ownership; and Continuity and Change. Hands-on materials, rich use of large photos and scenes, and emphasis on oral history and first-person accounts give the exhibits a very personal quality. Of special interest to many visitors is an interactive computer exhibit about the site of Hupobi, produced by students at the Santa Fe Indian School in partnership with BLM.

The Gateway also provides a basis for ongoing school outreach and oral history programs, and serves as an outlet for information about interpreted sites, points of interest, cultural events, and other opportunities to learn more about past and present cultures of the Chama River valley.

BIENVENIDOS! We invite our guests to walk through our GATEWAY TO THE PAST into a greater appreciation of the present and toward a clearer understanding of our common future. An excellent time to visit the Gateway to the Past is during New Mexico's Heritage Preservation Week - please come see us!

For more information, please call the Museum at (505) 685-4312.

- Anne Baldwin, Gateway to the Past, Ghost Ranch Living Museum

## Conservation Meeting Announced

The 21st Annual Meeting of the American Institute for Conservation of Historic and Artistic Works will be held in Denver, Colorado, 31 May - 6 June 1993. Subjects of potential interest to archaeologists include Collections in Historic Buildings, a number of technical sessions on material types (wooden artifacts, textiles, etc.), and a special half-day session (Saturday, 5 June) on *Strengthening Ties: a Dialogue Between New World Archaeologists and Conservators*.

Information and registration materials can be obtained from the AIC, 1400 16th Street, NW #340, Washington, DC 20036; (202) 232-6636.

- Eric Blinman, MNM/OAS

## New BLM Publication

The New Mexico Bureau of Land Management is pleased to announce the availability of *Interpreting the Past: Research with Public Participation*, edited by Louann Jacobson and June-el Piper. This volume is publication number 10 in the Bureau's Cultural Resource Series, and includes the following Chapters:

- *Archaeology and Paleocology of the Fort Stanton Reservation near Lincoln, New Mexico*, by Phillip H. Shelley.
- *Research at Old Town Ruin, a Mimbres Site in Luna County, New Mexico*, by Darrell G. Creel.
- *The Archaeological Society of New Mexico's Rock Art Recording Field School at Three Rivers Petroglyph Site*, by Helen K. Crotty.
- *Archaeological Research at the Pueblo IV Ruin of Hupobi*, by Stephen E. Glass and Janice Baker Glass.

- *Dating the Dineta Pueblo: The Tree-Ring Data*, by Ronald H. Towner.
- *Archaeological Investigations at Fort Cummings*, by Edward Staski.
- *Archaeological Investigations at Fort Craig*, by Peggy Gerow.

The publication is available for \$8.00, plus \$1.00 shipping, from the BLM at PO Box 27115, Santa Fe, NM 87502-0115, Attn: Kay Thomas.

## Anasazi Symposium Announced

The Fifth Occasional Anasazi Symposium will be held at San Juan College in Farmington, New Mexico, October 21 through October 24, 1993. One theme at this year's symposium will be *The Big Project and the Big Picture: Syntheses in the Four Corners and Beyond*. Symposia and individual papers should concentrate on presenting research syntheses from regionally focussed projects that contribute to our understanding of the Four Corners area and its connection to the greater Southwest. Symposia discussing results from at least two large projects are expected; papers concerned with smaller projects and theoretical papers offering regional perspective are encouraged. Field trips to sites in the Farmington area are planned for the final day of the meeting.

For further information contact Meredith Matthews at the San Juan College CRM Program (4601 College Boulevard, Farmington, NM 87401-4699, 599-0344) or Wolky Toll at the Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archaeological Studies (P.O. Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087, 827-6343). Abstracts for papers or symposia and suggestions for field trips must be received by September 1, 1993, and should be sent to Meredith Matthews or Linda Wheelbarger at San Juan College.

## 1993 Field Schools in NM

New Mexico has always been a popular destination for researchers and university field schools. This year will be no exception with at least 10 institutions from around the US conducting field schools in New Mexico (see table). The Museum of New Mexico, Laboratory of Anthropology, is trying to organize a series of *moveable feast* tours of summer field schools for desk-bound archeologists and other friends of archeology.

| Institutions          | Investigator(s)                | Location             |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Michigan State U      | Alison Rautman                 | Salinas Area         |
| U Texas - San Antonio | Robert Hard                    | Sacramento Mountains |
| NMSU/SUNY - Buffalo   | Michelle Hegmon & Peggy Nelson | Ladder Ranch         |
| Arizona State U       | Kate Spielmann                 | Quarai               |
| U Texas - Austin      | Darryl Creel                   | Old Town             |
| U Washington          | Angela Linse                   | Mogollon Village     |
| UNM                   | Bob Leonard                    | Gallina Area         |
| So. Methodist U       | Mike Adler                     | Fort Burgwin         |
| Denver U              | Dean Saitta                    | Ramah                |
| Colorado College      | Maryann Stoller                | La Cienega           |

If you want to participate, or if you know of any additional field schools that might be included in the tours, please contact Sarah Schlanger at the Lab: (505) 827-6344.

## ISTEA Enhancements in New Mexico

The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA) provides an opportunity for the New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department (NMSHTD) to set aside federal funds for projects that will enhance the cultural and environmental value of the state's transportation systems. The NMSHTD has developed a planning process to select projects for funding under the Transportation Enhancements Activities program. A pamphlet that outlines the steps to identify and prioritize projects for funding is available. For more information, please contact Richard Montoya, NMSHTD Regional Planning Section, at (505) 827-5555, or Thomas Inman at (505) 827-5506. The mailing address is PO Box 1149 - SB-1, Santa Fe, NM 87504-1149.

- Steve Koczan, NMSHTD

## Archaeomagnetic Dating Lab Opens

The Museum of New Mexico's Office of Archaeological Studies has recently opened a new Archaeomagnetic Dating Laboratory under the direction of Dr. Daniel Wolfman. The Laboratory is offering a full range of archaeomagnetic services. The charge for processing a sample consisting of approximately eight individually oriented specimens is \$250. Information about prices for collecting samples, training of individuals in collecting procedures, and the purchase of collecting kits can be obtained by contacting the Laboratory at (505) 827-6343. The Laboratory's mailing address is Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archaeological Studies, PO Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504.

- Daniel Wolfman, Office of Archaeological Studies

## Call for Papers: Rocky Mountain Anthropology Conference

The US Forest Service Intermountain and Rocky Mountain regions, the Wyoming SHPO/State Archeologist, and the Utah Division of State History are sponsoring the 1st Biennial Rocky Mountain Anthropology Conference, 30 September - 2 October 1993, in Jackson, Wyoming. The theme of the conference is human use of high elevation environments.

Both symposia and individual papers are welcome. Non-archaeological subjects are urgently solicited to insure RMAC has a broad anthropological base. Some suggested symposia topics are:

- physical anthropology in the uplands
- human response to high altitudes
- Fremont fringe and late-prehistoric intensification
- Ute/Shoshone ethnology and prehistory
- geoarchaeology and paleoecology of the uplands
- Native American consultation and issues
- management issues
- early houses

(others topics are welcome)

The preliminary program includes a half-day plenary session on High Elevation Occupations featuring David Thomas (American Museum of Natural History), George Frison (University of Wyoming), and Robert Bettinger (University of California - Davis), and others. Concurrent sessions are planned for the remainder of the 2-day conference as are the usual social events. Please send symposia proposals and paper titles to David B. Madsen, Antiquities Section, 300 Rio Grande, Salt Lake City, UT 84101, or call (801) 533-3527 for more information. Address logistics-related questions to Michael D. Metcalf, PO Box 899, Eagle, CO 81631, (303) 328-6244.

## From the Editor

As you can see, the response to my plea for more NEWSMAC contributions from the NMAC membership has been overwhelming ... *NOT!*

*Please* let other NMAC members know what projects and research are occurring around the state. Get the news out to your colleagues and friends. When you complete a project report, send me the abstract text on a diskette, and I'll include it in our usually barren Current Research section. If you have or know of any job openings, new publications, UFO incidents, pickups or pistols for sale, or any other items of interest to the archeological

community, NEWSMAC is a forum for spreading the word. Editorials and letters to the editor are also welcome.

As usual, all materials should be sent to me at the NM Historic Preservation Division, 228 East Palace Ave., Santa Fe, NM 87503. Deadlines for submission for the next four issues of NEWSMAC are listed below:

|                          |                   |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| 1993 No. 3 (July 93):    | 15 June 1993      |
| 1993 No. 4 (October 93): | 15 September 1993 |
| 1994 No. 1 (January 94): | 15 December 1993  |
| 1994 No. 2 (April 94):   | 15 March 1994     |

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

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

- Tim Seaman, NEWSMAC Editor



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# NEWSMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

1993 NUMBER 3

JULY 1993

## President's Corner

The spring workshop in Socorro, *Archaeology and the Public*, was excellent. We owe a special thanks to Lynne Sebastian, Anne Baldwin, and Peter McKenna, who organized sessions, and to all those who gave presentations. Fifty-four people participated in the two-day workshop at the New Mexico Tech Macey Center. I think everyone was amazed at the number of really creative public education programs and activities already underway in New Mexico and adjoining states.

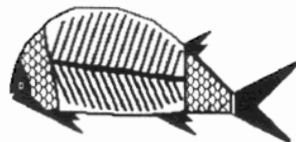
In the *Public Awareness and Participation* session, highlights included Teresa Hoffman's presentation on Arizona's highly successful Archaeology Week and *Albuquerque Journal* writer Steve Brewer's tips on how to catch the media's eye when it comes to getting coverage of archaeological stories and events. Other presentations showcased hands-on programs from around the state, including Kolleen Kralick on the Forest Service *Passport in Time* program, Cynthia Bettison on WNMU Museum's Lake Roberts excavations, Janice Hartley on the State Land Office's pilot Site Steward Program, Chuck Hannaford on the Office of Archaeological Studies' public outreach program, and Pete Eidenbach on working with volunteers.

The *Archaeology in the Schools* session featured some outstanding presentations on programs for kids, including Karen Castioni on the educational program at Tijeras Pueblo, Cibola NF, Pam Smith and Dora Alvarado on BLM's *Outdoor Classroom* in Las Cruces, Mary Smith on the Maxwell Museum's teaching kits (10 of them) and docent program, Glen Kaye on an ongoing National Park Service video project, and Dan Scurlock on a project to develop a history/historic preservation curriculum for elementary and secondary schools.

Anyone concerned about getting the right message across to school children in excavation programs would have been extremely impressed with Lee Fratt's presentation on the Tucson Unified School District's *Camp Cooper*. Here kids formulate and test research questions as they excavate a carefully fabricated, and very real-appearing site. Carol Ellick, chairperson of the Arizona Archaeological Council's Education Committee (which has 30 members!) summarized the AAC's successes, including teacher workshops, videos, and a current program to implement the *Intrigue of the Past* program. Carol also highlighted the efforts of the SAA's Public Education Committee of which she is a member.

One of the most impressive programs discussed was Utah's *Intrigue of the Past* program which, in conjunction with the school system, trains teachers to use archaeology in teaching their required

classes (science, math, etc.). Shelley Smith, BLM Utah State Archaeologist, explained this program. BLM has adopted *Intrigue* nationally and hopes to implement it in every state in partnership with organizations like the AAC and NMAC. We'll be finding out more about this program. The observations and comments at the end of this session by two school teachers, Mati Heck of Rio Rancho and Mary Howard of Santa Fe, were especially germane.



The final session, *Living Heritage*, featured several striking examples of efforts to involve as partners in our educational programs those whose past is being interpreted. Steve Fosberg and Doreen Bailey spoke on the BLM -- Santa Fe Indian School's Hupobi Heritage Project. Here, kids from the Indian School developed a wonderful interactive computer exhibit which interprets the ruin of Hupobi from their own perspective. (We got to try out the exhibit.)

Other speakers included Carol Raish on cooperative projects involving Jemez Pueblo and the Jemez Ranger District, Santa Fe NF, Anne Baldwin on the Hispanic heritage oral history program at the Gateway to the Past, Carson NF, and Dave Kirkpatrick on the challenges and rewards of involving the public in the McSween Archaeological Project in Lincoln. Carl Phagan presented some personal observations on how various administrative processes often make it difficult for American Indians to provide meaningful input in planning, using Petroglyph National Monument as an example. Fran Levine wrapped up the *Living Heritage* session by reinforcing the importance of reaching out to Indian and other traditional communities.

In a closing panel discussion, participants tried to draw some conclusions from the workshop. Having heard so much, so intensely, in so short a time, this was far from easy. Patrick Hogan summed it up well for everyone: we need to figure out 1)

### IN THIS ISSUE ...

- Reviews of NMAC Spring Workshop:

### *Archaeology and the Public*

- ARPA Update
- Current Research in NE NM and SW CO
- NMAC Annual Summer Field Trip
- 1993 NMAC Calendar

and much more ...



what message are we trying to get across? 2) who are we trying to reach? and 3) where do we go from here? Using the Utah working group model, an ad hoc interagency coordination group was set up to document the gist of the workshop and to come up with a plan/recommendations on how best to focus and coordinate our efforts. Initial members are: Lonnie Viklund (NMAC), Steve Fosberg (BLM), Judy Reed (NPS), Cynthia Bettison (WNMU Museum), Lynne Sebastian (State), and Judy Propper (USFS). Other participants are welcome (let Lonnie know if you'd like to get involved). That group will be meeting soon.

One of the real highlights of the workshop was the dinner at the historic Val Verde Hotel and a delightful after-dinner talk by Dan Murphy. Dan shared some of his thoughts, humorous and serious, about reaching the public, based on his experiences interpreting the past for National Park visitors for many years.

I would say our only disappointment regarding the workshop was that more of the membership did not attend. Whether it was the topic, or the location, or both, the turnout was not as strong as we had hoped. Still, through the newsletter and the follow-up work of the coordination group, we will try to share some of the very positive things that emerged and enlist everyone's help down the road. A list of participants, with addresses, is available if you would like to contact any of the speakers for more information.

- Judy Propper, 1993 NMAC President

## Comments on Archaeology and the Public

Human Systems Research has depended on volunteers and private support throughout its 20-year history. A graduate student dream was transformed into reality by small private endowments in 1972, followed by donation of the land and building that became HSR's first headquarters in the Tularosa Basin. Twenty years later, a second major donation entrusted us with a National Register building now in use as a lab and meeting hall. The public has treated us lovingly and well.

Volunteer participation in our research efforts has been continuous and varied. During our first field project at Fresno

ter (where maize is now dated to at least 2900 BP) we recruited several local farmers to grow experimental crops of Chapolote corn and help determine the variety's climatic limits. Our first contract project, the survey of the National Park Service Oliver Lee Ranch property, relied heavily on oral history recounted by the local contractor to help assess the extent of intrusive changes to the ranch house made by Walt Disney Studios.



The character of Southwestern archaeology has undergone a radical transformation since those days. Surveys and mitigation projects to comply with Section 106 have become the principal task in our state. So-called academic research now constitutes a mere fraction of an overall effort that has expanded the ARMS database to more than 100,000 listed sites.

Returning once again to the Lee Ranch in 1984, HSR undertook one of our two largest volunteer efforts. Volunteers were used during all phases of the excavations at the ranch house. These volunteers—high school students, housewives, retirees, civil servants, and moonlighting professionals—contributed 116 person days, accounting for 37 percent of the field effort. We see this project as the prototype for the future. But that future requires that agencies request a volunteer component in our competitive proposals.

What distinguished this effort as unusual was its focus on Section 106 compliance, not field school training, heritage education, or academic research. We excavated the Ranch House to allow reconstruction and use as a museum, and recovered its museum collections in the process. The second of these efforts took place at the McSween House in Old Lincoln, several years later under the direction of Dave Kirkpatrick.

Today, I would like to discuss two things: the lessons learned from more than 20 years of interaction with the public; and my perception of the current state of affairs and why, in my opinion, we have a long way to go. Of necessity, my remarks will intrude into the realms of education, law, contracting, and professional practice.

This is both necessary and legitimate. We have been notably unsuccessful in providing a complete synthetic framework of what we do for the public at large. The mere fact that we still distinguish these distinct spheres of activity measures our failure to unite under a more holistic banner like historic preservation, or better yet, cultural conservation.

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

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First, let's define some things. An archaeologist, for example, is someone who investigates the material remains of the past in their original context. Or, an archaeologist is simply someone who does archaeology. That person might be an amateur or a professional, might specialize in prehistory or history, might work under contract or be engaged in grant-funded, self-directed research. But of necessity, just as any archaeologist is an anthropologist (that is, studies human behavior) any archaeologist is also engaged in historic preservation. The very act of conscious perception is an act of preservation.

In addition, the majority of archaeological research is legally defined as historic preservation simply because it is done to comply with Section 106. Yet, in my experience, few non-agency profes-

sionals are familiar with Section 1 of the National Historic Preservation Act, which expresses Congressional intent, much less with other portions of the Act. No wonder our image before the public resembles a Hillerman character. In our own minds, what we do is serious, significant, and critical to our society. We are engaged in social research and conservation directed at questions of social and biological survival. We are not simply antiquarian collectors vicariously retreating to the golden age of the past.



trained, how can we expect to communicate? And let me be quick to add that I do not intend to point an accusing finger at academe.

As an educator, as a scientist, and as a student I realized, as did many of you, that education was a personal, not an institutional responsibility -- we educate ourselves or remain uneducated regardless of the paper hung on our office walls. The same is true of the public at large. Many of the most perceptive archaeologists I have known had little formal training. Indeed, the region where I practice is one where traditionally the biggest contributions have been made by people we often term, somewhat disdainfully, amateurs -- the Cosgroves, H.P. Mera, and Herbert Yeo, to name only the most prominent.

I contend that the distinction between amateur and professional is, at its deepest level, a spurious one. Superficially we can distinguish between those who make their living as archaeologists, and those who don't, but that distinction, while easy, only leads to confusion. The only test of a good archaeologist is skill, intuition, and open-mindedness.

***We archaeologists, despite our bluff exterior, are shy people. We prefer communing with the inanimate, listening to the gift of the stones, the murmured singing of the dirt blowing in the wind. But people are not stones. They must be honestly and actively engaged, not picked up and considered and put away again.***

But we often fail to communicate our message for one simple reason -- we are undereducated. Despite the explicit Americanist motif of *archaeology as anthropology* most professionals are poorly trained in social science, and virtually untrained in historic preservation. If we remain un-

Now let's turn to another damaging distinction, one that remains a subject of debate in professional circles -- the dichotomy between academic research versus cultural resources management. Some see this debate in terms of *pure* versus *applied* practice. Others attempt to deny the contrast altogether, lest we create a self-fulfilling prophecy. One thing is clear -- the current debate ignores the fact that the federal mandate identifies historic preservation as the goal, not social science.

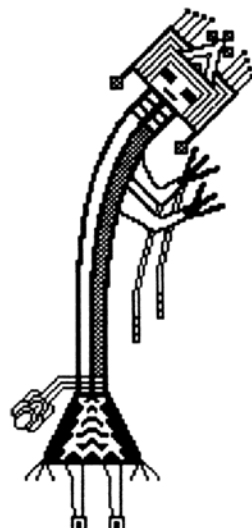
The two need not be in conflict, but effective cooperation will require a broadened perspective. Historic preservation must incorporate the cultural and ethnic diversity of the past, and archaeology must open its viewpoint to include all material remains, not just the oldest or the smallest. We must begin to see buildings as artifacts and

all periods of human behavior as relevant. Historic preservationists must, on the other hand, equally value the full range of cultural diversity in the material record, vernacular as well as high-style, rural as well as urban, ethnic as well as mainstream.

Many of us in the so-called CRM arena are well aware of another attitude which in some minds distinguishes the academic world from the contractual one. That attitude, expressed (thankfully) by only a small segment of our profession is one of disdain and elitism. Unfortunately, all too often we fail to refute it, and merely reflect it onto another target, the public.

Disdain and elitism are a clear sign of ignorance regardless of one's educational credentials. And ignorance is no excuse. In my experience, the success of volunteer -- professional collaborations depends on mutual respect for a diversity of opinion. Our ability to cooperate productively with the public at large depends on the same perspective required for cooperative interaction with Native Americans -- the recognition that there are multiple truths, and science is only one of them.

In fact, we might go so far as noting that, even today, *traditional* and *religious* truths are still more powerful in the human mind than science. And we must recognize as well, that these multiple truths are most often complementary, and only become contradictory in small and closed minds. As preservationists we are called on to participate and collaborate, not to *teach* scientific truths, for in science there are none. If we professionals truly are committed scientists we need not fear, for the sieve of scientific method will always separate fact and fiction in open minds. We need not preach, we need only recognize the choir.



Developing and teaching a non-professional, branch-campus curriculum in historic preservation has taught me quite a bit about that choir, the public audience that is the intended beneficiary of most of our efforts. First, their interests are as diverse as their backgrounds. This should come as no surprise -- each of us is most interested in our own immediate past, rather than someone else's.

Second, the public's first interest is history. This makes sense as well for their interest mirrors our own priorities. To understand (and perhaps even explain) human behavior we must first establish the context. History is that context.

The public turns to historic preservation and archaeology because they are dissatisfied with the canonical past. They want to know what remains unwritten. They have begun to mistrust the official versions in their high school textbooks. Nothing could be healthier for a society still engaged after 200 years in the struggle to liberate itself from its past. We have wrought better than we knew.

The public is no simple monolith mutely satisfied with our occasional offerings of statistical analysis and technical conjecture. People are not stones. They demand engagement, participation, and a voice in our dialogue. If we reply simply, politely, and with the circumspection that comes from relying on evidence rather than dreams, they will continue to listen.

That dialogue is our greatest challenge. We archaeologists, despite our bluff exterior, are shy people. We prefer communing with the inanimate, listening to the gift of the stones, the murmured singing of the dirt blowing in the wind. But people are not stones. They must be honestly and actively engaged, not picked up and considered and put away again.

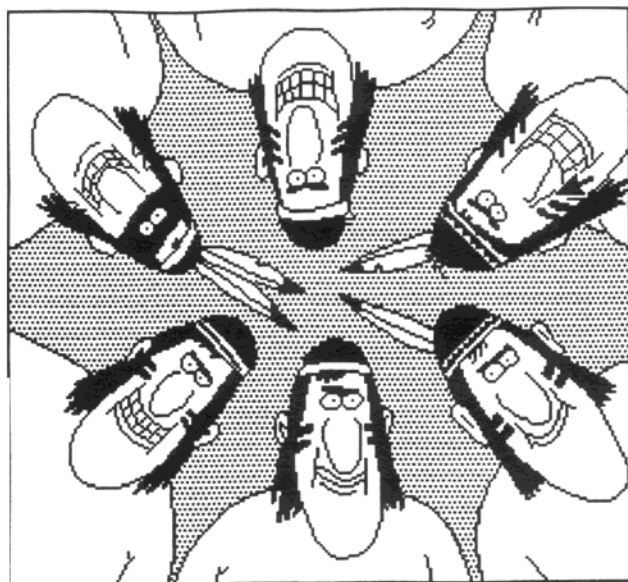
Our dialogue with the public must expand beyond the occasional luncheon lecture, the summer field school, the weekend tour. We must go into the classroom as teachers and as students. We must solicit public opinion about what to preserve, and how. We must invite the public into the sanctum of Section 106 as participants and consulting parties.

Advisory Council regulations already call for that participation. And Congress has gone further in its recent amendments, directing the Secretary of Interior to insure that agency programs educate as well as protect. The public will demand an accounting, as payment for its mandate.

The continued success of archaeology will depend on how successfully we answer. If we fail to answer at all, if we bicker among ourselves in our own special language, our audience will drift away, lose interest. We have an obligation to hold that interest, an obligation to communicate. To do so we must become students once again, learn new communication skills, become active participants with our audience.

People are not stones. And stones are not people.

-Peter Eidenbach, Human Systems Research



Custer's last view.

## Public Education and Awareness Committee

Educating the public continues. For the second year running, the Committee was invited to participate in Espanola's Earth Day celebration. Besides the sherd game, a hammerstone exercise was introduced -- which is more efficient for pounding a nail, a hammerstone or a claw hammer? After trying both, most children chose the hammerstone because they could grip it with more control. Then I asked them to take the nail out. The hammer over-ruled almost unanimously -- only one kid actually got the nail out using the hammerstone. He was very dexterous. Earth Day was a great success. As a non-renewable resource, archaeology fit into the scheme quite well, and many adults were surprised to see such an exhibit. I also met a new-ager and had in interesting conversation with her. The encounter is reported upon later in this issue of NEWSMAC.

Teacher workshop and speakers requests continue to come in. Both Jal and Cloudcroft would like workshops presented. Most speaker bureau requests are coming from the Science and Math Learning Centers from around the state. Finally, the latest NMAC workshop series was filled with the most extraordinary information on what other agencies and institutions are doing in the realms of public education and outreach programs. The realms can very easily become a full-time staffed position(s)--the public wants to know! Besides the NMAC and MNM Office of Archeological Studies programs, the State Land Office has a Volunteer Site Steward program. Stewards monitor key endangered sites for trespass and damage. They also help stabilize sites suffering from natural erosion or human looting. For information contact: Janice Hartley, 310 Old Santa Fe Trail, PO Box 1148, Santa Fe, NM 87504-1148, (505) 827-5760. The National Forest Service continues their *Passport In Time* program. The program invites the public to participate in heritage projects on national forests, including excavation, mapping, collecting oral histories, research, etc. For more information contact: Passport In Time



Clearinghouse, CEHP Incorporated, PO Box 18364, Washington, DC 20036, (202) 293-0922. Or call the closest district office.

The Bureau of Land Management has done much recently to create interactive computer displays for museums and to develop classroom lesson plans for teachers. They have also produced the most delightful anti-pothunting propaganda movie. Only 15 or 20 minutes long, it mostly appeals to the younger school kids. It is called *Mystery of the Cliffs* with the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles (heroes on the half-shell). It was developed to teach children site stewardship, and is offered free to any interested educators. For this movie and other information on the BLM outreach programs, contact:

Steve Fosberg

PO Box 1449

Santa Fe, NM 87504-1449

(505) 988-6227

Meg Heath

Anasazi Heritage Center

PO Box 758

Dolores, CO 81323

(303) 882-4811

Of course, the above examples are only the tip of the iceberg of all the programs and exercises that have been developed for archaeology outreach. The public eats this stuff up, they want it badly, and actively participating ultimately ensures your job security. In closing, the NMAC Speakers Bureau always needs

new speaker blood, new vistas of information to share. Enclosed in this issue is a form for you to fill out and send. In return, I'll send you a packet containing exercises and sources for you to use or copy for others to use. I hope to hear from you soon.

- Loni Viklund, Education Committee Chair

## New Agers and Archaeology

Last month NMAC was invited to participate at Espanola's Earth Day fair for the second year in a row. The booth theme was *Archaeology: The Non-Renewable Resource*. The Fair had a good turnout and both children and adults seemed to have fun doing some of our archaeology-based exercises. One visitor asked me if didn't I think that the sherds and lithics contained a lot of power? "Oh no," I thought, "Not another one." She was, indeed, a proverbial *new-ager*. Now, I appreciate the fact that New Age is an alternative lifestyle, and that as a belief it is fairly benevolent, but I cringe and shudder when I find little shrines and offerings created out of sherds and lithics at archaeological sites -- usually on public lands. And since the New Age Harmonic Convergence at Chaco Canyon a few years ago, Park Service employees now have to patrol all parts of the ruins first thing each morning to remove the offerings left by the previous

## NMAC Public Education and Awareness Committee

Dear NMAC Member:

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

New Mexico Archeological Council  
PO Box 1023  
Albuquerque, NM 87103

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Institutional Affiliation: \_\_\_\_\_

Professional Specialization(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Geographic Region(s) of Interest: \_\_\_\_\_

Fees? \_\_\_\_\_

What audiences?    ☐ Elementary                      ☐ High School                      ☐ College  
                                 ☐ Local Societies                      ☐ Community Groups

day's visitors. I also appreciate the fact that new agers are being perfectly sincere in their efforts to honor the spirits or power or whatever of these past civilizations. But I think they overstep their bounds and insult the descendants of the cultures they attempt to honor when they rearrange and alter placements of artifacts and shrines. Such adoration is tantamount to groups of Wiccans entering a Catholic church, removing the candles from the altar and arranging them into pentagrams on the floor. So when this obviously very nice and sincere woman asked me if the artifacts I had on display still had this wonderful power, as a purely gut reaction, I explained that no, they did not anymore because some well-meaning person had removed them from their place of being, that they lost their power when taken from where their past owner left them. Her eyes grew wide at that statement and she hopefully became enlightened. Ironically, this is precisely the same criticism leveled at we archaeologists by the descendants of the people who created these same archaeological sites...

- Loni Viklund, Education Committee Chair



## ARPA Update

An ARPA trial of Rudolfo Romero and Gilbert Baldonado was held between May 11-14, 1993, in Albuquerque. The two were accused of organizing a group of friends and relatives to dismantle and haul away rocks from a 1700s masonry structure and two smaller nearby structures located on BLM land. Judge Conway presided over the trial, George Perez from Bernalillo was the defense attorney, and Jim Martin prosecuted the case for the federal government.

In May 1991, approximately 30 tons of rock were removed from the structures and surrounding natural sandstone outcropping. Two thirds of the 30 tons was recovered from the home of Mr. Baldonado. The other third was seized when a truck carrying the load was stopped about a quarter of a mile from the site. Mr. Baldonado intended to build a wall and patio at his Algodones home. Mr. Romero, Gilbert's uncle, has a grazing permit for that area and provided access through the locked gate for the family quarrying excursion.

Ceramic evidence and archival research suggests the building is what remains of one of the ten towers built by Navajos in the 1770s for defense against attacks by the Gila Apaches. The main structure is referred to by archeologists as *Tower Ruin* but it is also the holy place for the Canyoncito Navajo. The

Canyoncito Navajo were well represented in the court room audience and several archeologists and anthropologists were also present.

Leon Sacatero from the Canyoncito Navajo Band, testified to the importance and functions/use of the structures as well as where certain rocks that had been seized would have been located in Tower Ruin. Tony Lutonsky, BLM archeologist, testified to the condition, age, archeological permit status, stabilization requirements, and importance of the site as an archeological resource. I testified to the degree of damage sustained by the site and the restoration and repair costs. An employee of Rocky Mountain Stone Company, Albuquerque, testified to the commercial value of the impounded rock.

## 1993 NMAC Calendar

- **July 17-18**  
NMAC Summer Field Trip (see announcement).
- **August 13-15**  
66th Pecos Conference, Casa Malpais National Historic Landmark Site, Springerville, AZ.
- **October 21-24**  
Anasazi Symposium, San Juan College, Farmington, NM.
- **November**  
NMAC Fall Workshop on Archeological Theory (and business meeting). Location and date to be announced.

There were no eyewitnesses who could state they saw the defendants remove rock from any of the three structures. Both defendants testified that they did not remove any rock from *Tower Ruin*, nor seen or recognized the other two minor structures whose remnants completely disappeared in May, 1991. As a result, Mr. Martin prosecuted the case based largely on circumstantial evidence. He did an outstanding job and, in the end, after 10 hours of jury deliberation and about twice as many straw votes, Mr. Romero was found not guilty and Mr. Baldonado was found guilty of a felony ARPA charge.

The jurors we spoke with afterwards said that the prosecution's case had many strong points, although circumstantial. Our most well-received witnesses were Tony and Leon. What they had the most trouble deciding was: Who among the group was responsible for the damage to the structures? There were five or six people involved in the quarrying. (Two others were given

## Archeological Resources Protection Act Task Force

Investigating cases of artifact theft and site vandalism. Up to \$5,000 reward to individuals for information leading to convictions

1-800-2-ARPA-86

1-800-227-7286





pre-trial diversions ... which means that in order to avoid indictments, they cannot get into any legal trouble for two years.) From the jury's perspective the most effective witnesses that helped in sorting out this dilemma were the defendants themselves. Some of their testimony was contradictory, unbelievable, and, therefore, damaging to their claims of innocence.

The jury focused on one debatable situation after another, with occasional temper flares, and not making much progress towards a consensus. Their tallied votes flip-flopped with every round of voting. One vote would be 9-to-3, guilty, and the next, a half an hour later, would be 11-to-1, not guilty. They talked through version after version of what went on that May two years ago and sent questions to the judge asking for clarification on some points. They finally reached a consensus on a scenario that satisfied all of the jurors just minutes after Judge Conway sent them a missive asking for a conscientious yet more concerted effort to reach a verdict.

In their scenario, Mr. Romero was not party to nor did he condone the damage to the structures, but Mr. Baldonado probably did and, additionally, was the person who brought the 25-ton truck in to haul the rocks, and the person who was to personally gain from the theft. Sentencing will be sometime the end of July, after which Mr. Baldonado has ten days to file an appeal.

- Judy Reed, National Park Service

## Request for Field School Excavation of a Prehistoric Pueblo in the Jemez Mountains

One of the most rewarding accomplishments in ARPA enforcement is the successful transformation of a pothunter into a preservation advocate. National Park Service agents have interviewed a suspected looter who would like to convert. In an effort to demonstrate good faith, he has stopped digging up a 40-to-50 room pueblo that lies within 7 acres of property he owns in the Jemez Mountains. He is voluntarily offering this site for professional investigation by a legitimate archeological field school.

The pueblo is a double plaza, single story cobble structure, measuring approximately 175' E/W x 75' N/S. Artifacts he has excavated include lots of Jemez Black-on-white pottery (some of which may be a local variety), Glaze A pottery (Agua Fria Glaze-on-red), utility-ware ceramics (several of which are complete jars), many well-used manos, and arrowheads. About 75% of the structural fill is undisturbed. If you are interested in leading or participating in a 1994 field school at this site, please contact Judy Reed (NPS) at 505/820-7218 or write to her c/o National Park Service, Southwest Regional Office, P.O. Box 728, Resources Protection Unit, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0728.

- Judy Reed, National Park Service



## NMAC Annual Summer Field Trip

NMAC has organized a two-day archeological excursion in the vicinity of the Gila National Forest to examine prehistoric and historic archeological sites. Among the sites to be visited are Apachean defensive sites, large masonry pueblos, historic Anglo ranches, and the adobe ruins of the former Warm Springs Apache agency at Ojo Caliente. Most of the sites are situated on private lands. For this trip only, Mr. Tom Diamond has generously arranged access for NMAC participants with all landowners.

This trip is scheduled for the weekend of July 17-18, 1993. We encourage those wishing to take part in the trip to arrive on Friday night, July 16. For those wishing to rough it, camp space with water and privies will be available on Mr. Diamond's property at Burnt Cabin Headquarters. Alternatively, some rooms with all the amenities will be available at Mr. Diamond's Beaverhead Ranch headquarters. In both cases, participants are expected to provide their own food and cooking gear. We are also encouraging families (sans dogs) to participate in this unique opportunity to examine the prehistory of areas that are usually not accessible to the public.

Those wishing to stay at the Beaverhead Ranch headquarters will be served on a first-come basis. The above map shows general directions to Burnt Cabin Headquarters and Beaverhead. (Note that this map has been updated since the flyers were mailed. -ed.) For additional details, contact Judy Propper at 842-3232 or Neal Ackerly at 646-1446. We are looking forward to seeing you in July!!

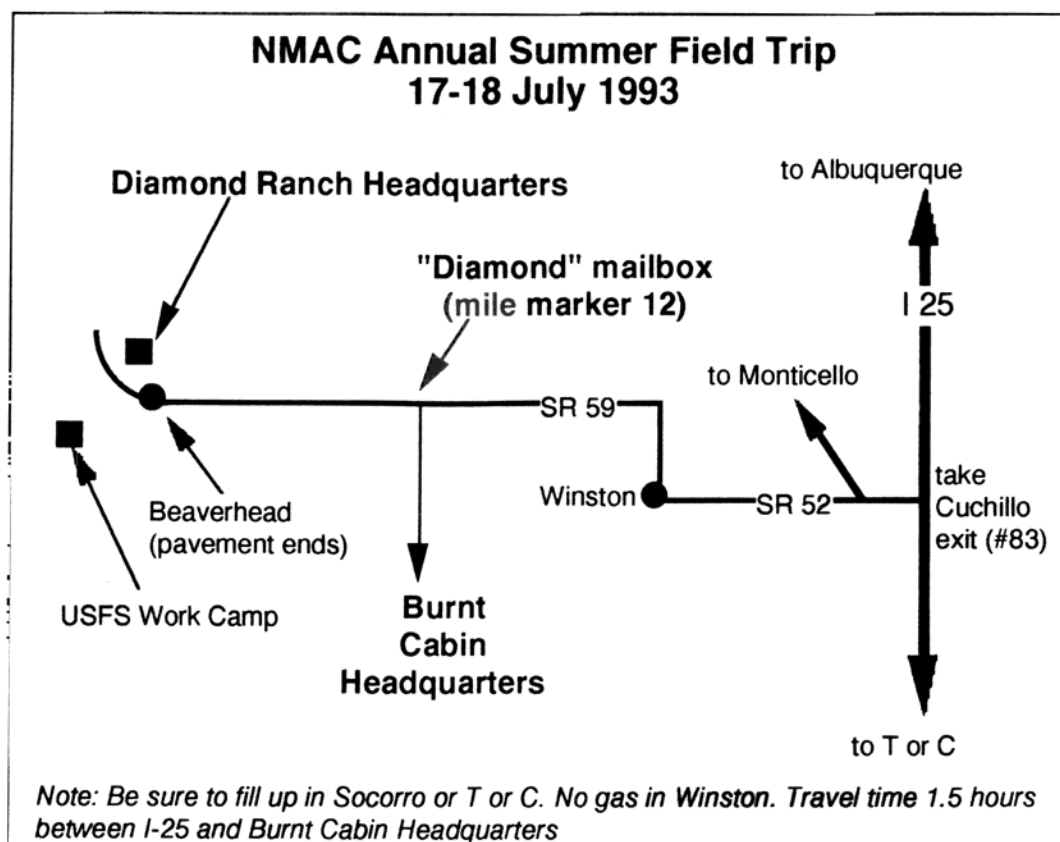
- NMAC Executive Committee



## News from the Gila National Forest

### Field Schools

- John Peterson, University of Texas, El Paso, held a short field course during spring break (March 20-28) to document two sites slated for future public interpretation projects: Cottonwood Ranger Station Site and Gattons Park Site.
- Angela Linse, University of Washington, will be at Mogollon Village performing excavation and survey, June 21-August 20.
- Dr. James Neely, University of Texas, Austin, will be performing data recovery at WS 17, survey on the Reserve District, and testing of prehistoric irrigation canals near Apache Creek.
- Michelle Hegmon (NMSU) and Peggy Nelson (SUNY, Buffalo) will have a combined field school excavation at



the Ladder Ranch (now owned by Ted Turner and Jane Fonda).

### Cost Shares

- New Mexico Volunteers for the Outdoors will be assisting Black Range District Archeologist, Kolleen Kralick with the development of an interpretive site, trailhead, and campground along the Continental Divide Trail. The interpretive site is a large quarry and volunteers will be assisting in data recovery, treadwork on spur trails to a proposed campground, mapping, and campground planning.
- Yvonne Oakes (Museum of New Mexico) is a partner for a cost share at Pueblo Park (Luna District) where she and Luna District Archeologist, Cathy Dodt-Ellis will excavate a great kiva site prior to the construction of an interpretive trail.
- Narda Lebo, a graphic artist from Austin, Texas will be providing the art work for six interpretive signs at the proposed Tularosa Cabin and Petroglyph Recreation Area near Reserve, NM. The Reserve District is also hoping to set up a cost share with Zuni Pueblo for the interpretation of numerous rock art panels near Apache Creek.
- The Quemado District is working on a cost share for the renovation of the El Caso Lookout National Register Site. Plans are to renovate the buildings, open the tower to the

public, and construct an interpretive trail through the site structures.

### Interpretive Plans

- A seventh grade NM History class from Snell Elementary School toured the Cottonwood Ranger Site on March 22nd with Bob Schiowitz, Forest Archeologist, providing the interpretive talk.
- Bruce Ellis, Glenwood District Archaeologist, is working on an interpretive plan for the Cat Walk, a historic mining trail/catwalk near Glenwood. The plan calls for a number of interpretive signs.
- Powys Gadd, Reserve District Archaeologist, is working on an interpretive plan for the Apache Creek recreation complex. The plan calls for signed interpretive trails and other interpretive media at Apache Creek Pueblo.
- Rock Art Trail, Tularosa Cabin, the Tularosa Rock Art Panels, the Apache Creek CCC Camp, Tularosa Cave *Passport in Time*, Apache Creek Ruin Excavation and Stabilization Project (August 1-7).
- A Woman's Influence on the Frontier: The Armor Angora Goat Ranch (August 22-28).
- The Reserve Ranger District submitted an ISTEPA proposal for site interpretation along US Highway 180 between Reserve and Glenwood, NM. If accepted, three Early Pithouse Period sites would be excavated and linked by an



interpretive trail. The University of Texas, Austin, field school may excavate the sites this summer.

## Other News

The Glenwood District cultural resources program is a big success due in part to the implementation of a successful volunteer program by professional archaeologists Bridget McGill from England and Irene Cullen from Scotland. Bridget has been on the District since last year and Irene will be arriving this summer.

-Powys Gadd, Gila National Forest



## Ute Mountain Ute Irrigated Lands Archaeological Project

Soil Systems, Inc. (SSI) has begun its second season of fieldwork on the Ute Mountain Ute Irrigated Lands Archaeological Project in southwest Colorado. The Ute Mountain Ute Tribe is developing over 7,000 acres of agricultural land south and west of Ute Mountain. Water is to be delivered in early 1994 from the McPhee Reservoir via the Towaoc Canal currently being constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation. SSI is under contract to the Ute Mountain Ute Farm and Ranch Enterprise to conduct archaeological testing and data recovery on 52 archaeological sites located in the field areas to be irrigated by center pivot sprinklers.

During the 1992 season (May - October), testing was performed on 24 sites and data recovery was accomplished on 12 sites. The sites within the project area include Late Archaic surface scatters in stabilized dunes in the western part of the project area, and small Basketmaker III and Pueblo II sites along Cowboy, Mariano, and Coyote washes that flow south off of the southern flanks of Ute Mountain and into the San Juan River. Four historic sites representing 1920-1940s sheep herding camps were also excavated during the 1992 season. There are no Pueblo I or Pueblo III sites in the project area. The Pueblo I time period is unrepresented at all sites in this area south of Ute Mountain, and the Pueblo III period is represented by large sites of 100+ rooms with multiple kivas outside of the project area. The

Pueblo II sites are not typical unit-type pueblos. Architecturally, these sites consist of 4 to 6 masonry rooms with associated pit-structures. The pitstructures appear to represent domiciles often with small storage/milling rooms connected by narrow tunnels. These sites contain a higher percentage of Chuskan and Kayenta ceramic types than Mesa Verde Anasazi sites in the Montezuma Valley 10 to 15 miles to the north. Tree-ring dates from the 1992 season date the occupation of this area between A.D. 1040 and 1065.

Work during the 1993 and 1994 seasons will concentrate on data recovery of large lithic scatters and an additional 15 to 20 Pueblo II sites along Cowboy Wash. Data from the Ute Mountain Ute Irrigated Lands Archaeological Project will provide a better understanding of this southern periphery of the Mesa Verde Anasazi heartland during the Pueblo II period.

- Cory Dale Breternitz, Soil Systems, Inc.



## Recent Archaeological Investigations of the Southern Park Plateau

Over the past two years, Southwest Archaeological Consultants (Southwest) of Santa Fe, New Mexico has participated in a major archaeological research effort on the Southern Park Plateau, in the central portion of the Vermejo Park Ranch of northeast New Mexico. The York Canyon Mine Complex (YCC), an 18,000-acre parcel of land owned by the Vermejo Park Ranch and leased by the Pittsburg & Midway Coal Mining Company (P&M), has been the subject of archaeological investigation for almost three decades. The YCC is a canyon-incised wilderness located east of the Sangre De Cristo Mountains, south of the Canadian River, and west of the Southern Plains.

During the summer of 1992, Southwest began its tenth project initiating a three-year, 43 site excavation project in the Ancho Canyon Mine Expansion area of the YCC. The 43 sites include Archaic campsites, Plains Woodland villages, Puebloan rockshelters, Jicarilla Apache storage and habitation sites, and multicomponent lithic scatters.

Past research on the mine has provided only a beginning to understanding the complex occupational history of the Southern Park Plateau and the adaptations represented in the archaeological record. Largely due to its proximity to the Plains, the Park Plateau of northeastern New Mexico probably always has been influenced, if not inhabited, by people living to the north and east. The exact nature of that influence and the mechanisms whereby it was received, however, remain problematic. Moreover, the project is in an area where several cultures apparently overlapped. The nature of that premise as well as the ramifications of it are critical to understanding cultural processes in the project area. The key to unraveling those processes is in the examination and understanding of area diversity and the temporal context of that diversity -- basic issues of time, space and adaptation.

As a result, project research objectives include issues of cultural affiliation, population origins, site chronology, population mobility, and economic adaptation. Importantly, three aspects of mobility are being examined: residential, social, and regional. Residential mobility relates to area settlement patterns. How many sites, and what kinds of sites were occupied? How long were they occupied? Accordingly, the length of stay would have related directly to the amount and kind of resources available, and how many people were in the group. Social mobility refers to flexibility in group composition as well as to patterns of aggregation and dispersion. Finally, regional mobility applies to the entire landscape used by area populations. All of these issues relate to the overriding concerns of time and space, which together provide the framework in which to view the variability within the archaeological record.



A total of 18 sites were excavated during the 1992 field season, and preliminary indications from analyses of these materials suggest that the research goals of the excavation project will be addressed. Functional site types represented in the 1992 field data are: one quarry site; four campsites with hearths and artifacts; one isolated hearth site; five habitation sites with structures; one lithic reduction/tool manufacture site; one lithic reduction and wild plant food processing site; one lithic reduction, hunting, and plant food processing site; one large, above ground storage structure site; and two isolated storage cists. Based on 18 radiocarbon assays and a single archaeomagnetic analysis, 8 of the 18 sites were dated absolutely. Two sites date to the Late Archaic Period, four sites are attributable to the early Plains Woodland/Transitional Period, two sites were occupied during the Historic period.

The second field season of this project began in May of 1993 and is in progress. Fieldwork is scheduled through the end



of July. Site occupational periods under investigation include Middle and Late Plains Archaic, Basketmaker II and III periods, the Plains Woodland and (possibly) Plains Village periods, and later Puebloan periods. Site types represented in this sample consist of two rockshelters with associated Puebloan ceramics, a possible rockshelter, three structural sites with artifact scatters, six lithic and groundstone artifact scatters with the potential for buried structures, seven lithic and groundstone scatters with features and/or concentrations, and six lithic and groundstone scatter sites. At the time of this writing, 12 have been excavated. One of the nonstructural sites has yielded a roughly circular, well-defined occupational surface complete with associated features and artifacts. One of the structural sites has revealed an occupational history somewhat more complicated than anticipated initially. Excavations revealed two superimposed structures, with parts of the building material from the first used in construction of the second.

- Wetherbee B. Dorshow and Cherie L. Scheick,  
Southwest Archaeological Consultants



## NMCRIS User's Guide Available

The New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIS) User's Guide is now available. The manual provides guidelines for completing the new site recording forms and submit them, along with reports and other supporting documentation, to the Historic Preservation Division (HPD) and the Archeological Records Management Section (ARMS).

The material presented in the NMCRIS User's Guide replaces all existing documentation, forms, and attendant procedures relating to the now-obsolete Archeological Records Management System. Obsolete materials include the four-page LA Site Survey Form, the ARMS Site Coding Form, and the ARMS Survey Coding Form. The ARMS Data Entry Program is also obsolete by NMCRIS, but will be replaced with an enhanced version in 6-9 months.

NMCRIS will be implemented over a six-month transition period beginning with distribution of the User's Guide and the new data forms. During the transition, obsolete forms will continue to be accepted by HPD, but archeologists should abandon the old forms and start using the new ones as soon as it is feasible. Although previous drafts of the new forms are very similar to the final version, all draft materials distributed by ARMS for review and field testing are now obsolete and should also be discarded when the User's Guide is received.

The ARMS dial-up facility will not be disrupted by the conversion to NMCRIS. The Database Query Facility (DQF) will be extended to take advantage of the redesigned NMCRIS database, but the user interface will not change significantly for basic queries. An updated version of the DQF User's Manual will be

distributed as a separate addendum to the NMCRIS User's Guide.

The NMCRIS User's Guide and new data forms are now being printed and will be mailed to all archeological institutions and land managing agencies in New Mexico in July. Word processor versions of the new forms are also available from ARMS on diskette. If your institution has not received the new materials by 15 August, or if you need additional copies of the User's Guide or LA forms, please contact ARMS at (505) 827-6347.



## Publications

The Center for Indigenous Studies in the Americas (CISA) announces the publication of the first volume in its Publications in Anthropology Series entitled *Northern Anasazi Ceramic Styles: A Field Guide to Identification*, by William A. Lucius and David A. Breternitz. The volume is intended to be used by archaeologists conducting in-field analyses on noncollection surveys. The origin of the guide was a 1985 ceramic conference held at the Edge of the Cedars Museum in Blanding, Utah to address the need for consistency in ceramic typing and dating by archaeologists working in the Northern Anasazi region.

The Center for Indigenous Studies in the Americas is a nonprofit research organization dedicated to the promotion of the archaeology, anthropology, ethnology, and natural history of the New World. All proceeds from the sale of publications go toward supporting research programs. The publication sells for \$10.00 per copy, with a 40 percent discount offered on orders of 25 copies or more. To order copies, please contact Cory Dale Breternitz or Chris Robinson, Center for Indigenous Studies in the Americas, 1121 North Second Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85004, (602) 253-4938.



## End of an Era

*And it took three transfers before he connected with the woman who had access to the information he needed. She had a sweet, distinct middle-aged voice.*

*"It's easier if you know the MLA number," she said.*

- from Thief of Time by Tony Hillerman.

It is easier if one knows the *MLA number*, but that sweet voice of Rosemary Talley won't be at the end of the line any longer. Rosemary, after years of answering questions and seeing dots before her eyes (and probably in her dreams), has decided to hang up the site plotting pen and take up the fishing rod. Rosemary retired from HPD/ARMS in May and soon will be moving to Raton and easier access to those fishing spots.

She will be missed by her co-workers and researchers alike, not only for the corporate memory she has accumulated, but for her pleasant, efficient manner. Good luck and catch a big one!

- Louanna Haecker, HPD/ARMS

## From the Editor

Please let other NMAC members know what projects and research are occurring around the state. Get the news out to your colleagues and friends. When you complete a project report, send me the abstract text on a diskette, and I'll include it in the next issue. Editorials and letters to the editor are also welcome.

As usual, all materials should be sent to me at the NM Historic Preservation Division, 228 East Palace Ave., Santa Fe, NM 87503. Deadlines for submission for the next two issues of NEWSMAC are listed below:

1993 No. 4 (October 93): 15 September 1993

1994 No. 1 (January 94): 15 December 1993

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

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

- Tim Seaman, NEWSMAC Editor

New Mexico Archeological Council  
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# NEWSMAC

NEWSLETTER OF THE NEW MEXICO ARCHEOLOGICAL COUNCIL

1993 NUMBER 4

OCTOBER 1993



*The 1993 NMAC Summer Field Trip*

## President's Corner

Fall has arrived, and with it two important opportunities to examine new findings and developments in our profession. The first is the Fifth Occasional Anasazi Symposium, to be held at San Juan College in Farmington, NM, October 21-24 (see agenda, this issue). The second opportunity is the Archaeological Theory symposium, set for December 3-4 at the University of New Mexico in Albuquerque. NMAC's fall Business Meeting will be held in conjunction with this symposium.

The Archaeological Theory symposium represents a cooperative effort, involving NMAC, the Maxwell Museum, UNM Department of Anthropology, Office of Contract Archaeology, and the Museum of New Mexico's Office of Archaeological Studies. The symposium's objective is to draw together archaeologists from around the State, working in all aspects of the profession, to explore contemporary theoretical perspectives and issues and to discuss their relevance and application in the field. The organizers, Tim Maxwell, Bob Leonard, and Patrick Hogan, are building in considerable time for discussion and interaction. Check out the agenda, and register early for this one.

On another front, the Interagency Coordination Group for public education, established at the spring workshop in Socorro, met on August 31. The group decided to focus on two items in the near future: pulling together a directory of public education resources and programs; and finding a way to implement the *Intrigue of the Past* program in New Mexico. A first cut at the

resource directory, which should be expanded and updated periodically, is included in this issue of NEWSMAC. We could not, of course, list everything, but Lonnie Viklund, chair of the Education Committee will continue to maintain more detailed information for those interested. We are currently looking at the most effective way to distribute the directory to teachers and others who might be interested. State Archaeologist Lynne Sebastian is gathering more information on "Intrigue of the Past" possibilities. This will be an important agenda item at the fall Business Meeting.

NMAC is once again actively participating in the City of Albuquerque's efforts to protect archaeological resources. Mary Davis, Preservation Planner, and Aleta Lawrence of her staff are leading this effort for the city's Planning Department. Carol Condie and Judy Propper are representing NMAC on the Archeological Planning Committee (APC), chaired

by David Cushman. Other members are David Stuart, Kit Sargeant, Tom Morales (Albuquerque Archaeological Society), David Riley, and Matt Schmader. As a first step, APC will be working on a brochure and a video to promote appreciation and concern for Albuquerque's rich archeological heritage.

The Executive Committee would like to especially thank Tom Diamond for hosting an outstanding summer field trip at his Beaverhead ranch (see write up this issue). Thirty-five people enjoyed in a great archaeology weekend!

Finally, election time is fast approaching. The job of chairing the Election Committee and developing a slate of candidates for NMAC offices has in recent years fallen to the Vice President. So if you are interested in participating in NMAC as an of-

## IN THIS ISSUE ...

- NHPA 800.7 Agreement Executed for NM SHPO
- Antique Tribal Art Dealers Assoc. Meeting
- NM State Land Office News
- New LA Forms Finally Distributed
- Current Research
- 1993 NMAC Calendar
- Preliminary Agenda: NMAC Theory Symposium
- Schedule: Anasazi Symposium
- Resource Directory: Archeology and the Public

and much more ...



ficer in 1994, give Neal Ackerly a call (505) 646-1446, or drop him a line at Box 30001, Dept. 5700, NMSU, Las Cruces, NM 88003. Here's your opportunity to help take NMAC in the directions you would like to see it go. Nominations will be finalized at the fall Business Meeting, and ballots will be mailed immediately thereafter.

Hope to see you at the Business Meeting on December 3. If you have agenda items or would like to be on the program, contact any member of the Executive Committee. See you there!

- Judy Propper, 1993 NMAC President

## NMAC Theory Symposium

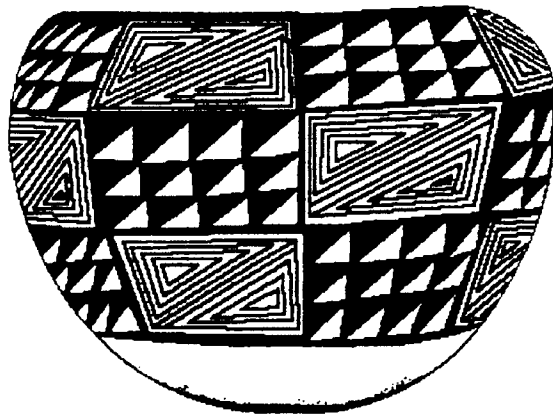
- *Brush up on what's new on the theoretical front.*
- *Spend some time thinking about the theoretical developments of the past few decades—how they have influenced the nature and quality of our work?*
- *What lies ahead?*
- *Discuss the practical interface between theory and methodology and examine the question -- is theory relevant?*
- *Resolve critical theoretical problems over drinks, shrimp, oysters, and seafood enchiladas at Cafe Oceana.*

On December 3-4, NMAC will hold a symposium on the diversity of current archaeological theories and their application. To be held at the University of New Mexico, *Archaeological Theory: An Examination of Current Perspectives and Applications* will bring together researchers taking a variety of theoretical perspectives to address the archaeological record. Participants from both academic and cultural resource management domains will provide an overview of their theoretical concerns and outline case studies of their application. Also planned is a retrospective evaluation of what has been learned from some of the largest southwestern archaeological projects, the role theory played in the development of those projects, and what the researchers feel might have been done differently. There will also be a panel discussion on the application of theory in cultural resource management projects.

The symposium organizers hope to make a worthwhile departure from the customary symposium format. There will be

ample time for participant-audience interaction so various points of view can be discussed, questions asked, and positions pondered. Michael B. Schiffer will be a special guest and participant and will also deliver a keynote address to the group. Look for a registration form in this issue of NEWSMAC.

- Tim Maxwell, MNM Office of Archeological Studies



## NMAC Summer Field Trip

At the invitation of Mr. Tom Diamond, the New Mexico Archeological Council sponsored a field trip over the weekend of July 19th to look at a wide variety of historic and prehistoric archeological sites in the Winston-Beaverhead region west of Truth or Consequences, NM. Of the 30 members able to make the trip, about half stayed at Tom's sumptuous Beaverhead Ranch headquarters, while the rest camped out (*see photo on page 1*).

Somewhat bleary-eyed after being regaled by raconteurs with tales of dubious veracity, we spent much of the first day traveling to sites in high-elevation portions of the Gila National Forest. These included two (prehistoric? protohistoric?) defensive sites, a historic ranch complex, and a historic tin mine. Trip participants concluded the day with an impromptu discussion of what we had seen using the junked-out body of a 1955 Nash in lieu of a podium.

During the second day, we examined a number of moderate-size pueblos in and around Warm Springs, as well as the now crumbling adobe buildings that once comprised the headquarters of the Warm Springs Apache Agency. With Dave Kirkpatrick and J. R. Gomolak setting a blistering pace, some folks made the run down the perennial creek that extends through the Monticello box canyon. At some distance down the drainage we were able to examine an extremely large (500± room), late (Glaze A) prehistoric pueblo. Largely pristine, this site may represent the southernmost occurrence of Glaze A wares in the state. If permission could be obtained from local landowners, this site certainly merits further attention by NMAC as a possible project.

Tom and Carolyn Diamond were gracious, interesting, and interested hosts for the three days that their ranch was beset by archeologists. They were not slackers in story-telling, either! On behalf of the NMAC Executive Committee, as well as the trip participants, I thank them both for their hospitality. I hope to see both of them on our future trips.

-Neal Ackerly, NMAC Vice President

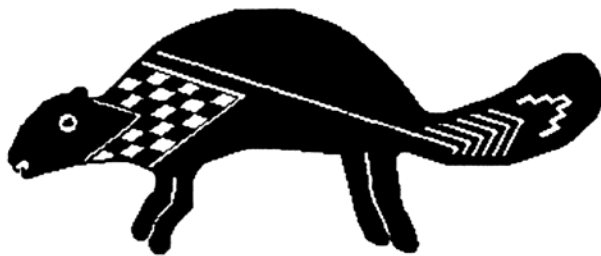
**New Mexico Archeological Council**  
PO Box 1023  
Albuquerque, NM 87103

### 1993 Officers:

President: Judy Propper  
President-Elect: Pat Hogan  
Vice President: Neal Ackerly  
Treasurer: Peter McKenna  
Secretary: Cynthia Bettison

**NEWSMAC Editor:** Tim Seaman

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



## Public Education and Awareness Committee

Business is usual with requests for speakers and workshops continue to trickle in; requests for speakers come from all over the state and for the last few months, requests for teacher workshops are coming from the southeast part of the state. To date, workshops are not yet scheduled—the organizers are still considering the best dates.

Flyers about the Public Education and Awareness Committee and its services are mailed out again, so more requests will soon be coming in.

Finally, enclosed in this issue of NEWSMAC is a supplement on educational resources available for any group, individual, organization, etc. interested in archaeology and what it can provide—education kits and programs from around the state, sources for videos and slide programs, brochures and other information on activities and work programs available. It's amazing how much is going on. Share this insert with anyone you think may be interested, and if you know of anything that we have failed to include, send it to us at the education committee. We will see that it is included in the next installment.

- Loni Viklund, Education Committee Chair

## Treasurer's Report 1993

### Expenditures:

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| Operating      | 1,664.85 |
| Spring Meeting | 1,987.56 |
| Abiquiu Morada | 100.00   |
| NMHPD Poster   | 3,383.88 |

### Income:

|                |          |
|----------------|----------|
| Member Dues    | 4,095.00 |
| Spring Meeting | 951.00   |
| Publications   | 1,558.74 |
| Interest       | 163.40   |
| NMHPD Poster   | 3,383.88 |

**Balance (October 1) \$13,217.92**

NMAC currently has 198 members (21 institutional, 177 individual, with 8 omitted). Since Jan. 1, 1993, 41 publications, including 38 Protohistoric volumes, were sold. The Spring Meeting operated on a deficit of \$1,130.12. The 1993 Preservation Week Poster, for which NMAC acts as the funds holder, cost \$3383.88. This account for was zero-balanced in the second half of the year by a contribution of \$265.41 from the New Mexico Humanities Council. As approved by the membership, a \$100 contribution was sent for the restoration of the vandalized

Abiquiu Morada; Mr. Sam Baca, Director of the New Mexico Community Foundation (which is coordinating the Morada restoration funds), sent NMAC a letter of appreciation for the contribution. Of the operating costs all but \$11 were for NEWSMAC and postal-related expenses.

- Pete McKenna, NMAC Treasurer

## 800.7 Agreement Executed for the State of New Mexico

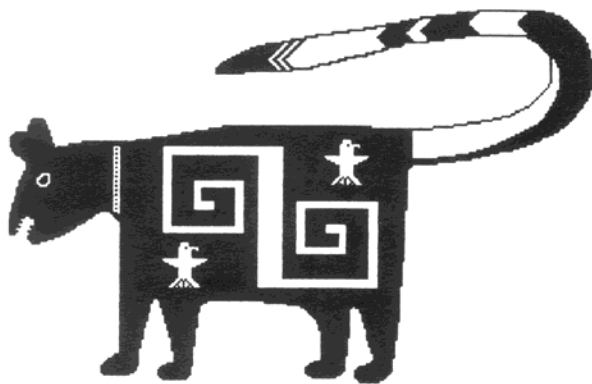
At its June 11 meeting in Mesa Verde National Park, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation formally approved the execution of an agreement with the State of New Mexico to substitute a state historic preservation review process for the one established by the Council's regulations to administer Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA). The agreement, which may remove the Council from most routine Section 106 case review conducted in NM, *represents the first time that a State's historic preservation process has been accepted by the Council in lieu of its own.*

The outgrowth of negotiations between the Council and the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, this agreement was pursued under provision 800.7 of Council regulations (36 CFR Part 800, *Protection of Historic Properties*). It advocates greater reliance on early planning and local decision making with regard to historic properties, providing for more focused Council involvement in project review and program involvement and systematic monitoring and oversight of NM's historic preservation activities. Federal agency use of the NM agreement is strictly voluntary; agencies may employ the State review process or the Council's regulations at their discretion.

For more information about the New Mexico 800.7 agreement, please contact the Advisory Council or the NM Historic Preservation Division.

- from ACHP Bimonthly Report, June-July 1993





## Antique Tribal Art Dealers Association Meeting

The Historic Preservation Division was invited to speak at a meeting of the Antique Tribal Art Dealers Association (ATADA) held in Santa Fe on Thursday August 19, 1993. The meeting was organized as an open forum for the exchange of views on the various legal and ethical problems associated with the sale of American Indian artifacts of both archaeological and ethnological origin. I was asked to represent the NM Historic Preservation Division.

Also invited to attend were representatives of the Museum of New Mexico, the Institute of American Indian Arts, the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, the US Attorney's Office, the National Park Service, as well as several private defense attorneys specializing in ARPA cases and a number of prominent antiquities dealers from New Mexico and Arizona. The meeting was moderated by an attorney who is also a member of the Pawnee Tribe. The invited speakers were asked to sit on a panel; each member presented a short statement outlining their position, and the audience then addressed questions to the panel through the moderator.

I outlined the position of the Division by arguing that there is a direct causal relationship between the sale and purchase of objects of antiquity and the destruction of the archaeological record from which those objects are acquired. I asked the ATADA members to acknowledge that the trafficking in objects of antiquity contributes to the destruction of the archaeological record, and that because of this, they bore some responsibility for finding solutions to this problem. After the panelist had given their presentations, the President of ATADA, Mr. Robert Gallegos, addressed the membership and specifically admitted that the activities of the Association do in fact lead to the destruction of archaeological sites. He was very adamant about the need to abide by the federal and state laws protecting archaeological sites and aboriginal artifacts, although he defended the rights of private property owners to do what they like with cultural materials found on their land. His concluding statement was that if the Association does not become involved in finding solutions to the problems of site destruction and the desecration of American Indian religious and ceremonial items, then solutions would be imposed by others who do not share the interests of the Association.

In addition to the discussion about ethical problems, there was a considerable debate about the federal and state laws that

affect the commercial dealing in American Indian artifacts. The legal experts fielded numerous questions about ARPA and NAGPRA, especially how they affect the transport and sale of cultural items. The Native Americans on the panel were asked for information on what is and is not of religious importance to them, and a good deal of discussion was given over to why certain items that had been removed from Indian communities historically were still considered important and therefore outside the bounds of what could be bought and sold.

In general, the proceedings were cordial and non-confrontational. There was a good give-and-take on the issues and all sides of this complex problem were able to express their views. The impression that I had of the meeting as a whole was that the dealers are feeling the pressure of changing times, not only from state and federal regulators and law enforcement agencies, but increasingly by Native American groups across the country. There was an almost palpable sense of concern among the ATADA members over just what is and is not legal and ethical in the dealing of tribal artifacts.

The meeting closed with a call from Mr. Gallegos to continue the dialogue that had been started, a recommendation that was seconded by all.

- David Cushman, NM Historic Preservation Division

## 1993 NMAC Calendar

- **October 21-24**

Anasazi Symposium, San Juan College, Farmington, NM.  
See schedule of papers in this issue.

- **October 30**

NMAC Executive Committee Meeting

- **December 3-4**

NMAC Archeological Theory Symposium (and Business Meeting). See schedule of papers in this issue.

## Visiting Tsi'pin n Northern New Mexico

Tsi'pin (LA 301) is located just south of the village of Canones on the Coyote Ranger District of the Santa Fe National Forest. It may have had as many as three stories and five hundred ground floor rooms. There are fifteen kivas, including a great kiva with a diameter of ten meters, which are carved into the Bandelier tuff bedrock. This magnificent Pueblo III site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places early in the 1970s.

The pueblo lies on the northern boundary of the Jemez Plateau. A reservoir, agricultural fields, a possible field house, defensive walls, petroglyphs, cavates, and short stairways into the pueblo are some of the other features comprising this site.

The pueblo was visited by archaeologists early in this century. Recently, due to coverage by a national publication and people moving into the surrounding areas, the number of visitors has been increasing, putting continuing pressure on Tsi'pin, the nearby village of Canones, and the wildlife and vegetation.

With the help of local communities and the modern Tewa pueblos, the Santa Fe National Forest has been considering various management possibilities over the last three years. The goal is to provide as much protection as possible to Tsi'pin, the village of Canones, and the wildlife and fragile riparian areas in the valley below while still keeping the site open to visitors.

Access to the site is no longer possible through the village of Canones. Another route has been developed which is longer but provides a spectacular entrance to Tsi'pin from Polvadera Mesa which is five- to six-hundred feet above the pueblo. The pueblo is closed December 1st through May 15th in order to protect endangered wildlife in the area.

A permit is now required for all those who wish to visit Tsi'pin and limits on the number of visitors per day have been instituted. The permit and a map to the site can be obtained by writing or calling the Coyote Ranger District (P.O. Box 160, Coyote, N.M. 87012, tel. 505 638-5526) or by picking it up in person on weekdays at the Coyote District Office (open M-F, 8 to 4:30), located eleven miles west on State Highway 96. On Saturdays and Sundays a permit can be picked up at the Ghost Ranch Living Museum (*not* the Conference Center). The Museum is open 8 to 4:30 and is located on State Highway 84, eight miles north of the junction of S.H. 96 and 84. When picking up the permit in person, it is best to call the Coyote Ranger District a few days before.

You will need a full day for the trip to Tsi'pin so you should plan to pick up the permit early in the morning. High clearance vehicles are strongly recommended. The trail to the ruins is steep and narrow and visitors should wear good hiking boots. No drinking water or toilet facilities are provided at the trailhead.

- Martha Yates, U.S. Forest Service



## New LA Forms Distributed (Finally!)

The New Mexico Cultural Resource Information System (NMCRIS) User's Guide and the new LA forms were finally distributed in August. We apologize for the four-month delay in this important distribution; the task took more time than anticipated and we did not want to release an inferior product just to meet an arbitrary deadline. Thank you all for your patience.

During the last year, we have tried to give the archeological community plenty of opportunity to comment on previous drafts of this document and to field test the new forms. We are grateful to those of you who responded; your participation greatly improved the quality of the forms. We realize, however, that additional modifications may be required as the new system is im-

plemented. Please inform us of any difficulties or problems you encounter during this initial break-in period.

If you need additional copies of the NMCRIS User's Guide or the new LA Forms, please contact ARMS at (505) 827-6347. The new data forms are also available on diskette. The distributed document is a simple, unformatted version of the printed forms that can be imported into any word processor and customized. Word processor generated versions of the forms may be substituted as long as they include the same data items and order as the printed forms.



The new information system and procedures will be implemented over a six-month transition period beginning with the August distribution. Obsolete forms will continue to be accepted by the Historic Preservation Division during the transition, but archeologists should abandon the old forms and start using the new ones as soon as it is feasible. During the six-month transition period, archeologists should also begin following the new procedures for submitting archeological records to HPD/ARMS, documented in user's guide.

The ARMS dial-up facility will not be disrupted by the conversion to NMCRIS. The Database Query Facility (DQF) will be extended to take advantage of the redesigned NMCRIS database, but the user interface will not change significantly for basic queries. An updated version of the DQF User's Manual will be distributed as a separate addendum to the NMCRIS User's Guide.

Just to keep everyone up to date, here are some future ARMS developments that will affect archeologists and land managers in New Mexico:

- Over the next six months, we will be distributing a stand-alone PC application that automates the completion of the new data collection forms and allows for electronic transfer of archeological data to the NMCRIS database. This application will decrease the time and effort required to complete the new data forms and, by validating all entered information and providing immediate feedback to the user, will also increase the quality of the data.
- Over the next six to twelve months, we will be implementing an additional, extended database query tool that takes advantage of the new database design. The query facility will be accessible to both local and remote (dial-in) users, but will require some training for effective use.
- We are currently investigating the possibility of connecting to the Internet, a global network currently serving more

than three million users. Assuming that the required funding can be secured, those users in federal government and educational institutions around the state with access to the Internet will be able to send E-mail to HPD, transfer files, and initiate full network connections into the ARMS computer system.

- Thanks to a grant from the NM State Highway and Transportation Department, we will begin to implement GIS technology in NMCRIS in 1994. Over the next five years, this project will collect digitized boundary data for all registered archeological sites and the majority of archeological surveys performed within the last five years in NM. This will greatly enhance the value of the NMCRIS database for both management and research.
- Historic architectural sites and traditional cultural properties (TCPs) will be added to NMCRIS database starting in 1995. This will allow *one-stop shopping* for all your cultural resource needs.

If you would like to know more about these projects, please give me a call.

-Tim Seaman, NM Historic Preservation Division



## New Mexico State Land Office News

### New SLO Archeologist

Norm Nelson was recently hired to replace Dorothy Scholl-Meeker as the State Land Office Archeologist. Dorothy recently gave birth to a girl and is living in New Orleans. Our best wishes to Dorothy and her new family.

With the passage of the new Cultural Properties Protection Act and the development of new policies and procedures at the land office, life has been very busy. Toss in new policies and procedures for paleontology and the new volunteer program (described below) and life gets to be downright frenetic. Changes will be outlined in a forthcoming letter which will be sent to state permit holders, state agencies, and federal agencies. In the meantime, call Norm in Santa Fe at 827-5857.

### The SLO Volunteer Program

A volunteer program is in full swing at the SLO these days. As part of the Watershed Rehabilitation and Volunteer Education Program, Pueblo Blanco (LA 40) in the Galisteo Basin is being stabilized. Several roomblocks on Pueblo Blanco are being cut by a large arroyo, so stabilization activities have focused on slowing or halting bank erosion within the site and rehabilitating

the watershed. Gabions, checkdams, and swales have been constructed in the arroyo and its upstream tributaries. Gabions (wire structures filled with rock) have proven very successful in forcing water away from several roomblocks, and dispersing/slowing the water flow over a larger portion of the arroyo bed. Checkdams and swales built above the site area are also slowing the runoff, catching silt loads behind the structures, dispersing the water flow over a larger area, and providing areas for reseeding in or along the drainages.

Aside from dealing with erosion problems, the SLO is looking at the volunteers as a potential source of site stewards, people who would participate in monitoring sites such as Pueblo Blanco located on State Trust Lands throughout NM. Anyone interested in becoming a steward or learning more about this new program should call Janis Hartley, Assistant Commissioner of Programs and Education (827-5765) or Norm Nelson.

### New State Land Office Director

As most NMAC readers are probably aware, Jim Baca has recently left the SLO to be the national Director of the Bureau of Land Management. Ray B. Powell, M.S., D.V.M., was appointed by Governor Bruce King to complete Jim Baca's term as the Commissioner of State Lands. For those of you unfamiliar with Commissioner Powell, he served as special assistant to Gov. King, working in the areas of environment, recreation, and natural resources. He received his D.V.M. from Tufts University and is a practicing veterinarian, specializing in wildlife rehabilitation. He also has a M.S. degree in Systemic Biology and -- of interest to the archeological community -- a B.A. in anthropology from the University of New Mexico. The Commissioner's interest is alive and well.



Commissioner Powell supports the volunteer program currently in use at the land office and has shown an interest in cultural resources found on State Trust Land. He has visited Old Fort (LA 1869) and Three Corn Ruin (LA 1871) in the Gobernador, as well as Fort Mason (LA 26993) near Las Cruces to consider watershed and ruin stabilization, and the site steward program.

With Commissioner Powell's support and a list of target sites on State Trust land developed in cooperation with the NM Historic Preservation Division, the archeological community can look forward to more updates on the SLO site steward program.

-Norm Nelson, NM State Land Office

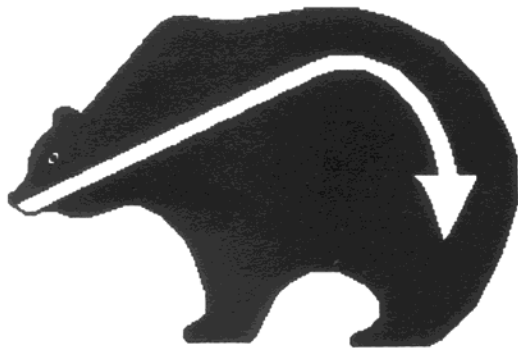


## NM Legislature Asked to Build New Archaeological Facilities

During the 1994 legislative session, the Museum of New Mexico will be requesting funding to design and construct a new facility for archaeological collections. As many archaeologists in the state know, the current repository is running out of space and collections are stored under less than desirable conditions. Most archaeological materials recovered in the state are curated by the Museum's repository, administered by the Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/Laboratory of Anthropology (MIAC/LOA). The MIAC/LOA has been storing materials for over 60 years and is the legally recognized repository for the state New Mexico. These circumstances have led to the largest collection of archaeological materials in the state and perhaps the Southwest. The Archaeological Research Collections is conservatively estimated to hold about 4.5 million items. As recently reported in the American Anthropological Association *Newsletter*, cultural resource management is one of the fastest growing segments of anthropology. Combined with the predicted population growth rates and associated development in New Mexico, projections for the future size of the repository are astounding.

Approximately 30,000 square feet will be needed to accommodate the expected archaeological materials, and provide enlarged facilities for the Archeological Records Management Section (ARMS), the LOA Library and Archives, and the Museum's Office of Archaeological Studies. The proposed facility would have environmentally controlled collections space, separate research areas, and better access to ARMS and other archival documents associated with the collections.

- Tim Maxwell, MNM Office of Archeological Studies



## The NM Historic Preservation Division Staff Research Project at Peggy's Pueblo

Peggy's Pueblo (LA 76000) is a Chacoan outlier community comprising a great house, a great kiva, several small house mounds, and associated features such as a water retention dam, a prehistoric road, and a number of rock art panels. The New Mexico Historic Preservation Division (HPD) proposes to carry out archaeological survey, mapping, surface artifact analyses, minor subsurface testing, and rock art recording at the great house site and within the associated community sites. We also are applying for a research permit from the Navajo Nation to investigate the

relationship between the Peggy's Pueblo community and a newly discovered Chacoan outlier approximately 1.5 km to the north-east.

This project has three goals:

- to provide sufficient information to prepare a National Register Nomination for the outlier community
- to provide training for members of the local amateur society who will be serving as site stewards for archaeological sites on State Trust Lands
- to provide a research opportunity for members of the Division's archaeology staff



The research portion of the project will be focused on understanding the occupational history of the community. The Peggy's Pueblo community appears to have been occupied from approximately 900 AD until some time in the 1200s or early 1300s. During the 1000s, a complex cultural system focused in Chaco Canyon began to spread its influence across the San Juan Basin and beyond. Based on architectural evidence, the community of Peggy's Pueblo became connected in some way with that larger Chacoan system.

The research questions for this project will focus on when that connection occurred, what the nature of the connection was, what the effects were on the community, what the developmental history of the community was both before and after the Chaco connection was established, and what the relationship was between the Peggy's Pueblo community and other nearby Chacoan communities.

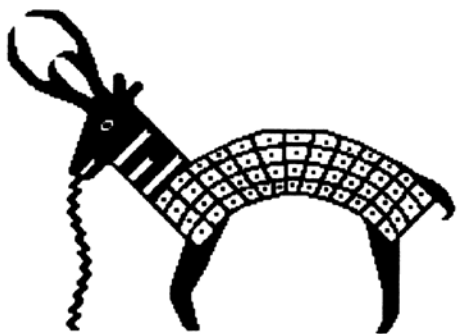
The scope of work will include site survey to determine whether the entire community has been identified, mapping of the entire community, mapping at a larger scale of the individual structures and features, in-field surface artifact analyses to determine occupation dates and technical information about material culture production and acquisition, recording of the rock art associated with the community, and excavation of test pits (two 1 by 1 meter units) in what appears to be a water impoundment device to test this functional interpretation. All work will be carried out by or under the supervision of professional archaeologists on the Division staff.

- Lynne Sebastian, State Archeologist

## Current Research at the Bureau of Reclamation

During the last two years, the Bureau of Reclamation (i.e., the Rio Grande Project Office in El Paso and the Albuquerque Projects Office) have been conducting cultural resource studies in New Mexico in conjunction with its water conveyance systems and reservoirs.

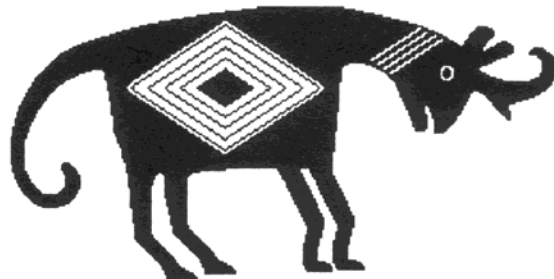
At Sumner Lake in Guadalupe and De Baca counties, Mariah Associates, Inc., has conducted a Class III survey of 5,100 acres, or approximately 70-percent of project lands. With Mead Kemrer acting as Principal Investigator, 63 sites have been recorded to date. Most prehistoric sites consist of lithic procurement and workshop sites, one of which shows evidence of possible buried hearths. Another prehistoric site appears to be Mogollon-like. Numerous historic sites also are present. Particularly notable are the remains of the town of Los Ojitos dating to the late-19th century. More than 15 structures are evident, many with standing walls constructed from locally available sandstone. Also present is the community's cemetery with at least 80 graves, some of which have sandstone headstones. Most of the gravestones have Hispanic surnames. It is anticipated additional funds will be obtained in Fiscal Year 1994 to complete the site inventory and to begin the site evaluation process which will become the basis for the reservoir's cultural resource management plan.



Mike Marshall (Cibola Research Consultants) has been conducting a Class III survey of sites along the ditches, drains, canals and acequias in the Middle Rio Grande Valley. This water conveyance system is owned, operated and maintained by the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District, but Reclamation retains an easement interest in these lands. Marshall has inventoried 560 miles of these linear features which begin about 20 miles north of Albuquerque and continue for 60 miles south of the city to San Acacia. A total of 78 sites were identified, 30 of which were already listed in the ARMS database. Prehistoric sites range in age from Archaic to Pueblo IV; Protohistoric and historic period sites were also identified. A preliminary evaluation indicates approximately 50 sites have National Register potential. It is anticipated that additional funds will be available in FY 1994 to complete the last 176 miles in the Socorro area.

Because Reclamation's mission involves the conveyance of water for irrigation purposes, a large proportion of its cultural resource investigations focuses on historic structures and associated facilities. Frequently these early projects had significant effects upon a region's settlement and economic development. A project currently reaching completion involves the Carlsbad Irrigation District National Historic Landmark (NHL) on the Pecos River in southeastern New Mexico. The National Park Service's (NPS) Rocky Mountain Regional Office is refining the boundaries of the original 1975 nomination by identifying contributing and non-contributing resources. This facility, which was one of the West's first large-scale irrigation projects undertaken by private enterprise in the 1890s, is now owned by Reclamation and operated and maintained by the

Carlsbad Irrigation District. It is the only such irrigation project in the country that was originally privately built and then taken over by the Federal government without reconstruction. Thus, only from the Carlsbad Project, one can witness the evolution of a private reclamation project to a public one. The NPS has identified 29 contributing resources including 22 structures (such as spillways, dams, canals, ditches, the Pecos River flume, etc.) and seven buildings (gate keeper's residences, warehouse, guard house, etc.). A HABS/HAER documentation of the project is nearly complete.



Reclamation has contracted with SWCA, Inc., to conduct a similar study of Elephant Butte Dam which was constructed in 1916 and placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979. SWCA will be expanding the site boundary to include all contributing resources, which may number about 50. Included in this category would be the administration building, residential cabins, archeological remains of workers' camps, a fish hatchery, a boathouse, retaining walls, large residences, etc. Some of these latter structures were built by the CCC in 1940-41.

With Dave Phillips acting as Principal Investigator, SWCA will also be investigating 1,085 miles of Reclamation canals between Caballo Reservoir and El Paso, Texas, in southern New Mexico. The ownership of these lands is to be transferred to the Elephant Butte Irrigation District. The study will include both a Class I and III cultural resources survey of archeological and historic sites as well as identifying traditional cultural properties. Evaluation of the water delivery system for its cultural, historic and architectural significance will also be undertaken. The study is expected to get underway in October.

- Rob Freed, Bureau of Reclamation

## Recent Museum of New Mexico Excavations in the Gila National Forest

The Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archaeological Studies (OAS), has spent three field seasons in the excavation of 22 archaeological sites along highways US 180 and NM 12 between Reserve and Luna in Catron County within the Gila National Forest. The investigations are being conducted in conjunction with a New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department highway project. The sites include Archaic campsites, Early and Late Pithouse period sites, Pueblo period sites, and several protohistoric occupations, probably Apache.

The area includes the Pine Lawn Valley and a portion of the San Francisco Mountains. Paul Martin and others conducted extensive research in this mountainous zone of the Mogollon Highlands in the 1930s and 40s. Sites investigated in the immediate area include the SU site (LA 64931), Promontory Village (LA

9713), Turkey Foot Ridge (LA 9709), Luna Village (LA 45507), Starkweather Ruin (LA 38624), and the Sawmill Site (LA 8753). Recent fieldwork has been undertaken by UNM at the SU site (LA 64931), U of Texas, Austin at the WS Ranch (LA 33621) and Apache Creek Pueblo (LA 2949), and the U of Washington at Mogollon Village (LA 11568).

Because of our increasing data base for the Mogollon Highlands, we now have the opportunity to examine, in detail, such aspects of the prehistoric and protohistoric cultures as causes for the shift from hunting and gathering to agriculture, changing settlement patterns through time, clarification of phase designations, causes of architectural diversity, and variations in resource utilization.

Our research design for these past three seasons has critically examined the traditional model for looking at change in site structure through time. This model states that there is a positive relationship between increasing dependence on cultigens and decreasing residential mobility. This mobility shift should then be evident in the archaeological record and testable.

Preliminary artifact analyses are completed and some radiocarbon samples have been submitted for dating the sites. Our initial research indicates an occupation span from 600 BC to AD 1750 for this portion of the Mogollon Highlands.

Two of the Archaic sites have cultural features associated with them. At Raven's Roost (LA 70188), there is a small pit structure with several nearby pits, a rock pile with datable charcoal, and several small rock circles. Artifacts numbered over 16,000 including more than 200 Late Archaic San Pedro projectile points. Three C-14 dates for the site have been corrected and calibrated to AD 59.

The Old Peralta Site (LA 43766), is a stratified Archaic site with two occupations separated by 9 cm of cultural fill. One level, at 38 cm below the ground surface, has a hearth and roasting pit, while the other level contains a hearth and small pit. C-14 dates are not yet available, but the site yielded 65 large San Pedro projectile points and large biface tools along with a fairly good sample of faunal remains.

One Early Pithouse Period site, Lazy Meadows (LA 39975), has yielded separate corrected and calibrated radiocarbon dates of AD 143 and AD 519, suggesting two occupations at this location just south of the SU site. Later sites range from corrected and calibrated dates of AD 635 to AD 940. Excavated late sites include 5 pit structures at Luna Village, a large pithouse village with possibly 30 pit units present, and a large pithouse at South Leggett Pueblo (LA 3563), previously dug by Paul Martin and reexcavated by OAS.



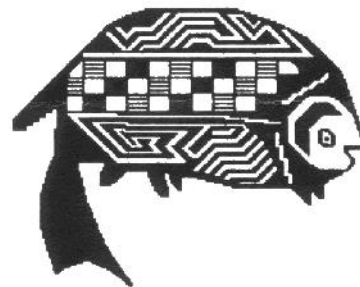
Overlying two Mogollon sites are protohistoric, probably Apache, roasting pits and shallow pit structures with associated hearths. At the Lightning Strike Site (LA 70189), we obtained a

corrected C-14 date of AD 1710±80 and at Ladybug Junction (LA 75791), two samples produced a corrected and calibrated date of AD 1671. At Raven's Roost, a protohistoric component overlaid a portion of the site and produced a corrected and calibrated C-14 date of AD 1532. A lithic scatter with charcoal in small hearths produced corrected and calibrated dates of AD 1520 and AD 1751, indicating possible reuse of this high ridge in the foothills of the San Francisco Mountains overlooking the Pine Lawn Valley. One other nearby ridge contained a lithic scatter (LA 37917) with a corrected and calibrated date of AD 1518.

Lithic artifacts, including several projectile points and numerous flakes and debitage from these probable Apache sites, will be statistically compared to Archaic and Mogollon assemblages to examine the degree of variability between these separate cultural components.

The OAS has also recently excavated portions of an Early Tularosa phase room block containing a great kiva. This work was sponsored through a cost-share grant from the Gila National Forest. The site, East Ridge Pueblo (LA 21153) at Pueblo Park campground, has a corrected and calibrated date of AD 1166 and will compliment our research on the sites along the highway right-of-way. The site has probably 20 rooms, a great kiva, and standing walls from .90 to 1.5 m high. Excavations are expected to continue seasonally at this site.

- Yvonne R. Oakes, Office of Archaeological Studies



## Passport in Time Project on the Cibola National Forest

This past June 18, volunteers assisted the Cibola National Forest (CNF) in excavating a pueblo site on the Mountainair Ranger District. Pueblo de la Mesa (LA 2091), a remote 100-room Anasazi pueblo, was occupied in the 1300s. It is located within the Salinas Province, one of the least-known areas of the prehistoric Southwest.

Volunteers worked with archeologists from CNF as part of the *Passport in Time* (PIT) program. Projects such as this aim to provide education and hands-on experience, increase understanding of heritage resources, heighten awareness of the fragility of the resources, and engender a sense of public stewardship leading to better preservation and protection of the resources.

The volunteers' work involved mapping portions of the site and putting in excavation units in a room, a ramada, and in the midden. Shallow excavation units were also excavated in the upper plaza in an attempt to locate the walls of a possible second kiva.

The PIT project was done in conjunction with an archeological field school sponsored by Michigan State University (MSU), who spent 6 weeks excavating at the site this summer. The volunteer work will add significantly to the research data that are being collected on the site and analyzed by the MSU team, led by Dr. Allison Rautman. The primary research questions she hopes to address include economic exchange and trade connections among pueblos during the 14th century.

Pueblo de la Mesa was selected for excavation because approximately 80% of the site has been disturbed by illegal digging. The excavation and research conducted by the MSU team and the PIT volunteers will enable the Forest Service to learn more about the site and gather scientific information that otherwise would be lost to vandals.

- Cynthia Benedict, Cibola National Forest



## Publications

### New and Recent Bandelier Publications

The Department of Anthropology, Washington State University, is pleased to announce the publication of *Papers on the Early Classic Period of the Pajarito Plateau, New Mexico*, as Reports of Investigations #65. The volume includes two parts. The first is a detailed descriptive report on the 1991 sampling excavations at LA 3840, christened Shohakka Pueblo, in Capulin Canyon of Bandelier National Monument. Contributors include Michele Gray, Douglas R. Harro, Timothy A. Kohler, Angela R. Linse, Meredith H. Matthews, Matthew J. Root, and W. Nicholas Trierweiler.

Part II contains chapters by Janet D. Orcutt on land-use on the southern Pajarito during the Early Classic; on the social history of maize on the Pajarito by Robert W. Preucel and John M. Barker; and on the analysis of pollen from the fill of a Late Coalition period kiva on Burnt Mesa, by Edgar K. Huber and Timothy A. Kohler.

The report, available in September 1993, is priced at \$16.50 + \$1.50 handling/mailling and can be ordered from Reports of Investigations, Department of Anthropology, WSU, Pullman, WA 99164-4910. It joins three other descriptive reports on the WSU excavations at Bandelier between 1988 and 1990. The

complete list is available from the above address and the reports can sometimes be found in the SPMA bookstore of Bandelier National Monument.

- Timothy A. Kohler, WSU

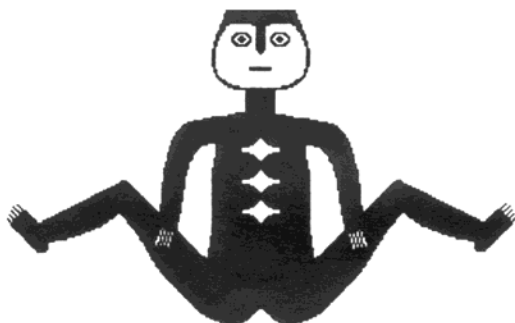
### Recent Research in the Prehistoric Southwest

*Recent Research in the Prehistoric Southwest*, guest edited by Catherine M. Cameron, has recently been published by Expedition Magazine (Vol. 35, No. 1). This special issue includes the following articles:

- *Southwestern Archaeology: Past, Present, and Future*, by Christian E. Downum;
- *Anasazi Pottery*, by Eric Blinman;
- *Photographic Analysis: A Study of Architectural Change at Oraibi Pueblo*, by Catherine M. Cameron;
- *Casas Grandes: Archaeology in Northern Mexico*, by Paul Minnis and Michael Whalen;
- *Chaco, Hohokam, and Mimbres: The Southwest in the 11th and 12th Century*, by Stephen H. Lekson;
- *Platform Mounds of the Arizona Desert*, by Glen Rice and Charles Redman.

Expedition is published three times a year by the University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology at the University of Pennsylvania.

Single issues are \$8.00; subscriptions are \$20.00 per year. To order, write: Expedition Order Dept., The University Museum, 33rd and Spruce Streets, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6324, or call (215) 898-4124.



### High Desert Land and Its People

Environmental historian, naturalist, and archeologist Dan Scurlock has recently authored a guidebook to the Casas Grandes Area. *High Desert Land and Its People: A Guidebook to the Eco-cultural History and Archeology of the Casas Grande Area* (60 pages, 9 drawings, 2 maps) is available for \$7.50, plus \$2.00 handling and postage, from: Wingswept Research / Solnox Excursions, 1333 Arcadian Trail NW, Albuquerque, NM 87107, (505) 344-0482.

### New National Register Bulletins Available

National Register Bulletins 40, 41, and 42 are now available. The bulletins provide guidelines for identifying, evaluating, and registering historic battlefields (#40), cemeteries and burial places (#41), and historic mining properties (#42). For copies, contact the US Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Interagency Resources Division, National Register of Historic Places, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.





## ARPA News

**Coping with Vandalism:** The purpose of the first International Symposium on Vandalism in North America, held in 1988 in Seattle, was to stimulate the exchange of ideas. Now the Pacific Northwest Research Station of the US Forest Service has developed **Vandalism: Research, Prevention, and Social Policy**, an outgrowth of the symposium that examines how vandalism is being approached through research, law enforcement, education, design, and integrated programs. The study's third section is devoted to the prevention of looting and vandalism on archeological and recreational sites. Essays include *National Goals for Protecting Archaeological Sites*, by Richard C. Waldbauer of NPS Archaeological Assistance Division, and *Rock Art Vandalism: Causes and Prevention*, by Howard C. Higgins. Copies of the report may be obtained by writing Paul Barlow, USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Research Station, Research Information Services, PO Box 2890, Portland, OR 97208-3890. Phone (503) 326-7128.

- from **Federal Archaeology REPORT** (Vol. 6, No. 2)

## NAGPRA Update

The proposed rules for implementing the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) were published in the **Federal Register** on 28 May 1993. A 60-day comment period was provided for interested parties. Written comments were accepted until 27 July 1993. A meeting of the Native American Graves and Repatriation Review Committee was held on 20-22 September 1993, to focus on developing final regulations for implementing the statute.

The Clinton administration's budget request for fiscal year 1994 includes \$2.75 million for the grant program authorized under Section 10 of NAGPRA. The money is to assist Indian tribes and native Hawaiian organizations in the repatriation of cultural items, as well as museums in conducting the inventories and identification required by the statute. The National Park Service requested and additional \$250,000 to administer the grant program. The administration's FY 94 budget request also included funds for the NPS and BLM to fulfill their NAGPRA responsibilities.

For more information on the status of NAGPRA regulations or the grant program, contact C. Timothy McKeown, NAGPRA Program Leader, Archaeological Assistance Division, National

Park Service, PO Box 27127, Suite 210, Washington, DC 20013-7127. Phone (202) 343-4101.

- lifted from UPAC News (Sept. 1993) (thanks Signa!)

## Arizona Archaeology Council Guidelines for Publication and Authorship

The Arizona Archaeology Council (AAC) has recently formed the Guidelines for Publication and Authorship Committee (GPAC) to identify the professional and ethical responsibilities of individuals and institutions involved in writing or producing archeological documents. GPAC intends to publish guidelines documenting the roles, rights, and responsibilities of all involved parties. This document will be distributed to the AAC membership for adoption, but it will remain the decision of individual sponsors, contractors, authors, and editors to decide if they want to follow them.

Issues being examined include copyright laws, agreements and contracts; responsibilities of authors, editors, contractors, and agencies; ethical considerations; report content and format requirements; and report distribution procedures. An draft outline of issues to be considered by the GPAC appears in the June 1993 AAC Newsletter.

- abstracted from AAC Newsletter (June 1993)

## Stewards of the Past Session Announced

**Stewards of the Past: Building Partnerships in Heritage Preservation** is the title of the Arizona Archaeology Council's (AAC) Fall Special Session. The two-day session will address a wide variety of current public archeology and heritage education issues in Arizona. Concurrent with presentations, hands-on workshops will be offered on a variety of educational topics. The session will be held 29-30 October at the Pueblo Grande Museum in Phoenix (4619 E. Washington St.). For more information contact Teresa L. Hoffman at (602) 870-6774.



## Letters to the Editor

September 7, 1993

Editor:

Since NMAC is obviously expiring again, why don't we either mercifully knock it in the head and end its agony or reappraise its utility to the membership and revive it?



My assessment of its function, which may not accord with anyone else's view, is that, in addition to ethics, etc., it should serve as a vehicle for dispersing the results of research. Because contract archeologists so often work in isolation, we have few means of learning of recent field work and research short of ferreting it out on an individual basis. As a consequence, analysis and interpretation suffer—or, at least, I feel ours does.

Attendance at workshops and the recent amazing field trip to look at Warm Springs Apache sites suggest that other contractors than I may feel the need to broaden their outlook beyond their own specific research.

Unfortunately, holding full dress affairs is a killer for the organizers. However, there may be a solution that won't require officers to devote 30-hour days and 10-day weeks to NMAC, but will enable members to stay current on new research, to wit: Invite members to deliver 45 to 60-minute presentations at regularly scheduled NMAC meetings. I hear rumors of fascinating work being done in various parts of the state, but almost never have the time to call, write, or visit to learn the details. If other people are in agreement with this thought, I'll be glad to volunteer to help make arrangements, etc.

- Carol J. Condie, Quivira Research Center/Associates  
*(Does anyone else out there think that NMAC needs reviving? Let others know what you think. -ed.)*

## From the Editor

Please let other NMAC members know what projects and research are occurring around the state. Get the news out to your colleagues and friends. When you complete a project report, send me the abstract text on a diskette, and I'll include it in the next issue. Editorials and letters to the editor are also welcome.

As usual, all materials should be sent to me at the NM Historic Preservation Division, 228 East Palace Ave., Santa Fe, NM 87503. Deadlines for submission for the next three issues of NEWSMAC are listed below:

|                          |                  |
|--------------------------|------------------|
| 1994 No. 1 (January 94): | 15 December 1993 |
| 1994 No. 2 (March 94):   | 15 February 1994 |
| 1994 No. 3 (July 94):    | 15 June 1994     |

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

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

- Tim Seaman, NEWSMAC Editor

New Mexico Archeological Council  
PO Box 1023  
Albuquerque, NM 87103

BULK RATE  
US POSTAGE  
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Albuquerque, NM  
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Preliminary Agenda  
**Archaeological Theory:**  
***An Examination of Current Perspectives and Applications***

**Insert**

University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, NM  
December 3-4, 1993

*Sponsored by New Mexico Archaeological Council, Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, UNM Department of Anthropology,  
UNM Office of Contract Archaeology, and Museum of New Mexico, Office of Archaeological Studies.*

**Friday, December 3 (Student Union Building, Room 250)**

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NMAC Fall Business Meeting

Lunch

Current Status of Theoretical Perspectives in Archaeology, including:

Robert D. Leonard (University of New Mexico)  
*An Overview of Contemporary Archaeological Theory.*

Michael B. Schiffer (University of Arizona)  
*Speaking on Behavioral Archeology in the 1990s.*

Dean Saitta (University of Denver)  
*Power, Labor, and Chaco.*  
An alternative interpretation of Chacoan political economy -- one grounded in a Marxist theory of social life.

Phillip Duke (Ft. Lewis College)  
*The Southern Ute Archaeology Project: When is Theory Too Much?*  
An attempt to deal with the problem of defining archaeological knowledge as a concurrent goal of an ongoing and practical -- even mundane -- local study.

Happy Hour Buffet and Cash Bar - Cafe Oceana. 1414 Central Ave., SW.

**Saturday, December 4 (Anthropology Building, Room 163)**

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Applications of Theoretical Perspectives, including:

Kelly Hays-Gilpin (Navajo Nation Archaeology Department)  
*Symbolic Archaeology, Science, and Other False Dichotomies.*  
The case for trying to understand symbolic systems, the meanings of art, and cognitive structures in prehistory when information allows evaluation of competing interpretations.

Patricia L. Crown (University of New Mexico)  
*Understanding Prehistoric Religious Ideology Through Ceramic Imagery, Use, and Deposition.*  
Analysis of depositional contexts, use-wear, and associated mortuary programs of Mimbres Black-on-white and Salado Polychrome ceramics reveals that similar iconic families may reflect different ideologies.

Alysia L. Abbott and Robert D. Leonard (UNM)  
*Explaining the Change from Biface to Flake Based Technology: A Selectionist Application.*  
A consideration of Darwinian evolutionary processes in providing an explanation for the shift from biface to flake based technologies and discussion of contrasts between processual and Darwinian/selectionist explanation in archaeology.

Miranda Warburton (Navajo Nation Archaeology Department)  
*Variations on a Theme: Pursuing the Meaning of Roots.*  
Contrast between the rich and multifaceted character of stone tools in the ethnographic literature and the one-dimensional character of stone tools in the archaeological literature; and suggestions to bridge the chasm.

Lunch

**1:00 Theoretical Retrospectives**  
A look at several large archaeological projects of the past two decades in the Southwest; theoretical orientations, applications in the field; how might those projects have been conducted differently given today's theoretical perspectives?

**Panel Discussion: Application and Relevance of Theory on the Ground**

Discussion of theoretical applications from a variety of perspectives (state, federal, tribal, contractors, academic).

**Adjourn**

**7:30 Public Lecture sponsored by Maxwell Museum of Anthropology (Anthropology Building 163).**

**Michael B. Schiffer (University of Arizona)**

***The Rise and Fall of the Electric Car: The Perspective of a Behavioral Archaeologist***

*Followed by reception at the Maxwell Museum.*

*Insert*

**R E G I S T R A T I O N**

**Archaeological Theory: An Examination of Current Perspectives and Applications**

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Address:** \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**No. Persons**

**Amount**

**Registration\***

**Friday Happy Hour Buffet (\$6.00/person)**

**Saturday Lecture/Reception (\$2.00/person)**

**Total**

**\*Registration Fees:**

|                     | <b>Pre-Registration</b> | <b>Late Registration</b> |
|---------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| <b>NMAC Members</b> | <b>\$25.00</b>          | <b>\$30.00</b>           |
| <b>Non-Members</b>  | <b>\$40.00</b>          | <b>\$45.00</b>           |
| <b>Students</b>     | <b>\$15.00</b>          | <b>\$20.00</b>           |

*Pre-Registration must be received by November 17. Make check payable to New Mexico Archaeological Council. Mail to: NMAC Symposium, PO Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87103. Final agenda, abstracts, and map will be mailed to registrants.*

# Fifth Occasional Anasazi Symposium

San Juan College Theater, Farmington, NM  
October 20-23, 1993

# Insert

Schedule

## Wednesday October 20, 1993

8:00 am to 5:00 pm Registration at San Juan College CRMP

## Thursday October 21, 1993

- 8:00 Registration and Socializing at SJC Theater
- 9:15 *Dr. James Henderson*, President, San Juan College  
Welcome
- 9:30 *David Breternitz*  
Keynote
- 9:45 **Symposium: Breadbasket, Backwater, or  
Burgeoning Center?: The Totah in Regional  
and Temporal Context.**
- 9:45 *Eric Blinman*  
Introduction
- 10:00 *Charles Hannaford*  
Prehistoric Communities in the La Plata Valley
- 10:15 *Debra Martin, Nancy Akins, Alan Goodman*  
Health Profile for the La Plata Highway  
Population
- 10:30 *Mollie S. Toll*  
Archeobotany of the La Plata Valley in Totah  
Perspective
- 10:45 *Linda Mick O'Hara*  
On Hoof or Wing: Changing Faunal Resource  
Use in the La Plata Valley
- 11:00 Break
- 11:15 *C. Dean Wilson*  
Patterns of Production, Exchange, and In-  
teraction in the Totah
- 11:30 *H. Wolcott Toll*  
The Role of the Totah in Regions and Regional  
Definitions
- 11:45 Discussion
- 12:00 Lunch
- 1:30 **Contributed Papers**
- 1:30 *James Snead*  
Of Pumice and People: Anasazi Agriculture and  
Jemez Volcanism on the Caja del Rio, Northern  
New Mexico
- 1:45 *Thomas Molsinger*  
Protohistoric Economic Specialization in the  
Upper Rio Grande Valley
- 2:00 *Ross Curtis*  
Integration of Whirlwind Lake Community into  
the Chaco System
- 2:15 *Timothy Kearns*  
Anasazi Settlement Trajectories in the Southern  
Chuska Valley, New Mexico
- 2:30 *Ruth M. Van Dyke*  
The Blackbird Site, Southern Chuska Valley  
**CANCELLED**
- 2:45 *Signa Larralde and Sarah Schlanger*  
Anasazi Axes from the La Plata Valley:  
Manufacture, Use, and Discard

- 3:00 Break
- 3:15 *Kevin Gilmore and Mark Chenault*  
Use of Space During the Basketmaker III Period  
in the Mesa Verde Region
- 3:30 *Jeannette L. Mobley Tanaka*  
Subterranean Milling Rooms in the Montezuma  
Valley: Site Patterns and Social Functions
- 3:45 *W. James Judge and Claudia Clemens*  
Puzzle House and the Lowry Community
- 4:00 *Gay A. Ives*  
Prehistoric and Historic Land Use and Dis-  
tribution Patterns in the Southeastern Sector of  
Montezuma County, Southwestern Colorado
- 4:15 *Larry Nordby and Todd Metzger*  
Ancestral Puebloan Architecture: Proposed Data  
Collection Strategies, Standards, Retrieval, and  
Orange Slice Squeezing II
- 4:30 *Helen K. Crotty*  
The Kiva Murals of Pottery Mound, New  
Mexico, and the Hopi Connection
- 4:45 *Paul T. Kay*  
Technical Studies of "Artisan's Mixtures"
- 6:00 Reception??? (Cash Bar)

## Friday October 22, 1993

- 8:00 **Symposium: Prehistory of the Middle Little  
Colorado River**
- 8:00 *E. Charles Adams*  
The Homol'ovi Research Program: Studies in  
the Prehistory of the Middle Little Colorado  
River Valley
- 8:15 *Carla Van West*  
Modeling Prehistoric Streamflow, Climatic  
Variability, Productive Strategies, and Human  
Settlement in the Middle Little Colorado River  
Valley
- 8:30 *Lisa Young*  
Measuring Mobility and Sedentism: The  
Homol'ovi Pithouse to Pueblo Transition
- 8:45 *Trixi Bubemyre*  
Ceramics at Homol'ovi: Preliminary Comments  
on Regional Exchange.
- 9:00 *Kelley Ann Hays-Gilpin*  
Late Pueblo III Western Anasazi Ceramics:  
Comparisons and Comments
- 9:15 *Lee Fratt*  
Re-examining the Relationship between  
Ground Stone Assemblages and Site Occupation  
in the Homol'ovi Ruins Area
- 9:30 *William H. Walker*  
Ritual Behavior: Another Perspective
- 9:45 *Douglas Gann*  
The Implementation of Adobe Brick Archi-  
tecture in the Homol'ovi Region
- 10:00 Break

**Symposium: Contributions to the Big Picture through Investigations in the Rio Puerco of the West**

- 10:15 *Miranda Warburton*  
Long-Term Effects on Cultural Resources in the Sanders Rural Community, Arizona
- Dennis Gilpin*  
Anasazi Community Architecture on the Middle Rio Puerco
- Eric van Hartesveldt*  
Anasazi Communities in the Chambers-Sanders Trust Lands
- Chet Shaw*  
Past Climate and Prehistoric Settlement in the Padres Mesa Survey Area of Northeast Arizona
- Elizabeth Skinner*  
The Role of Limited Activity Sites in Community Structure
- 11:30 *Douglas Dykeman*  
Early Prehistoric Community Development in the Southwest: A Perspective from Small Sites in the Rio Puerco Valley
- 11:45 *David Greenwald*  
The Structure and Organization of Basketmaker III Field Houses at the Cottonwood Seep Site
- 12:00 Discussion
- 12:15 Lunch
- 1:45 **Symposium: Across the Colorado Plateau: Anthropological Studies Along the Transwestern Expansion Pipeline**
- 1:45 *Joseph Winter*  
The Nature and Development of Five Anasazi Communities in New Mexico and Arizona
- David Eck*  
Stacking the Deck: Population Estimates and Regional Synthesis
- Ronna J. Bradley*  
Comparing Community Development in the Anasazi and Sinagua Areas
- Tim W. Burchett*  
Prehistoric Architectural Variability along the Transwestern Pipeline Expansion Project
- 2:45 *Jannifer W. Gish*  
Archaeopalynology and Extrapolations of Plant Community Physiognomy: Assessing Environmental Opportunity and Related Ethnobotanic Diversity in Anasazi Communities
- 3:00 *Pamela J. McBride*  
An Archeobotanical Study of Prehistoric Agriculture in the Northern Southwest
- Break
- Bradley J. Vierra*  
Technological Variation and Subsistence Strategies: Explaining Changes in Stone Tool Technology

- 3:45 *B. J. Mills, M. N. Zedeño, T. Bubemyre, S. Herr, C. E. Goetze*  
Anasazi Ceramic Production and Distribution: Compositional and Spatial Analyses from the Transwestern Project
- 4:00 *Mark A. Neupert*  
The Tortured Sherds Speak: Ceramic Technology and Performance Across the Colorado Plateau
- 4:15 Discussion

**Contributed Papers**

- 4:30 *Stephen E. Nash*  
Cutting Date Estimation Methods for Two Archaeologically Important Tree Species
- 4:45 *Richard V. N. Ahlstrom*  
Sources of Variation in Archaeological Tree-Ring Dates

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**Saturday October 23, 1993**

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**Contributed Papers**

- 9:00 *Ann C. Deegan*  
Identification and Dating of Anasazi Sandal Types
- 9:15 *Joel Brisbin and Clint Swink*  
Mesa Verde Pottery Firing Kilns
- 9:30 *David E. Purcell*  
Northern Anasazi Pottery Kilns: The Contribution of Small Projects to Regional Perspectives
- 9:45 *Peter Y. Bullock*  
Lords of the Southwest
- 10:00 *Theodore R. Frisbie*  
Rethinking Relationships Between Mesoamerica and the Southwest
- 10:15 Break
- 10:30 *Shirley Powell and Francis E. Smiley*  
The Black Mesa Archaeological Project: The Next-to-Final Word
- 10:45 *Richard H. Wilshusen and Sarah H. Schlanger*  
Late Pueblo I Population Movement in the Northern Southwest: The Big Picture
- 11:00 *Stephen H. Lekson*  
The Logic of Regional Synthesis
- 11:15 Discussion
- 11:45 Lunch
- 1:00 **Working Groups**
- 3:00 Reconvene: working group summaries

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**Sunday October 24, 1993**

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- 9:00 Field Trips





## RESOURCE DIRECTORY\* ARCHAEOLOGY AND THE PUBLIC

### TEACHING KITS

**Maxwell Museum of Anthropology.** University of New Mexico. Albuquerque, NM 87131-1201, (505) 277-4404. Ten teaching kits and trained volunteer docents; free to schools within Albuquerque city limits, otherwise \$20.00 plus mileage. Three traveling teaching kits on the Mimbres Culture will be available February, 1994; jointly produced with BLM; geared to middle school students; many hands-on exercises, and lesson dealing with palynology, stratigraphy, and pot hunting; also a video will be produced in 1994 on how to most effectively utilize the Mimbres teaching kits.

**Anasazi Heritage Center.** 27501 Highway 184, Dolores, CO 81323. (303) 882-4811. *Anasazi Educational Outreach.* Nine loan kits available for teachers; basic generic archaeology kits (grades 1-3); Pueblo II and Pueblo III periods (grades 4-8); ceramic type collection (grade 9).

**Western New Mexico University Museum.** PO Box 680, Silver City, NM 88062. (505) 538-6386. *Archaeology Chest*; requires a trained volunteer for classroom presentation; coming soon: *Mimbres Express*, with weekend teacher workshops and traveling trunk.

**Museum of New Mexico.** Programs and Education. PO Box 2087, 113 Lincoln Ave., Santa Fe, NM 87504-2087. (505) 827-6460. Archaeology kit explains what archaeologists do, what they might find, and why we should preserve and protect sites; other kits, slide/tape presentations and/or speakers provide information on NM arts and cultures; videos, object packets. Cost of mailing and supplies required.

**Hispanic Culture Foundation.** PO Box 7279, Albuquerque, NM 87194. (505) 831-8360. Foundation provides teacher guides and resource books, puppets, visuals, tapes, storytelling, and kits on NM culture, healing herbs, and Revolt of 1680.

**Historic Preservation Division.** Office of Cultural Affairs. Villa Rivera, Room 320, 228 E. Palace Ave., Santa Fe, NM 87501. (505) 827-6320. By spring of 1994, will have a Dig Kit, including plans for classroom mock excavation.

**Gateway to the Past Museum.** Ghost Ranch Living Museum, Carson National Forest. Highway 84, Abiquiú, NM 87510. (505) 685-4312. Three kits available soon: *Weaving*; *Rio Chama Time Line*; and *People and the Beaver*.

**Pecos National Historical Park.** PO Drawer 418, Pecos, NM 87552. (505) 757-6414. Currently developing teaching kits.

### TEACHER WORKSHOPS / SCHOOL OUTREACH PROGRAMS

**Aztec Ruins National Monument.** PO Box 640, Aztec, NM 87410. Personnel conduct teacher workshops and provide classroom presentations.

**Crow Canyon Archaeological Center.** 23390 County Road K, Cortez, CO 81321. (303) 565-8975. Personnel conduct teacher workshops on archaeology and how it is conducted correctly in the laboratory and in the field; provide classroom programs.

**Salmon Ruin and Heritage Park.** PO Box 125, Bloomfield, NM 87413. Personnel conduct teacher workshops and provide classroom programs.

**New Mexico Archeological Council.** NMAC Education Committee. PO Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87103. Members conduct teacher workshops and provide classroom presentations through NMAC Speakers Bureau.

**Office of Archaeological Studies.** Museum of New Mexico. PO Box 2087, Santa Fe, NM 87504. Personnel provide classroom programs and demonstrations. Contact Chuck Hannaford. (505) 827-6343.

**Bandelier National Monument.** HCR 1, Box 1, Suite 15, Los Alamos, NM 87544. (505) 672-3861. Talks and/or slide programs in classroom or at Bandelier. Prehistoric Indians, Prehistoric Rock Art, NM Arts and Crafts, Legends, Geology, Plants and Plant Uses, Predators and Prey, Fire Ecology, Earth Day, National Parks, Archaeology, Holding onto Our History, and MORE.. Field trips also available.

**Los Alamos Historical Society.** Box 43, Los Alamos, NM 87544. Has an outreach program.

**Mesa Verde National Park.** Mesa Verde, CO 81330. Personnel provide classroom programs.

### CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES/ RESOURCE GUIDES

***Intrigue of the Past: Investigating Archaeology*** (1991). A teachers' activity guide for fourth through seventh grades. Contains 34 hands-on lessons which include prehistory, the process of archaeology, and issues in archaeological conservation. Developed by the Utah Interagency Task Force on Cultural Resources. Adopted by the Bureau of Land Management for implementation nationwide in partnership with other agencies. The activity guide is only given out at *Intrigue of the Past* teacher workshops. An abridged version, *The Intriguing Past: Fundamentals of Archaeology* is available free from: The Imagination Team, BLM Heritage Education Program, PO Box 758, Dolores, CO 81323. (303) 882-4811.

***Teacher's Guide.*** A teacher's guide to archaeological activities. Education Director, Crow Canyon Archaeological Center, 23390 County Road K, Cortez CO 81321. (303) 565-8975.

***The Big New Mexico Activity Book.*** Grades 4-7. Ninety-four pages of activities covering rock art designs, kachinas, Hispanic folk art, Spanish missions, sand paintings, prehistoric and historic pottery designs, the natural world, Native American art, and special attractions in New Mexico. Walter D. Yoder, 8417 Capulin NE, Albuquerque, NM 87109. \$9.95 plus \$2.00 postage.

***Project Archeology: Saving Traditions (P.A.S.T.)*** An interdisciplinary curriculum emphasizing skills and processes of science, social studies, mathematics, and language arts by Nan McNutt. Focus is conservation archaeology. Grades 4-8. Contact: Sopris West Inc. 1120 Delaware Ave., Longmont, CO 80506. (303) 651-2820.

***Looking for the Past.*** Program designed to teach young people ages 8-12, about what anthropologists and archaeologists do, as

well as the role of museums. For information, contact Haffenreffer Museum of Anthropology, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912.

**Exploring Archaeology.** Grade 5. Patti Bell, 8602 E. Old Spanish Trail, Tucson, AZ 85710.

**Archaeology in the Classroom** (Arizona). Upper elementary and secondary. Arizona Archaeological Council, c/o Shurban, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

**Protection of Archaeological Sites** (Arizona). An activities packed for children in grades X through 8. Interdisciplinary; activities can be used in total, individually, or integrated with science, social studies, language arts, and arts. Patti Bell, 8602 E. Old Spanish Trail, Tucson, AZ 85710.

**Garbage Can Archeology.** A two-page lesson plan for a classroom activity that requires about one hour. Materials used are from school trash cans. Arizona Archaeological Council. Archaeology for the Schools Committee, c/o Shurban, Arizona State Museum, University of Arizona, Tucson, AZ 85721.

**Diaries in the Dirt** (Oklahoma). Five components: a teacher's guide to archaeology; a board game resembling Monopoly, but concerning archaeological concepts; a board game resembling Concentration focusing on life during Plains Village times; and excavation exercise called EX-SITE; and a series of sandboxes housed at the Oklahoma Museum of Natural History. For information, contact Robert L. Brooks, Oklahoma Archaeological Survey, 1808 Newton Drive, Norman, Oklahoma 73019-0540.

**Used Archaeology: Classroom Activities by Teachers for Teachers** (Georgia). Ed. by Rita Folse Elliot (1992). An educator's manual emphasizing a multi-disciplinary approach to applying archaeological activities in curricula from English to science and math. \$6.00 plus \$1.00 shipping. Available from: Publication Secretary, University of Georgia, Department of Anthropology, Baldwin Hall, Athens, GA 30602.

**Classroom Archaeology** (Louisiana). A resource guide for science, history and anthropology teachers, middle school to college level. Five sets of activities: *Short Activities*, *Games*, *Record a Site*, *Analyze a Site*, and *Excavate a Site*. Illustrated lesson plan, vocabularies, bibliographies, and materials lists. Division of Archaeology, PO Box 44247, Baton Rouge, LA 70804.

**Can You Dig It?** (South Carolina). A teacher's resource guide to archaeological activities. South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, 1321 Pendleton St., Columbia, SC 29208-0071.

**Dig into the Past: How Old Is It?** By Patti Bell. Designed for upper elementary and secondary grades. Thinking Caps, Inc. PO Box 17714, Phoenix, Arizona 85011. Order # 3106.

**Pyramid Explorer's Kit.** Upper elementary and secondary grades. Running Press, 125 South 22nd St., Philadelphia, PA 19103. Order # 80318.

**Unit 5, Cultural Resources, A Brief Introduction.** Secondary grades. National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office, Archeological Assistance Program, 2525 Gambell St., Anchorage, AK 99503-2892. Free.

**Archaeology is More than a Dig.** By Karen Sanders, et al. Grades 4-8. Tucson Unified School District, PO Box 40400, Tucson, AZ 85717.

**Everything We Know About Archeology for You to Use in Your Classroom.** (1990) US Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013.

**Motel of the Mysteries.** (1979) Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park St., Boston, MA 02108-4894. Order #: ISBN 0-395-28425-2. Secondary and up.

**Keepers of the Earth** (1988). By Michael Daduto and Joseph Bruchac. Elementary and secondary. Teacher's guide and text. Fulcrum Inc., 350 Indiana St., Suite 350, Golden, CO 80401. Order # ISBN 1-55591-027-0.

**Teaching With Historic Places** (1993). Bulletin with a series of lesson plans inserts produced by the National Park Service and the National Trust for Historic Preservation. CRM Volume 16, No. 2. Available from Judy Reed, National Park Service, PO Box 728, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728. (505) 820-7218.

**Linking through Diversity: Practical Classroom Methods for Experiencing and Understanding Our Cultures** (1993). Ed. by Walter Enloe and Ken Simon. Collection of conversations by teachers who have carried out classroom projects with their students in support of multicultural and global education. Classroom projects discussed include culture box exchanges and using the Yellow Pages as a historical document. Zephyr Press, 3316 N. Chapel Ave., Tucson, AZ 85732-3448. (602) 322-5090. Item # ZB38-F. \$21.95.

## OUTDOOR CLASSROOMS / ACTIVITIES

**Outdoor Classroom.** Las Cruces District, BLM. Lectures and outdoor activities are offered by BLM archeologists to students at the Aquirre Springs Campground every spring. Contact Dora Alvarado, Bureau of Land Management, 1800 Marquess, Las Cruces, NM 88001. (505) 525-4398.

**Tijeras Pueblo Ruin.** Sandia Ranger District, Cibola NF. Site tours and hands-on educational programs for school groups. Contact Karen Castioni, USDA Forest Service, Sandia Ranger District, 11776 Highway 337, Tijeras, NM 87059. (505) 281-3304.

**Salmon Ruin Heritage Park.** *Timeline Path.* Class tours and hands-on activities. Incorporates Native American education curriculum in school tours. Contact Judy Stanley, San Juan County Museum Association, PO Box 125, Bloomfield, NM 87413. (505) 632-2013.

**Crow Canyon Archaeological Center.** Educational programs for young people involving excavation and laboratory techniques. *It's not what you find, it's what you find out.* 23390 County Road K, Cortez, CO 81321. (303) 565-8975.

**Camp Cooper.** Archaeological field program for children, emphasizing research questions. Tucson Unified School District. Contact Lee Fratt, Camp Cooper, PO Box 40400, Tucson, AZ 85717. (602) 743-7422.

**Elden Pueblo.** Programs designed for children, including an Elementary School Day Camp. Typical program includes a tour of the site, excavation, a sampling of traditional Native American food, artifact washing, and discussion. Contact L. Stuart, Elden Pueblo Archaeology Project, Arizona Natural History Association, PO Box 3496, Flagstaff, AZ 86003. (602) 774-7779.

## PUBLICATIONS FOR KIDS

**ZINJ Magazine.** For kids, 7-14, plus or minus 80. Articles and activities on archaeology, palaeontology, anthropology, and history. Subscription: \$8.00/year, published quarterly. Contact Zinj Magazine, 300 Rio Grande, Salt Lake City, UT 84101. (801) 533-3565.

**Environmental Technology is an Ancient Science.** By L. Lippitt, T. Nickerson, D. Bailey, and S. Fosberg. In *Science and Children*, vol. 30, No. 8, pp. 21-28. Explains environmental adaptation of prehistoric Tewa farmers and explains how several scientific experiments can be conducted to test the effectiveness of prehistoric farming techniques. Available from The Imagination Team, BLM Heritage Education Program, PO Box 758, Dolores, CO 81323. (303) 882-4811.

**A Golden Opportunity for Science.** By C. Barna, R. Brook, S. Fischman, S. Smith, and M. Tisdale. In *Science and Children*, Vol. 30, No. 7, pp. 25-32. Article discusses mining recovery techniques and the history of mining in the West. Available from The Imagination Team, BLM Heritage Education Program, PO Box 758, Dolores, CO 81323. (303) 882-4811.

**Faces.** Cobblestone Publishing, Inc., 30 Grove St., Peterborough, New Hampshire 03458. Grades 4-9. Magazine.

**Calliope.** Cobblestone Publishing, Inc. 30 Grove St., Peterborough, New Hampshire. Grades 5-10. Magazine.

**Discovering Our Past** (1986). By Peter Seymour. MacMillan Publishing Co., 866 Third Ave., New York, NY 10022. Available from Scholastic, Inc., 730 Broadway, New York, NY 10003. Order # ISBN 0-590-41953-6. Upper elementary.

**The Adventure of Archaeology** (1989). By Brian M. Fagan. National Geographic Society, Washington, DC 20036. Order #: ISBN 0-87044-603-7. Secondary and up.

**The Young Scientist Book of Archaeology** (1984). By Barbara Cork and S. Reid. Usborne Publishing, Ltd., 20 Garrick St., London WC2E 9BJ, England. Available from EDC Publishing, 10302 East 55th Place, Tulsa, OK 74146. Order #: ISBN 0-86020-865-6. Secondary.

**Digging into the Past** (1986). By Deborah Nourse Lattimore. Insights, 19560 South Rancho Way, Dominguez Hills, California 90220. Order #: EI-5714 (book) and EI-5709 (decoder). Upper elementary and secondary.

## VIDEO AND SLIDE PROGRAMS

**Mystery of the Cliffs.** 15 min. Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles deliver a conservation message. Contains scenes of Navajo Pueblos and Ft. Craig. Available from Bureau of Land Management, PO Box 758, Dolores, CO 81323. (303) 882-4811. 3rd and 4th grades.

**Assault on Time.** (1990) Anti-looting film prepared by the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center et. al. Available from National Audiovisual Center, 8700 Edgeworth Drive, Capitol Heights, MD 20743. Order #: A18242 (VHS), A17331 (3/4 inch). High school and up. \$45.00.

**Silent Witness** (Scheduled for release in January 1994). Twenty-eight minute video with curriculum guide on archeological preservation, ethics, and the law. Developed especially for junior

high students and older. Contact Glen Kaye, National Park Service, PO Box 728, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728. (505) 988-6838.

**Boots and Saddles.** 15 min. Contains footage of Forts Bayard, Craig, Cummings, Selden, Stanton, Sumner, and Union. Briefly summarizes their history and stresses immediate preservation needs. Contact Stephen Fosberg, Bureau of Land Management, 1474 Rodeo Road, Santa Fe, NM 87502.

**Windows on the Past: Presenting America's Heritage.** 21 min. Examples of successful Forest Service heritage interpretation and educational programs. Contact Judith Propper, USDA Forest Service, 517 Gold Ave. SW, Albuquerque, NM 87102.

**Current Archeological Research at Bandelier.** (1990) 10 min. Video explaining the documentation process for a multi-year survey and field school excavation. Contact Bandelier National Monument, HCR-1, Box 1, Suite 15, Los Alamos, NM 87544. (505) 672-3861.

**Southwest Rock Art.** 80 slides with script. Available for loan from Bandelier National Monument, HCR-1, Box 1, Suite 15, Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544. (505) 672-3861.

**Ethics and Archaeology - Conflicts in Collecting.** (1986) By Paul Hooe et. al. Licking County Archaeology and Landmarks Society, PO Box 271, Granville, OH 43023.

**American History? It's Beneath Your Feet!** (1990). By Robert Starbird and Daniel Rainey. Available from Media, Inc., PO Box 496, Media, PA 19063. Order #: ISBN 0-924580-24-0. High school and up.

**Audiovisual Materials for Preservation Education** (1992) CRM Supplement, Vol. No. 7. Listing of audiovisual materials. Available from: Editor, CRM, National Park Service, Preservation Assistance Division, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

**Archaeology on Film.** Catalogue available from: Archaeological Institute of America, PO Box 1901, Kenmore Station, Boston, MA 02215.

**Films for Anthropological Teaching.** By Karl G. Heider. Special Publication of the American Anthropological Association. 1703 New Hampshire Ave., NW, Washington DC. 20009.

## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION PROGRAMS

**Passport in Time.** Volunteer program offering participation in special heritage projects on National Forests, including survey, mapping, excavation, and rock art recording. For information and PIT Newsletter. Contact Passport in Time Clearinghouse, CEHP, Inc., PO Box 18364, Washington, DC 20036. (202) 293-0922.

**New Mexico Heritage Preservation Week.** Talks, tours to archaeological sites around the State. For calendar of events contact: Historic Preservation Division, Villa Rivera, Room 320, 228 E. Palace Ave., Santa Fe, NM 87503. (505) 827-6320.

**Archaeological Site Steward Program.** Volunteers are trained to help monitor and protect archaeological sites on State Trust lands. Jointly sponsored by the NM State Land Office and Historic Preservation Division. For information, contact Janice Hartley, NM State Land Office, PO Box 1148, Santa Fe, NM 87504. (505) 827-5763.

**Crow Canyon Archaeological Center.** Adult excavation programs, educational tours, seminars. 23390 County Road K, Cortez CO 81321. (303) 565-8975.

**Archaeological Society of New Mexico Rock Art Recording Field School.** Includes hands-on instruction, talks, field trips. Contact Jay Crotty, Archaeological Society of New Mexico, PO Box 3485, Albuquerque, NM 87190-3485.

**Archaeological Society of New Mexico Archaeological Field School.** Currently considering options for a Field School in 1994. Contact Richard A. Bice, Archaeological Society of New Mexico, PO Box 3485, Albuquerque, NM 87190-3485.

**Archaeological Fieldwork Opportunities Bulletin (AFOB).** Lists excavations with openings for volunteers and staff, and educational programs including field schools, study tours, and museum internships. Available to the public on the first of January each year. Archaeological Institute of America, 675 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, MA 02215-1401. (617) 353-9361.

## NEWSLETTERS / MAGAZINES

**Archaeology and Public Education.** Society for American Archaeology, Public Education Committee. c/o Ed Friedman, Bureau of Reclamation, PO Box 25007, D-5650, Denver, CO 80225. Includes lesson plans and ideas.

**Teaching Anthropology Newsletter.** Department of Anthropology, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, NS B3H 3C3, Canada.

**Archaeology and Education.** Archaeological Resource Centre, Danforth Technical School, 840 Greenwood Ave., Toronto, Ontario M4J 4B7, Canada.

**Federal Archeology REPORT.** US Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013. Includes items on public education.

## TRAVELING EXHIBITS

**Adventures in the Past.** (1991) A national BLM exhibit highlighting the opportunities for public participation and enjoyment of cultural resources on public lands. Contact Stephen Fosberg, Bureau of Land Management, 1474 Rodeo Road, Santa Fe, NM 87502. (505) 438-7415.

**La Plata Mine.** (1990) An exhibit featuring text, artifacts, and photographs of data recovered in the face of coal mining. Contact Stephen Fosberg, Bureau of Land Management, 1474 Rodeo Road, Santa Fe, NM 87502. (505) 438-7415.

**Pueblitos of Dinétah.** (1989) An exhibit featuring large photo murals of Navajo Pueblitos. Contact Stephen Fosberg, Bureau of Land Management, 1474 Rodeo Road, Santa Fe, NM 87502. (505) 438-7415.

**Boots and Saddles.** (1988) A display explaining the history of historic 19th century military forts in the territory of New Mexico. Contact Stephen Fosberg, Bureau of Land Management, 1474 Rodeo Road, Santa Fe, NM 87502. (505) 438-7415.

**Feather Cave.** (1993) Available soon. An exhibit on perishable artifacts excavated from Feather Cave by the University of New Mexico in the 1960s. Contact Stephen Fosberg, Bureau of Land Management, 1474 Rodeo Road, Santa Fe, NM 87502. (505) 438-7415.

**Heritage Preservation.** A 3-dimensional wall collage of photographs and text featuring archaeology, preservation, laws, photographic documentation, replications, zoning for protection; education, maintenance, and restoration. Contact Judy Chetwin, National Park Service, PO Box 728, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0728. (505) 988-6828.

## INTERACTIVE COMPUTER EXHIBITS / PROGRAMS

**Hupovi Pueblo.** (1993) Interactive computer exhibit that explains the adaptation and history of an ancestral Tewa pueblo on the Rio Ojo Caliente. Soon to be available on Laserdisc. Produced by Santa Fe Indian School students in partnership with BLM. Contact Stephen Fosberg, Bureau of Land Management, 1474 Rodeo Road, Santa Fe, NM 87502. (505) 438-7415.

**History of Indian Peoples of the Four Corners Area.** (Available 1994) Laserdisc containing tens of thousands of slides, photographs, video, and audio material. Fully interactive. Will present overview of Indian history and prehistory in the Southwest. Produced by Santa Fe Indian School students in partnership with BLM. Contact Stephen Fosberg, Bureau of Land Management, 1474 Rodeo Road, Santa Fe, NM 87502. (505) 438-7415.

**Mystery Fossil: A Physical Anthropology Laboratory Exercise for the Macintosh.** (1990) By John Omohundro and Kathleen Goodman. Available from Mayfield Publishing Co., 1240 Villa St., Mountain View, CA 94041. Order #: ISBN 1-559340-019-3. High school and up.

**Pyramid Explorer's Kit.** (1991) Available from Running Press, 125 S. 22nd St., Philadelphia, PA 19103. Order #80318.

**Adventures in Fugawiland: A Computer Simulation in Archaeology.** (1990) By Dough Price and Gitte Gibauer. Available from Mayfield Publishing Co., 1240 Villa St., Mountain View, CA 94041. Order #: ISBN 0-87484-948-9. High school and up.

## GENERAL

**NMAC Speakers Bureau.** Members share their knowledge of New Mexico's history and prehistory with schools, civic groups, and anyone with an interest in New Mexico's past. Directory of speakers and topics available. New Mexico Archeological Council, PO Box 1023, Albuquerque, NM 87103.

**The Listing of Education in Archeological Programs: The LEAP Clearinghouse.** Stock No. 024-005-01075-1, Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

**Archeology and Education: The Classroom and Beyond.** Ed. by K.C. Smith and Francis McManamon. US Dept. of the Interior, National Park Service, Archeological Assistance Division, PO Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013.

**Education Resource Forum.** Listing of educational materials. KC Smith Museum of Florida History, 500 S. Bronough St., Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250. (904) 487-3711.

**Participate in Archeology.** USDI brochure provides information about fieldwork opportunities; movies, television, and video programs about archeology; magazines, journals, and publications on archeology.